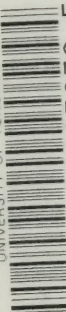


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THE FABLES OF AVIANUS

ELLIS

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THE
FABLES OF AVIANUS

EDITED, WITH

PROLEGOMENA, CRITICAL APPARATUS, COMMENTARY
EXCURSUS, AND INDEX

BY

ROBINSON ELLIS, M.A., LL.D.

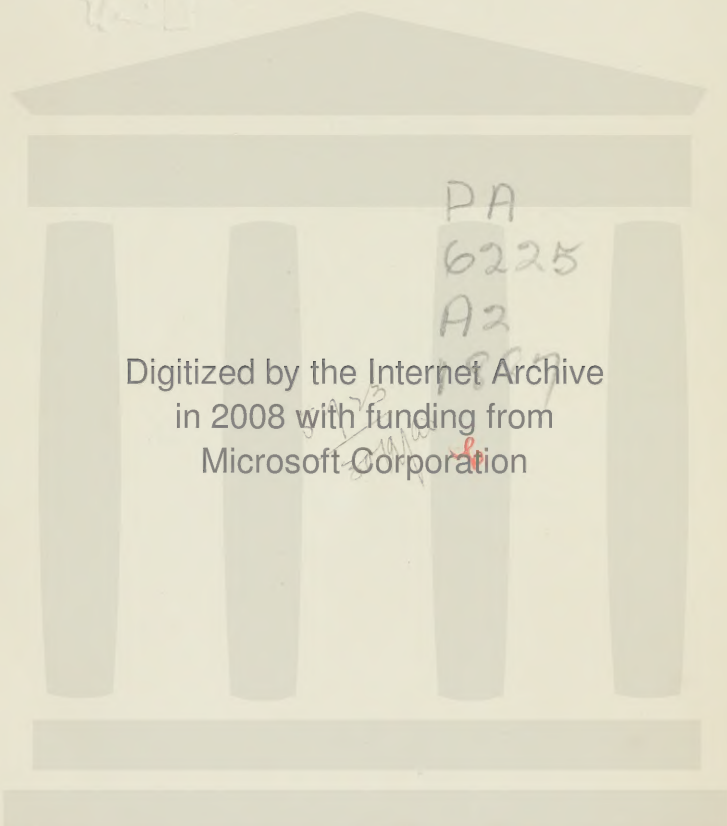
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DEDICATED TO
WILLIAM GUNION RUTHERFORD
EDITOR OF BABRIUS



PREFACE.

THE publication in 1883 of Mr. Rutherford's *Babrius* determined the present edition of *Avianus*. The Elegiac version, if not equal to its Greek original, is sufficiently good as a specimen of Latin in the fourth and fifth centuries A.D. to deserve a revived study¹. For me the work had a special attraction. Not only is it contained in good and early MSS, but in many of these MSS it follows or precedes the Elegies of Maximianus, which had engaged my attention as far back as 1878 (when I collated the Eton MS of Maximianus), and on which I have since written two articles printed in the *American Journal of Philology* (vol. v. 1-15, 145-163). As is there observed, the two works, the Fables of Avianus and the Elegies of Maximianus, seem to have been studied together in the Middle Age. To both of them I feel grateful for leading me for a time away from the beaten paths of philology to the comparatively neglected literature of the Decline, to the History of Ammianus Marcellinus, the Epistles of Apollinaris Sidonius, the poems of Ausonius, Claudian, Rutilius Namatianus, as well as of Prudentius and Orientius: in a word to that cycle of writers to whom Prof. E. A. Freeman has recently called (and not, I trust, vainly) our attention. It is indeed impossible to believe that an Age of Research like ours will content itself with the amount of illustration which these authors have received from the editors of the past. No adequate edition of Ammianus exists; Savaron's edition of Sidonius, published in 1599, is still the only one which can be recommended. New commentaries on Symmachus, Ausonius, Claudian, Rutilius, are loudly called for, all the more that the Germans, while exhausting their energies in publishing new texts, are almost indifferent to the equally important task of comment and elucidation.

On Avianus the only existing Commentary is that of Cannegieter, published in 1731. Judged by modern standards, Cannegieter performed his task only tolerably well. His notes are cumbrous and loaded with useless citations, as well as unnecessary or improbable con-

¹ Lachmann's critical editions of Babrius and Avianus appeared in 1845.

jectures. He was also guilty of the serious mistake of habitually illustrating Avianus (whom he pre-dated by at least two centuries) from writers of the Ciceronian or Augustan age. I have taken warning from his example, and have made my commentary as illustrative as I could of the later literature to which the Fables undoubtedly belong. It is something merely to recall to the reader's mind the existence of an historian as great as Ammianus or a poet as finished as Mero-baudes.

I must record my obligations to the librarians of the Bibliothèque Nationale at Paris, of the public library of Trèves, and of S. Peter's College, Cambridge, for the loan of valuable and early MSS of the Fables. Also to the distinguished archaeologist, M. Wilhelm Fröhner, for the free use which he allowed me to make of his collation of the two Paris MSS *A* and *P*, as well as of the Carlsruhe fragment (*K*). I have not availed myself of his generous permission to reprint the Latin Paraphrast, thinking it better to refer the reader to Fröhner's own edition (Teubner, 1862). For the Index of words I am indebted to my friend Mr. Charles Bradburne of Trinity College.

OXFORD, *March* 1887.

INDEX.

	PAGE
PROLEGOMENA	xi-xli
I. The Age of Avianus	xi-xxi
II. The Prosody of the Fables	xxii-xxviii
III. Diction and Syntax	xxviii-xxxix
IV. The MSS of Avianus	xxxix-xli
AVIANI FABVLAE	I-47
COMMENTARY	49-130
EXCURSUS I. <i>Praesumere</i>	131
EXCURSUS II. <i>Coniecturae Babrianae</i>	132
INDEX	133-151

PROLEGOMENA.

I.

THE AGE OF AVIANUS.

At what period were the forty-two fables of Avianus written? Do they belong to the age of the Antonines, as Cannegieter and Lachmann both thought, or are they the product of a much later time, the fourth, fifth, or even sixth century of the Christian era?

It is only within the last forty years that any adequate answer could be given to this question. It was not till 1844 that the Greek scazons of Babrius, the original which Avianus paraphrased, became known to the philological world; and no really critical edition of the text of Avianus had been published till 1862, when the eminent archaeologist and savant, Wilhelm Fröhner, exhibited for the first time the readings of the three earliest MSS in the National Library of Paris. Lately our data for forming an opinion have been largely augmented by the MSS which Bährens collated for his edition (*Poet. Latin. Minor. v. pp. 31-70*), to which I may now add my own four, *BORX*.

It is unlucky that the earlier of the two Leyden MSS (Bährens' *V* of the ninth century) does not give the poet's name either at the beginning or end. But in *C*, perhaps the best of Fröhner's Paris MSS, and hardly later than the tenth century, in *O*, a Bodleian codex of the eleventh century, in the Galeanus of the same date in the library of Trinity College, Cambridge (*O. 3. 5*), in two others of the same period, Bährens' *I* and *R*, belonging respectively to the Laurentian Library at Florence and to the Vatican, lastly in two MSS exhibited by me for the first time (*B* and *X*), the name is given uniformly (in the genitive) *Aviani*. I know of only one early MS in which it appears as *Avieni*—my Bodleian *R* (xi-xii century), which ends with the words, *Explicunt fabule auieni poete aegregii*.

To come to external authorities. It is remarkable that the fables of Avianus are never quoted by any of the grammatical or metrical writers included in the first six volumes of Keil's edition¹. It is only

¹ This is much more remarkable when we remember that Symmachus, a pagan of the most pronounced type is, like Claudian, not unfrequently quoted by the Grammarians, e.g. iv. p. 488 Keil, v. 588 twice, vii. 458, 489. The author of the short treatise *De Dubiis Nominibus* (Keil v. 588) quotes Symmachus with Prudentius, Sidonius, Ausonius, Iuvenius, Paulinus, Lactantius, Dynamius, Sedulius, Ambrosius, Avitus, Cyprianus, Fortunatus, Claudianus. Probably Symmachus was treated as a classic from the connexion of his memory with Prudentius, who while combating his anti-Christian views eulogises his learning and eloquence.

in the later treatise edited by Hagen in his *Anecdota Heluetica* (vol. vii of Keil's *Gramm. Lat.*) that they appear, pp. 174, 182, 185. In the first of these passages ix. 19 is cited from Avienius; in the latter two, vii. 8, ix. 19, are quoted each with the introductory *illud Avieni*. I have myself found one citation from them in the twelfth century *Phillipps Glossary* (4626) s.v. *Citisus* (see on XXVI. 5) where the author is called in the nominative Avianus.

This exceptional Avienius or Avienus of the grammatical treatise edited by Hagen from cod. Bern. 83 ought not to be lightly dismissed. Hagen believed that treatise to be written 'intra saeculorum noni decimique fines,' and its author was obviously a man of learning. It may be assumed, therefore, that he found in a MS probably earlier than any now extant, *Fabulae Avieni* or *Avienii*. This agrees, not only with the heading *Avienus Theodosio* affixed to the Praefatio, as copied in cod. Vindob. 3261 (Endlicher cccvi) from an early source (Schenkl *Zeitsch. f. Österreich. Gymn.* xvi. p. 400, Ausonius p. xxxiv), with the *Prologus Avieni incipit* of Paris 8093 f. 94^b where the Preface as far as *coartavit* is written by itself, and with my own Bodleian MS *R*, but with the additional name *Festi* in the Bodl. codex *O*. Festus is well known as one of the names of the poet Rufius Festus Avienus, the translator of Aratus, and author of two geographical poems, the *Descriptio Orbis Terrae*, a version in Latin hexameters of the *Περὶ ἡγῆσις* of Dionysius, and the *Orae Maritimae liber I* in Latin iambs. The ascription of the Fables to him, common in modern times, was no doubt started in antiquity. *O* retains part of this ascription, but otherwise follows the prevailing spelling of the name, Avianus.

A comparison of the Index to Mommsen's *Corpus Inscriptionum Regni Neapolitani* (*CIRN*) with that of the C. I. Africae shows that Avianius, Aviania are far commoner than Avianus, Aviana, or Avienus. In the *CIRN* there are nine Avianii for one Avianus, three Avianiae for one Aviana; Avienus is only recorded once. In the C. I. A. there are ten Avianii, four Avianiae, for one Aviana, one Avien(us). Hence there is some plausibility in Fröhner's conjecture (*Kritische Analekten*, p. 60) that the writer of the Fables was really not Avianus, but Avianius. The latter name occurs as early as *Inscript.* 577 in the volume of Republican Inscriptions, C. I. L. 1 *M. Avianius M. F. Coniunctus*: four Avianii Flacci are mentioned in Orelli's *Onomasticon* as among the friends of Cicero, one of whom, the C. Avianius of *Acad.* ii. 25. 80, was long written Avianus, and has only recently been restored to his rights by the sagacity of Bergk and the evidence of the best MSS. In the fourth century of the Christian era the name became famous as borne by L. Avianius Symmachus, *inter praecipua nominandus exempla doctrinarum atque modestiae* *Amm.* xxvii. 3. 3, father of the illustrious orator and epistolographer Q. Aurelius Symmachus: see Seeck's ed. of Symmachus, pp. xli sqq. Four epigrams, each of six lines, are extant by Avianius Symmachus in the collection of his son's *Epistles* (i. 2): they are dry, with no charm of style or diction, and exhibit defects of metre, of which there is no trace in our *Aviani Fabulae*.

If, however, the name was Avianius or Avienius, it seems unlikely that all trace of the genitive in *-ii* would have disappeared from the MSS of the *Fables*, most of which have *Aviani*, an exceptional few *Avieni*. The more real question seems to be whether the names Avianus, Avienus were not confused with each other, whether the preponderance of the former name in our MSS is not accidental, or at least not decisive against a plausible ascription of the authorship to an Avienus.

And here, at any rate, we seem to touch a certainty. The Oxford MS which I call *O*, adds the praenomen *Sextus*: an addition which points to a belief that the author of the *Fables* was identical with the well-known author of the *Aratea* and *Descriptio Orbis Terrae*, Sextus Rufus Avienus.

One and one only of Cannegieter's arguments against this identification is of weight. The style of the *Fables* is unlike that of the *Aratea*. The fables, though saturated with Vergilianisms, bear unmistakable traces of a declining feeling of correct Latin: the diction of the *Aratea* is pure, exalted, and classical. But neither the age of Sextus Avienus (Proconsul of Africa 366, of Achaia 372, Teuffel Hist. Rom. Lit. 413), nor the MS data as to the name of the Fabulist, preclude such identification. The real argument against it is the complete distinctness of the simple *Aviani*, which is the prevailing MS title of the author of the *Fables*, from the *Rufi Festi Avieni, u. c.*, which is the MS description of the author of the *Aratea*.

There are, however, two other *Avieni* to whom the authorship of the *Fables* may justifiably be ascribed. The first of these is the young Avienus, who is introduced by Macrobius as one of the interlocutors in the *Saturnalia*; the second is the pupil and correspondent of Ennodius, Bishop of Pavia.

The claims of the second of these may be discussed first.

Not only was he learned and the son of a learned father (Ennod. Epist. i. 5 *Hartel additur quod in principio vitae disciplinis optimis institutus uidetur meruisse quod adeptus est . . . naturae in decus scolas et litterarum studia consecutus, paternae perfectionis aemulator . . . quicquid Attica, quicquid Romana habet praecipuum lingua cognovit, aurum Demosthenis et ferrum Ciceronis expendit, utramque dicendi seriem Latinus relator implevit*. ix. 32 *domnum Avienum superantem uota reddidimus: habet de origine eius Roma iactantiam, Liguria de profectu: ibi domno Fausto filius naturae lege concessus est, hic eruditione patefactus*), but his teacher Ennodius had trained him on the study of Vergil (Ennod. Ep. i. 18 *doctorum radix Maro, uestri formator eloquii*), and illustrates his devotion to his father's example by the fable of the young eagles trained by their parent to look upon the sun (*ib.*): two points which might seem to suit the author of our *Fables*. But (*a*) whether the Theodosius to whom the fables are inscribed was one of the Roman emperors of that name, or Macrobius Theodosius, the author of the *Saturnalia*—in either case the time is earlier by nearly a century than the Avienus in question; (*b*) in the time of Ennodius sacrifices had long ceased, and the allusions in XXIII. 5, XLII. 8 would be out of date.

Far more is to be said in favour of the other Avienus. In the *Saturnalia* he is described as a modest and virtuous youth (*uerecundia probi adolescentis* vi. 7. 1, *mi Aviene, instituenda est enim adolescentia tua quae ita docilis est ut discenda praecipiat* vii. 3. 23), and who rarely speaks at much length himself, but keeps the conversation going by questions, interruptions, or whispered objections (Ian, Macro. i. p. xxix). Yet so far as his personality is introduced it is well suited to the character of a lover or writer of fables. Thus ii. 4 sqq. he tells a number of witty stories with which his memory supplies him of J. Caesar, Augustus, and others, to the great delight of the company, who hail with enthusiasm his 'bright memory and pleasant wit.' So again in vii. 12. 3 he recalls the conversation, which had become too abstruse, to lighter subjects more suited to the entertainment. It will be remembered that a large part of the *Saturnalia* is taken up with a discussion on Vergil (see Nettleship's full examination, pp. xxxi-lvi in vol. I. of Conington's Vergil); and no remnant of Roman literature is more informed with the diction of Vergil than the Fables.

The probability of our hypothesis becomes considerably greater if the Theodosius of the Preface to the Fables is Macrobius Theodosius the author of the *Saturnalia*. This view was suggested by Pithou (Poemat. Vet. p. 474), and subsequently maintained by Sirmond (Sidon. p. 4), Gerard John Voss (De Histor. Latinis ii. 9), Colomies (Cimelia Litteraria c. 38), Wernsdorf (De Carminibus Avieni, P. L. M. v. pp. 669, 670), Lucian Müller (De Phaedri et Aviani Libellis, p. 32), Bährens (P. L. M. v. p. 31), and Unrein (De Aviani Aetate, p. 60).

The elder critics, beginning with Lilius Gyraldus, thought that Avianus addressed his Preface to Theodosius the Great. In doing so they were not without support (1) from the MSS, (2) from parallels in literary history. (1) Two early MSS, Bährens' Reginensis of the eleventh century and my Bodleian R, add to the words *ad theodosium* of the Praefatio the title *imperatorem*. (2) It was not uncommon to inscribe works to kings or royal personages. Babrius, whose Greek fables were paraphrased by Avianus, dedicated his work to an Alexander, probably Alexander Severus (Rutherford, Introduction, p. 1); and Vegetius, in offering his *Epitoma Rei Militaris* to an *imperator inuictus* (Gibbon Seck and Lang in his second edition, thought Valentinian III; Bähr Jordan and Lang, first edition, believed Theodosius I), uses words which may be quoted here: *Antiquis temporibus mos fuit bonarum artium studia mandare litteris atque in libros redacta offerre principibus, quia neque recte aliquid inchoatur, nisi post Deum fauerit imperator, neque quemquam magis decet uel meliora scire uel plura quam principem, cuius doctrina omnibus potest prodesse subiectis. Quod Octavianum Augustum ac bonos dehinc principes libenter habuisse frequentibus declaratur exemplis. Sic regnantium testimoniis crebuit eloquentia, dum non culpatur audacia. Hac ego imitatione compulsus dum considero clementiam uestram ausibus litterarum magis ignoscere posse quam ceteros, tanto inferiorem me antiquis scriptoribus esse uix sensi, licet in hoc opusculo nec uerborum concinnitas sit necessaria nec acumen ingenii, sed labor diligens ac fidelis.*

These words belong to an age when Panegyrics were habitually addressed to the Roman emperors, an age when it would be hard to say where flattery paused, or what particular merit it forbore to dwell upon. We may form some idea of the extravagance which even good and estimable men allowed themselves in speaking of imperial virtues, from two orations, the first complete, the second fragmentary, which the rhetorician Ausonius and the orator Symmachus delivered in honour of Gratian. Ausonius had been appointed consul by his royal pupil, and had received the notification of his appointment in the following words: *cum de consulibus in annum creandis solus mecum uoluitarem, ut me nosti atque ut facere debui, ut uelle te sciui, consilium meum ad deum rettuli. Eius auctoritati obsecutus te consulem designaui et declaravi et priorem nuncupavi* (Auson. Grat. Act. ad Gratian. § 44 ed. Schenkl).¹ The language of this imperial message would hardly stand the test of criticism—it is harsh and somewhat rude. But Ausonius, in a rapture of admiration, exclaims: ‘When did speech ever show more lucid arrangement? When was learning so careful to speak in the proper language of elections, and to avoid any admixture of foreign words with the terms sanctioned by antiquity?’ And he goes on to examine the whole clause by clause, and ends with asking, ‘If I order this letter of yours to be hung like an imperial edict on every pillar and portico from which it may be read distinctly, surely I shall be rewarded with as many honorary statues as each copy of the letter has pages.’ And again, § 68, ‘I should go on to say something of your powers as a speaker were I not afraid of self-complacency. Not Sulpicius more violent in his harangues, not more admirable the self-restraint of the elder Gracchus, not your own father more authoritative or weighty. What grand tones in the vehement passages! What fine modulation in the unimpassioned! What happy blending of both when you deliver each alternately. Where is the orator who has either expressed, or, as he might do more freely, thought out gay ideas with such humour, eloquent ideas with such finish, contradictory statements with such compression, compressed statements with such volume?’ Symmachus is not less pronounced in his own way: ‘Henceforth we believe antiquity. In the same tent of yours books and arms are handled equally. And as circumstances and times vary, you have abundant matter to pass in review. History is your amusement in fighting: when your men are to be addressed, you have hortatory harangues; judicial pleadings when you are in conference; poetry when you are triumphing’ (Symm. Orat. ad Gratian. p. 331, Seeck). And again, in a letter to the same emperor (Seeck, p. 78): ‘Let your divine intellect, August prince, Glory of the Roman name, be borne on the chariot of its eloquence: as for myself, in the Return of Thanks I make, I do but creep on the ground, fitter to aspire to the comic sock than the tragic buskin, now that oratory has

¹ Ausonius is equally flattering to Gratian as a verse-writer Epigr. i. 11. 17. Gratian wrote on the battle of Achilles with the Amazons. Ausonius says *Exulta, Acaide, celebraris uate superbo Rursum Romanusque tibi contingit Homerus*.

become an Imperial possession. For all I know, indeed, you have given the Muses lodging and entertainment in the Palace.' Similarly, Epist. i. 20, he calls Gratian *eruditissimus Imperator*.

Could this language be addressed to Theodosius the Great? Aurelius Victor, or whoever was the author of the *Epitome* of the Lives of the Caesars from Augustus to Theodosius, speaks of his learning in these words, c. 48 *Litteris, si nimium perfectos contemblemur, mediocriter doctus: sagax plane, multumque diligens ad noscenda maiorum gesta. E quibus non desinebat exsecrari quorum facta superba crudelia libertatique infesta legerat*. From this it would seem that Theodosius was a great reader; as may also be inferred from the words in which Claudian makes him address his son, *De Quarto Cons. Honorii* 396-418, the beginning of which may be quoted:

Interea Musis, animus dum mollior, insta,
Et quae mox imitere, legas: nec desinat umquam
Tecum Graia loqui, tecum Romana uetustas.
Antiquos euolue duces, adsuesce futurae
Militiae, Latium retro te confer in acuum.
Libertas quaesita placet: mirabere Brutum.
Perfidiam damnas: Metti satiabere poenis.
Triste rigor nimius: Torquati despue mores.
Mors impensa bonum: Decios uenerare ruentes.

Zosimus tells us Theodosius encouraged *μίροι γελώων*, dancers, and everything that contributes to this flagitious and irregular music (iv. 33). It is therefore probable that he was not averse to the lighter literature, whether the degraded comedies of his time, of which a curious specimen is still extant in the *Querolus*, or such *jeux d'esprit* as Ausonius' *Cento Nuptialis*, with the other pieces contained in his *Eidyllia* and *Epistulae*. Indeed there is a still extant *autograph* letter written by Theodosius to Ausonius, in which he begs him to send copies of his poems, not only such as were known to the Emperor already, but others of which report had informed him: and he compares himself to Augustus, declaring that his admiration for the poet was not less, and his love certainly more. (Cf. Ausonius' dextrous reply Epist. ii Schenkl.)

So far there is nothing in Avianus' preface which is incompatible with the ascription of the Fables to the Emperor Theodosius. If Theodosius had any¹ literary bent it would be in this direction: cf. Epitom. ib. *simplicia ingenia aequae diligere, erudita mirari, sed innoxia*, a good description of our fabulist. Again, the words of the Preface *habes ergo opus quo animum oblectes, ingenium exerccas, sollicitudines leues, totumque uiuendi ordinem cautus agnoscas* seem aptly enough to describe the brief hours of amusement which the cares of war and government would leave Theodosius. Nor is there any great difficulty in accepting the words *Theodosi optime* as meant for the Emperor. Cannegieter's remark that the style of *optimus* belonged in

¹ Pacatus in his elaborate panegyric of Theodosius says nothing of his literary tendencies.

a peculiar and special sense to Trajan (Plin. Paneg. ii) will hardly bear the test of research, if it is meant to imply that no succeeding Emperor was so addressed: but it is remarkable that the Epitomator quoted above draws an elaborate parallel between Trajan and Theodosius; and as the characters and even the features of the two Emperors resembled each other, there would be an implied compliment in addressing Theodosius with the word which antiquity had consecrated to Trajan¹.

The Preface however must be judged as a whole. So considered it suggests, I think, rather the confidential, almost familiar tone of an equal, than the deferential style of a subject. Avianus begins by saying that being in doubt what form of literature to select for the preservation of his name, he had chosen fables as making fiction natural, and truth unnecessary. A prince would resent such language, and justifiably. 'Why should this scribbler parade his wish to be immortal? Why should he tell me that truth is unpalatable, and fiction the only thing acceptable to kings?' Avianus proceeds with an exaggerated compliment. He will not mention formal prose or verse to so incomparable a master of Latin and Greek style as Theodosius: prose or verse, Greek or Latin, he is superior to the best critics in either. Can we believe that the great and simple-minded Theodosius would welcome so enormous a falsehood? It seems to me impossible. It is far more likely that Avianus is addressing some acknowledged leader in literature, whose name would be familiar to his readers and serve as a guarantee for his own performance. He might speak to the author of the *Saturnalia*, to Macrobius Ambrosius Theodosius, as Ausonius speaks to the greatest orator of his time, to Q. Aurelius Symmachus. Epist. xvii: *Quisquam ita nitet ut comparatus tibi non sordeat? quis ita Aesopi uenustatem, quis sophisticas Isocratis conclusiones? quis ita ad entymemata Demosthenis aut opulentiam Tullianam aut proprietatem nostri Maronis accedat? quis ita affectet singula, ut tu imples omnia? quid enim aliud es quam ex omni bonarum artium ingenio collecta perfectio?*

It is not necessary to prove at length how fully the author of the *Commentarii in Somnium Scipionis* and the *Saturnalia* comes up to the words of Avianus, *cum in utroque litterarum genere et Atticos Graeca eruditione superes et latinilate Romanos*. Ian shows from the *subscriptio* still extant in some MSS that the Commentary on the *Somnium Scipionis* was revised by Aurelius Memmius Symmachus², a *uir consularis*, perhaps in the fifth century; that collections of excerpts were made from it; and that it was translated in the fourteenth century into Greek by Maximus Planudes, the translator of Ovid's *Metamorphoses*.

¹ Fröhner now (1886) inclines to think the Preface of the Fables was based on the preface which Marcellus Empiricus has affixed to his work *De Medicamentis*. Marcellus is there called '*uir ill. ex mag. off. Theodosii sen.*,' and Teuffel concludes that he wrote under Theodosius II. But I own that I fail to detect any sufficient resemblance in the two prefaces to justify an hypothesis framed on the comparison.

² Paris 6371 gives the subscription thus at the end of the first book of the Commentary on the *Somnium Scipionis*. AVR. MEMM. SYMMACHVS. VC EMENDABAM
VEL DISIINS MEŨ RAVENŖE CŸMACROBIO. PLOYNO EYDOXIO. VC.

The larger and more important work of Macrobius, the *Saturnalia*, has not indeed come down to us in its entirety: but the considerable fragment which remains, particularly the discussion on Vergil and the sources which he imitated or from which he drew his materials (Books iv-vi), shows not only the extent of his reading both in Latin and Greek, but the exactness of his knowledge and the combined antiquarianism and freshness of his criticism. Prof. Nettleship, who has minutely compared the remarks of Macrobius on Vergil with those of Servius, declares that 'in the great majority of cases where Servius and Macrobius have identical notes, those of Macrobius are far the fuller, clearer and more logical;' and John of Salisbury (Polycr. viii. 10) says of the first book that, rightly viewed, it was such and so full as to be sufficient in itself for all purposes of reference. The physical discussions scattered through the *Saturnalia* prove a different kind of erudition; here Macrobius must have mainly drawn from prose sources, and those Greek: they have however no less than the rest of the work the double merit of proving the author's competence to deal with very difficult problems and of being written in an interesting style. If indeed the grammatical treatise *De differentiis et societatibus Graeci Latiniq; uerbi*, some extracts from which are headed *Theodosius Symmacho suo* in a MS at Vienna, cod. Vindob. 16 (Keil Gramm. Lat. v. p. 596), is rightly attributed to Theodosius Macrobius, we have a more special instance of his *erudition* as a grammarian dealing with the comparative inflexions of Greek and Latin verbs. It is observable that Avianus compliments his Theodosius on his *latinity*. Now this word is used several times in the above-mentioned treatise i. 3 *dualem nulla latinitas admisit*, ii. 3 *latinitas compositi uerbi saepe primam syllabam mutat*, vi. 13 *ipsum autem & adeo latinitas non recipit, ut pro ea etiam in Graecis nominibus P et H ulatur, ut Philippus Phaedon*: and not unfrequently in the *Saturnalia*.

I have shown that the preface of Avianus' Fables may well have been inscribed to Theodosius Macrobius. I have also made it probable that the names Avianus and Avienus being confused, not only in MSS of the Fables, but elsewhere (e.g. Sat. i. 4. 17 Ian's best MS *B* (the Bambergensis) gives *Auiēne*^A), the Avianus or Avienus of the Fables may be the youthful Avienus of the *Saturnalia*. It remains to find approximately the probable period of the composition of the Fables.

Macrobius tells us, S. i. 1. 5, that some of the interlocutors in his dialogue did not reach maturity till after the period of Praetextatus (*uni aut alteri ex his quos coelus coegit matura aetas posterior saeculo Praetextati fuit*). Seeck's lucid biography of Praetextatus (Symm. Op. pp. lxxxiii-xc) makes it easy to fix this period within two dates, either from his proconsulate of Achaia in 362 to his death in 385, the year after he had been appointed Praefectus Praetorio; or, if the meaning of the term *saeculi* is slightly restricted, from 367 when Praetextatus was Prefect of the City to his death. Within this period of twenty-three or eighteen years we may suppose the banquet held which is the scene of the dialogue in the *Saturnalia*. Avienus at the time of the

dialogue is described as *adulescens*: if he was seventeen in 370 or 375, he would have been born in 353 or 358, and would be twenty years of age in 373 or 378. Or reckoning from the earlier date 362 he would be twenty in 365, thirty in 375.

There is a passage in Ausonius' Gratianum Actio to the Emperor Gratian, delivered in 379, in which I seem to trace an allusion to a fable not indeed contained in our Babrius but extant in several prose Greek versions (Halm Fab. Aesop. 270) and versified by Avianus, XXVI. A lion (the Greek has a wolf) seeing a she-goat standing on a precipice advises her to come down to the safe pastures of flowering shrubs below. The goat declines, pleading the greater danger of falling into the lion's jaws: ending with this distich

Nam quamvis rectis constet sententia uerbis,
Suspectam hanc rabidus consiliator habes.

Compare with this the words of Ausonius (x. 41) '*solus mecum uoluntarem, o profundi altitudo secreti! habes ergo consiliatorem et non metuis proditorem*. Not only the general aptness of the fable to the occasion, but the special introduction of the word *consiliatorem* make it probable that Avianus' work is here alluded to by Ausonius. It is true that the same word is used, though far less appositely for the purpose of Ausonius, by Phaedrus (ii. 6) in his fable of the Tortoise and the Eagle; and it is also true that Ausonius knew the Latinized prose fables of Julius Titianus (Epist. xvi. 2. 81, 92), and himself contributed an elegiac version of one fable of the Babrian collection (Epigr. 75, 71 Schenkl, Babr. 75). If, however, Ausonius is here referring to our Fabulist, Avianus, or, as we have seen reason for calling him, Avienus, had published his fables before 379. Not much can be inferred from Macrob. S. vii. 8. 6 where Disarius alludes to the well-known fable of the Oak and Reed in language which need have no reference to any particular version, yet has some resemblance to Av. XVI: *uento nimio abies aut quercus auellitur, cannam nulla facile frangit procella*. The date of the publication of the *Saturnalia* is uncertain, but it probably falls within 400-420.

More distinctly like a reference to our Fables is a passage from a letter of Symmachus i. 101 addressed to Syagrius in 380 or 381: *Video, Consul amplissime, quantum mihi amor tuus honoris imponat. Iubes te adeam et coram defruar magistratus tui gaudio. Quo pacto istud possum negare, nisi ea religione ignoueris qua uocasti? nam quid agam fortunae dubius, cum hinc inuiter ad obsequia honoris tui, hinc luctu amissi fratris impediar? Duae mihi simul personae dispaes offeruntur. Qui fieri potest ut os unum contrariis adfectionibus induamus?* This is very like the language in which the Satyr in our Fabulist angrily dismisses the Traveller, who has put his mouth to the two different uses of warming and cooling. Av. XXIX. 21, 22:

Nolo, ait, ut nostris unquam successerit antris,
Tam diuersa duo qui simul ora ferat.

Again Unrein rightly points out (De Aetate Auiani, p. 60) that the words of the Preface *fabularum textus occurrit, quod in his urbane concepta falsitas deceat et non incumbat necessitas ueritatis* seem to be alluded

to by Macrobius Comm. Somn. Scip. i. 2. 7 *fabulae, quarum nomen indicat falsi professionem*; again § 9, *ex iis autem, quae ad quandam uirtutis speciem intellectum legentis hortantur, fit secunda discretio: in quibusdam enim et argumentum ex ficto locatur et per mendacia ipse relationis ordo contexitur, ut sunt illae Aesopi fabulae elegantia fictionis illustres*; and again § 10, *prior species quae concepta de falso per falsum narratur*. Other points in which the fabulist and the antiquarian illustrate each other will be found in the notes on XII. 5, Introduction to IV.

It seems then more than probable that in 380-381 Symmachus had the work of Avienus before him; nearly certain that early in the fifth century Macrobius alludes to it; not unlikely that Ausonius (1) adopted an allusion and a word from it in 379: (2) was possibly led by imitation or rivalry to translate himself a Babrian fable into the same Elegiac metre¹.

It follows that Avienus must have been quite a young man at the time he published his forty-two Fables; and as the fame of Macrobius belongs either to the beginning of the fifth or the later years of the fourth century, it may have been between 370-379 that Avienus dedicated them to him, already well known in the learned and literary world. This was the period of revived opposition to Christianity, the period of Praetextatus, Symmachus, and the other supporters of the old Pagan creeds, whom Macrobius has introduced in his elaborate dialogue the *Saturnalia*. The different characters of the two men are exhibited in the scoffing reply of Praetextatus to Ambrose, Bishop of Milan, 'I will turn Christian, if you will make me bishop of Rome,' and the famous *Relation* which Symmachus, when urban Prefect in 384, addressed to the Emperor Valentinian [Seeck p. xvi] in behalf of the Senate for the restoration of the altar of Victory. Seeck sums up the conflict in words which I will condense here (pp. liii sqq.).

The Pagan rites in part suppressed by Constantius had been restored by Julian (361) and were left undisturbed in the first years of Valentinian I (364) and Gratian. Both religions still subsisted side by side: the Emperors were themselves Christians, but sacrifices (which as early as 341 had been made illegal and stigmatized as *sacrificiorum insaniam* by a law of Constantius (Clinton, F. R. i. p. 402)) continued to be performed at the expense of the state, and the altar of Victory still stood in the Curia. Hence in the earlier Epistles of Symmachus the pagan ceremonies are often alluded to; consultations and decrees of the College of Pontifices are recorded, besides sacrifices for expiation of portents, solemnisation of the festival of the Magna Mater at Rome, and punishment of a Vestal Virgin for unchastity. It is in these years that we may suppose Macrobius to fix the scene of his Dialogue, at a time when Paganism was still sufficiently in the ascendant to be interesting, and when a discussion on the names and attributes of the ancient gods

¹ Prudentius Perist. v. 17-20 might seem to allude to Av. XLII *Ac uerba primum mollia Suadendo blande effuderat, Captator ut uitulum lupus Rapturus adludit prius*. Even more distinct is Perist. x. 1104, 5 *Aliter silere nescit oris garruli Vox inquieta quam tubam si fregero*, cf. Av. XXXIX.

would find sympathetic readers. But with 382, the last year but one of Gratian's reign, a change set in. The Pagan worship ceased to be acknowledged; money spent on its ceremonies was claimed for the fiscus or the chest of the Praefectus Praetorio, the bread purveyed for the use of the Vestals and other attendants or priests was withdrawn, the altar of Victory removed. Then the Senate sent Symmachus to protest, but he failed to obtain even a hearing. The gods avenged themselves by a dearth which cut short the bread-supply of Rome, and by the violent death of Gratian in 383. The Pagan party took heart. Praetextatus and Symmachus were conjointly appointed *praefectus praetorio* and *praefectus urbi* for 384; and a decree was obtained commanding the restitution of all ornaments taken from temples or other public buildings. In the summer of 384 they tried to obtain a repeal of the law of Gratian, and to have the Pagan worship placed on its former footing. The *Relatio* of Symmachus on the altar of Victory followed: but though the whole of the imperial *consistory* was deeply moved by its eloquence, the representations of Ambrose prevailed, and the altar was not restored. Soon after followed the series of Theodosian edicts, by which sacrifices were prohibited, the temples closed, instruments of idolatry seized or destroyed, and the privileges of priests abolished (Gibbon, c. xxviii. vol. iii. p. 9 of Milman's Edition).

If then Avienus wrote his fables at any time between 365 and 379 he might naturally speak of temples, altars, sacrifices, sacrificing-priests, victims, incense, and images of the gods as still existing and in habitual use. Isis still had her worshippers, and baldness, which forms the *motif* of the tenth fable and of a learned discussion in the last book of Macrobius, was still a common sight in Roman streets. Such a hypothesis is not indeed necessary: for the fables descend not only from the epoch of Babrius, which Otto Crusius shows to be the reign of Alexander Severus, (222-235), but in some cases from the Aesopic age, the sixth or seventh century B.C. And fables are repeated from one narrator to another with little if any change of scene or surroundings. Yet in reading the forty-two apologues which our author selected from the far longer collection of Babrius, it is difficult to escape the impression of a homogeneous whole, worked up with a purpose, and using as a back-ground the circumstances of every-day life as it existed at the time. If my view is right as to the authorship of this little work, which though widely read in the dark and middle ages, has in modern times almost fallen out of view, and only been brought into renewed notice by the still recent discovery of the Greek text of Babrius on which it was founded, the author was a member of a literary coterie which treasured as sacred every surviving remnant of ancient Roman usage, its religion no less than its language. He was therefore not a Christian, of which belief the fables certainly offer no hint, though it is possible that XXIII represents a point of view peculiarly, if not exclusively, Christian.

II.

THE PROSODY OF AVIANUS.

Cannegieter in his Dissertation on the age and style of Avianus argued that he wrote in the second century of our era and during the reign of the Antonines. The same view has in our own time been held by one of the greatest of philologists, Lachmann; and it is necessary to examine what are the grounds for this opinion.

Cannegieter's first argument was a historical inference. In the preface to his work Avianus gives a short account of his predecessors. *Verum has pro exemplo fabulas et Socrates diuinis operibus indidit et poemati suo Flaccus aplauit, quod in se sub iocorum communium specie uitae argumenta contineant. Quas Graecis iambis Babrius repetens in duo uolumina coartauit, Phaedrus etiam partem aliquam quinque in libellos resoluit. De his ego ad quadraginta et duas in unum redactas fabulas dedi.* Besides Horace, who has occasionally introduced fables into his Satires and Epistles, Phaedrus is the only Roman fabulist alluded to. Yet we know from Ausonius (Epist. xvi. 2. 81, 92) that a collection of Greek Aesopic fables in iambic trimeters (whether the scazons of Babrius, as Cannegieter, Wernsdorf, O. Crusius (De Babrii Aetate p. 238 note) believe, or as I think a version in ordinary iambic trimeters like those which diversify the ordinary Greek prose of Halm's collection (e.g. 20, from Aristoph. Vesp. 1402 sqq., 33^b, 77, 252, 280, 334^c, 391; cf. 248^b, which, though in prose, shews traces of an iambic original, cf. Rutherford, p. xxii) had been translated into Latin prose by Julius Titianus. Auson. Epist. xvi to Probus *Apologos Titiani et Nepotis Chronica, quasi alios apologos (nam et ipsa instar sunt fabularum) ad nobilitatem tuam misi*: and again in the *Epodi* which his friend is to read as the fore-words to the fables (*antelogium fabularum*) he says v. 74:—

*Apologos en misit tibi
Ab usque Rheni limite
Ausonius, nomen Italum,
Praeceptor Augusti tui,
Aesopian trimetrium
Quam uertit exili stilo
Pedestre concinnans opus
Fandi Titianus artifex.*

And again 102

*Sed iam ut loquatur Iulius
Fandi modum inuita accipe
Volucripes dimetria.*

This Julius Titianus was identified by Casaubon (on Capitol. Vit. Maximin. Iunioris c. i) with the *Titianus senior*, whom Capitolinus calls father of a Titianus who taught oratory to the younger Maximinus. This elder Titianus was nicknamed the ape of his Epoch (*simia temporum suorum* Capitol. l.c.), and may therefore be plausibly identified with the Julius Titianus who, as we learn from Sidonius (Epp. i. 1) was

called *oratorum simia* by the other Frontonians. He would thus have been a follower of the famous orator Fronto, the preceptor of M. Aurelius; and as Maximinus, the father of the younger Titianus' pupil, became Emperor in 235, the elder Titianus may be assigned to the immediately preceding reigns of Elagabalus (218), Macrinus (217), Caracallus (211), and perhaps may be pushed back as far as Commodus (180). Now as Avianus in the list of his predecessors in Latin Fable does not allude to Julius Titianus, he cannot have known him, and must therefore have lived before him. Hence his own period may be the age of the Antonines, with which the diction of the Fables would agree.

To all this Wernsdorf's reply seems sufficient (De Carm. Aviani in his Poet. Lat. Min. v. pp. 664 sqq.). Avianus in his Preface does not give an exhaustive list of his predecessors. He mentions only representative types, Socrates, Horace, Babrius, Phaedrus—the two former as introducing apologues to illustrate their subject, the two latter as writers of apologues in verse. If Cannegieter's reasoning were valid, we might as well conclude that Babrius lived intermediate between Horace and Phaedrus. But as we now know, Phaedrus, a contemporary of the Emperor Tiberius, preceded Babrius by nearly two centuries. I assume, what since Otto Crusius' Essay I suppose no one will deny, that the Alexander to whom Babrius addressed his Fables is Alexander Severus. (See Rutherford, pp. xi-xxiv.) Or again we might with equal plausibility maintain that Phaedrus lived after Seneca, because he is ignored in a well-known passage of the *Consolatio ad Polybium*, viii. 27 *Non audeo te usque eo producere ut fabellas quoque et Aesopeos logos intemptatum Romanis ingeniis opus, solita tibi uenustate conectas.*

But, in truth, though there is much probability in Casaubon's identification of Ausonius' prose writer of Latin Apologues, Julius Titianus, with the elder Titianus of Capitolinus, we have nothing to *prove* that they were the same. Gerard John Voss (De Historicis Latinis ii. p. 173 ed. 1651) thought the *younger* of Capitolinus' Titiani was the Apologue-writer; and O. Crusius remarks that such an occupation would better suit a schoolmaster, such as the younger Titianus, than a man of literary distinction like his father (p. 244).

Cannegieter's other argument, from the diction and prosody of Avianus, requires a fuller and more detailed examination. It will be convenient to take these in reversed order.

The first scholar who subjected the Fables to a close metrical review was the eighteenth century philologist and critic, John Hildebrand Withof. In his *Encaenia Critica* published in 1741, most of which is occupied with a critical examination of the text of Lucan, a section is given to the Elegies of Maximianus, and another to the Fables of Avianus. Of Maximianus, and Withof's valuable services to his often vitiated text, I have spoken in the *American Journal of Philology* (vol. v. pp. 1-15, 145-163). His remarks on Avianus are not less acute; but his corrections are less happy. Yet it should not be forgotten that his criticisms anticipated Lachmann by

a complete century, and that several of his emendations have now a permanent place in the best editions of the Fables.

If we look at the Elegiacs of Avianus as a whole, the general impression is one of correctness marred by occasional licences. Deviations from classical prosody of a serious kind are rare: omitting a certain number of cases in which the first half of the pentameter is allowed to terminate either with hiatus or on a positionally short syllable (which cases will be considered later), the only violations of strict metre are *uelis* III. 6, XXIII. 10, *dispār* XI. 5, XXIII. 8, *inpār* XVIII. 10, *Paeōnio* VI. 7, *fābella* VIII. 2, *nōlam* VII. 8, *prōfundens* XXXV. 1, *alleriūs* XXXV. 4, *herēs* XXXV. 14, *exstinctūs* ut XXII. 15.

Lachmann (Kleine Schriften pp. 51 sqq.) argued from *prōfundens* and *herēs* in XXXV, the former of which is rare, the latter impossible, that the fable in the shape our MSS give to it is corrupt; that part of it may be restored by conjecture; part is mere interpolation of a later age, probably the seventh and eighth centuries. Hence he changed *geminum profundens* to *geminum una profundens*, and bracketed vv. 3-6, 13-16 as spurious.

Again analysing XXIII he concluded from *dispār* in 8, *uelis* in 10, as well as from numerous faults of language scattered throughout the fable, that 8 and 9, as well as the epimythion 13, 14, are an interpolation, that 10 must be changed to *Sine decus busti seu decus esse uelis*, and that 1, 5, 7, 11 are to be restored by reading *insignem arte ferens*, *Alter ut ornatis, ambiguo, Subdila nempe tibi est*.

In these violent changes he had some support from Bentley, who observing that the Epimythia were not in the Gale codex (since collated for Bährens by H. A. J. Munro), concluded that they were all spurious (on Horace A. P. 337).

Here however, since Fröhner's collation of the three oldest Paris MSS, we are able to meet Lachmann on firmer ground. The *promythia* and *epimythia* which these exhibit are at any rate of an early date, for the MSS themselves can scarcely be later than century x, and may be earlier, as Fröhner, a good judge, believed. On the other hand MSS of a decidedly later date contain epimythia which do not occur in any of the best: and these are undoubtedly spurious. It is these *later* epimythia which are omitted in the *Galeanus*: but no argument can be drawn from the *Galeanus* against the genuineness of the others, for like all the other early MSS it contains them.

Lachmann however argued on general principles. Visible to his eye as the substratum of the Fables was 'nobilior aliqui antiquitatis color;' and where language or metre palpably contradicted this view, a later hand had been at work, and conjecture must restore the original but defaced fabric.

The problem is not a very easy one to decide. Lachmann may have failed to restore the original Avianus, but defects of execution do not disprove a hypothesis as a possibility. And at least some part of his hypothesis appears to me indubitably true. The general correctness of Avianus' prosody throws the occasional exceptions into strong, almost glaring, relief. To take the most prominent instance; out of

321 pentameters there are two in which hiatus is admitted in the middle of the verse, XXVIII. 12 *Quam ferus in domini ora sequentis agit*, XLI. 8 *Immemor illa sui 'Amphora dicor' ait*: XXVII. 10 (Unrein p. 20) is very doubtful. There are ten in which the first half of the pentameter ends with a syllable which as standing before a vowel or *h* is positionally short. They are:—

III. 12	Alterius censor ut uitiosa notes.
XI. 6	Incertumque uagus amnis habebat iter.
XIX. 12	Et nostris frueris inperiosa malis.
XXII. 4	Namque alter cupidus, inuidus alter erat.
XXII. 6	Obtulit et precibus ut peteretur, ait.
XXVII. 10	Qua coeptum uolucris explicuisset opus.
XXXIV. 10	In propriis laribus umida grana legit.
XXXV. 16	Spes humiles rursus in meliora refert.
XXXVIII. 6	Verbaque cum salibus asperiora dedit.
XLI. 18	Subdita nobilibus ut sua fata gemant.

To which may be added as at least exceptional—

XXIX. 22	Tam diuersa duō qui simul ora ferat.
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It is remarkable that only three of these XXVII. 10, XXXV. 16, and XLI. 18 occur in epimythia: the remaining seven are in the body of the fable. But of these three, the last is now, on the authority of my excellent and uninterpolated British Museum codex *B*, to be written with *ne* for *ut*: XXVII. 10, XXXV. 16 admit of easy correction, the former by substituting *cornix* for *uolucris*, the latter by reading *Rursus spes humiles*. Yet it must remain a question, whether they are not accretions of a later age, as Lachmann thought: what is nearly certain, is, that they are not the casual or intended slips of a generally correct writer.

Of the remaining seven the greater part admit of easy and almost certain emendation; XIX. 12, XXXIV. 10 by simply transposing two consecutive words; XI. 6, XXII. 6 by readings found in MSS not before known: for in XI. 6 *uagans* for *uagus* rests on the authority of

ut peteretur

B; in XXII. 6 my Bodleian codex *X* gives *precibus confiteretur*, whence I restore the manifestly true reading *precibus quom peteretur*. XXII. 4 Withof emended by substituting *liuidus* for *inuidus*, a conjecture admitted by Lachmann and all subsequent editors. Two remain which must be considered doubtful, III. 12 and XXXVIII. 6; that they are so does not prove that they come from Avianus, but that the lines of conjecture are insufficiently defined. III. 12 may be a later accretion, as Lachmann thought: XXXVIII. 6 belongs to a fable which on other grounds is open to suspicion, notably from the use of *debile* in 12. As for *duō* in XXIX. 22, which L. Müller and Krenkel show to occur more than once in Prudentius, it can hardly be thought a certain test of lateness, and may fairly be compared with the rare *modō* which, as Munro after Lachm. shows, is found in Plautus, Terence, Lucilius, Lucretius and Cicero's Aratea (on Lucr. ii. 1135).

We may now return to the ten violations of classical prosody mentioned on p. xxiv. They are *uelis dispār inpār Pacōnio fābella*

nölam pröfundens alteriüs herës exstinctüs. Of these ten, two, *Pacönio pröfundens*, cannot be taken into account: for *Paconius*, as Dr. Ingram shows (*Hermathena* ix. 407) is regularly used with short *o* in the Latin poets, Verg. *Aen.* vii. 769, xii. 401, Ovid *M.* xv. 535, Sil. xiv. 27, Stat. *S. i.* 4. 108, Claud. B. *Get.* 121, in *II. Cons. Stil.* 173, in *Eutrop.* ii. 12, *Apon.* 67, for in spite of Ramsay (*Prosody* p. 118), Conington (see however the doubtful note on xii. 401), and others, I cannot but agree with Lachmann's view (*Lucret.* v. 85) that synizesis in a Greek word of this kind is unlikely, if not impossible: and *pröfundere* is found certainly in *Cat.* lxiv. 202, Claud. *Nilus* 12, perhaps *Luc.* vii. 159 (*Luc. Müller de R. M.* p. 363). Again *fäbella alteriüs exstinctüs* though supported by most of the earliest MSS cannot be thought to come certainly from Av.; for the tenth century Paris codex *C* has *fabula nostra* written as a v. l. over *nostra fabella*; for *alteriüs* several MSS as early as century thirteen give *Alleriusque*; and *exstinctüs ut*, if indeed it is not accus. plural of a noun, may so easily be corrected (see App. Crit. on XXII. 15) as a participle, as to give no difficulty. The remaining five stand on a different footing. It is perhaps noteworthy that *uelis* and *disfär* both occur in XXIII, a fable which on grounds of syntax and unusual obscurity is open to suspicion. Still both *uelis* and *disfär* (as well as *inpär*) occur again, III. 6, XI. 5, XVIII. 10; and none of them can be said to belong to classical prosody, though *uelis* as a word of frequent occurrence is more excusable than *possis* of most MSS of *Juv.* v. 10 (*possit* the *Pithoeanus*); and the shortening of the *a* in the inflected cases of *pär*¹ had a natural tendency to react on the nominative, cf. *pēs tripēs*, but *bipēs tripēs quadrupēs* in one v. of *Ausonius*. *nölam* in VII. 8, though not quite certain, for the *Lunensis* has *notam*, and one of the *Peterhouse* MSS *uolam*, was the reading of the early MS from which the author of the *Grammatical treatise* in *Hagen's Anecdota Helvetica* quotes it, i. e. of a MS at least as early as the eighth or ninth century. It is, I think, the most outrageous of the violations of correct prosody which the *Fables* present, and like *herës* (for which *Lachm.* wrote *heris*, I do not know on what authority), could not possibly be assigned to any but a late writer.

Lachmann disposed of all these cases either by emendation or the supposition that they were interpolated. They did not, in fact, come up to the required standard of purity which he traced in the real *Avianus*. But suppose them all genuine; may not a Lachmannian hypothesis not indeed of a second century *Avianus*, coeval with the *Antonines*, but of an *Avianus* closely following *Babrius*, be true?

Prof. E. A. Freeman (*Methods of Historical Study* pp. 197 sqq.) has called attention to the fact which we are too ready to ignore, that there

¹ The reading of the *Ilias Latina* 901, 2 *Occurritque uiro, sed non cum uiribus aquis, Acacidæ nec compar erat* is doubtful: the MSS give *corpus*, though one of *Wernsdorf's Wolfenbüttel* MSS has *compar* written over, and C. Barth, no light authority, thought the poet wrote *compär*. The date of the *Ilias Latina* is assigned by Lachmann and L. Müller to the age of Nero, by Bücheler, who thought *Silius Italicus* wrote it, to the beginning of the second century.

was a stage in the history of the Roman Empire when Latin nearly gave way to Greek. 'For a season, even in the western lands, Latin seemed to have passed away as the tongue of anything that claimed to be literature. . . . If the feeble thread of the Augustan History did not bind together the age of Trajan and the age of Diocletian, we might almost say that it was by the Christian writers of Roman Africa that the Latin tongue was kept alive.' The Letters of Fronto and his pupil M. Aurelius, the *Noctes Atticae* of A. Gellius, the *Golden Ass* of Apuleius, in prose: in verse the *De Medicina Praecepta* of Q. Serenus Sammonicus, the fine fragment of Nemesianus' *Cynegetica*, the *Peruigilium Veneris* which Bücheler assigns to the second or third century, and the *Concubitus Martis et Veneris* of Reposianus are the best surviving representations of the literature of this epoch. No doubt many poems of the *Anthologia Latina* belonged to it besides; but the dates of most of these are unknown or uncertain. Hence we are left with a very inadequate knowledge of the gradual modifications by which the metre and prosody of Silius, Statius, Val. Flaccus, Juvenal, and Martial passed into the wholly different metre and prosody of Ausonius and Prudentius. There is therefore no *a priori* improbability in the view that the original Avianus belonged to the age of Alexander Severus or his immediate successors. And it would be very rash to assert that the violations of classical prosody just examined were impossible in 250 A.D. because they were impossible in 120.

Let us look at the two indubitable specimens of the poetry of this interval, the 1107 hexameters of Serenus Sammonicus (circ. 200–235 A.D.) and the fragm. of Nemesianus' *Cynegetica* edited by Haupt. The only departures from strict prosody which Serenus Sammonicus exhibits are the short *-to* of the imperative *confunditō curatō iungitō permulcetō*, etc., the lengthening (if MSS may be trusted) of *poteris* 12, and of *uōmica* 738. In diction he is more distinctly unclassical, *finus* as neuter 599, 714, *penitis* as dat. plur. of an adj. *penitus* (448), perhaps *absorbitur* (so Bährens) for *absorbetur* 460. Elision, though not over frequent, is pretty regular: in 221 verses I have counted 65 elisions, which gives an average of 2 for 7 lines. The metre and diction of Nemesianus (255–284 A.D.) are, as might be expected in a didactic poem imitating Vergil and Grätius, more severe; *deuotitō exercetō*, hiatus once *catuli huc* 150, *feruida zonae* as the end of a hexameter 154, with the rare words *inocciduius*, *cibatus*. Elision is very sparingly employed: the 325 vv. contain, it is true, 52 elisions, an average of about 1 to 6 lines: but long passages occur (e.g. 96–124) without any; and a large majority are cases of elided *que* or *atque*. On the other hand the hexameter poem of Reposianus (253 in Riese's Anthol. Latina), which Teuffel seems rightly to assign to the third century, exhibits two violent transgressions of correct prosody, *tūo* monosyllabic in 93, *gratiosa* seemingly a palimbacchius (— — ∪) in 126. But as the text of this poem rests on one MS only, and the metre is otherwise carefully correct, no great weight can be given to these two errors. Elision occurs 21 times, i.e. an average of 2 in 17 lines, or rather more than 1 in 8.

Such an estimate, based on very scanty materials, and those of quite a different kind from the work of Avianus, must needs be rough and cannot *prove* anything. Yet so far as it goes, it seems to shew that the tradition of classical prosody remained substantially unaltered in good writers up to the age of Diocletian. It is of course true that writers such as the Christian poet Commodianus (238-250 A.D.), in whom all laws of metre are set at defiance, were beginning to tell upon literature; and it is very probable that much of the Latin Anthology which we might be willing to assign to a period of barbarism, really dates from the second or third century. Still, taking the more formal productions of the interval from the Antonines to Diocletian as a standard of the correctness of literary works, we may perhaps say that the five cases of abnormal prosody which a review of the Fables left unaccounted for would not have been tolerated in a set work of the period under consideration.

If then the original kernel of Avianus is to be placed in the latter half of the second or again in the third century, we must first eliminate at least seven verses which are inconsistent with an age of metrical purity. Now allowing that two of these verses XXIII. 8, 10 fall under reasonable suspicion, from the rough and obscure style of the fable as a whole, and that the distich containing XVIII. 10 seems unnecessary and may be an interpolation, it is impossible to remove III. 6, XI. 5, VII. 8, XXXV. 14, from their place without virtually destroying in each case the whole fabric of the fable. It seems safer to believe that they are real evidences of a declining feeling of metrical correctness, and are the production of a later time.

The sum of the above argument is that Lachmann's hypothesis of an early and purer text of which our extant Avianus is a barbarized depravation, is quite borne out as regards metre by the general correctness of the verse and by the variations of the MSS: but that the violations of classical prosody, which after a critical examination still remain unaccounted for, do not justify us in pushing the first composition of the Fables back to a period either as early as the Antonines (which the probable date of Babrius makes impossible) or to the time between Alexander Severus and Diocletian.

III.

THE DICTION AND SYNTAX OF AVIANUS.

The style of Avianus has been variously estimated by different critics. Eberhard of Bethune in his *Labyrinthus* (iii. 9) written in the thirteenth century speaks of his *pauperior stylus*. Lilius Gyraldus (*De Poetis Dial.* iv) dismisses him with a few words, as unworthy of serious attention. Nevelet found the fables full of faults which must be con-

done as written in a debased period and on which it was useless to waste thought or time. Caspar Barth in one mood lauds him as an elegant poet comparable with the best (Aduers. xxvii. 4, xxxix. 7, especially xxxix. 13), and with Atticisms of style (xxxix. 13), in another censures him as an unskilful and rustic writer of the meaner kind, full of barbarisms, with no judgment, and crassly ignorant of metre (Aduers. xix. 24, xxvii. 4, xxix. 13). Nicolas Heinsius (Adu. 611) says 'quoties incido in Avieni fabellas, elegantes sane lepidasque, toties indignor aut oscitantibus ac inscitis librariis, aut aliis hominibus male feriatis tam multum in eas licuisse. Adeo soloecismis syllabisque nunc contra legem metricam productis, nunc correptis sunt inquinatae.' Cannegieter distinguished the true Avianus from the false; the true was polished pure Vergilian, and might well belong to the age of M. Aurelius: the false was mainly the work of school-masters, who in their eagerness to point a moral for the edification of their young pupils, added promythia and epimythia which have disguised the simple proportions of the original. Withof (*Encaenia Critica*, p. 231 sqq.) while declaring that the corrupt state of Avianus' text was such as might well draw tears, ascribed these faults to the copyists and set himself to the task of removing them by conjecture. Wopkens¹, by far the ablest scholar who has examined the language and grammar of the fables, accepted them as a genuine product of a very late period, and did great service by recalling critics from the rash attempts at emendation which Cannegieter's edition had encouraged, to a sober examination of the Latin of the fourth and fifth centuries. Wernsdorf (*P. L. M.* v. p. 669) confesses that the 'childish and inarticulate talk' which Withof had denounced is after all attempts too palpable and unworthy of any but a declining epoch.

In the present century, Édélestand du Méril in the short notice which he has given of Avianus in his *Poésies inédites du Moyen Âge* (pp. 95-97) describes him in these severe words, 'Le style traînant, embarrassé, sans unité ni aucune propriété d' expression, quelquefois même véritablement barbare, trahit un esprit encore grossier et trop inexpérimenté des choses littéraires pour ne pas ignorer les usages de la prosodie.' L. Müller de Re Metr. p. 55, censures Lachmann for introducing into Avianus' text metrical faults from which they are quite free, but considers their real deviations from strict prosody and pure Latin to point to the latest period of the Empire, the period of Maximianus and Arator. This opinion he seems in his treatise *De Phaedri et Auiani Fabulis*, p. 32, to modify so far as to place the date not later than the fifth century. The style he considers to have some merits, but to be far inferior to Babrius, and even to Phaedrus. Fröhner

¹ Wopkens' Notes on Avianus were first printed in *Miscell. Observatt. Critt. in Auct. Vet. et Recent.* vol. vii. Tom. 2, pagg. 197-253 Amstelod. 1736. Withof's *Encaenia Critica* appeared in 1741. Both Withof and Wopkens were men of great acuteness. Wopkens in particular, as will be evident to anyone who examines his *Aduersaria* (published collectively in 1834), was as an exponent of Latin construction and syntax far in advance of his time. Bährens' criticisms of Avianus in his *Miscellanea Critica* (1878) do not seem to me up to his ordinary mark.

(Praef. p. xii) calls Avianus a very rustic story-teller of the fifth century undeniably. Schenkl (Zeitsch. f. Österr. Gymn. xvi. p. 398) finds none of the grace of Babrius in our collection: but considers it interesting as a monument of fifth century language, and perhaps as containing lost fables of Babrius. Bährens, accepting the views of L. Müller as to the late date of composition, finds much to be tolerated, yet much that is too rough and coarse, as well as too incoherent and absurd, to belong to any time but the Middle Age (Misc. Crit. p. 137). Unrein De Aviani Aetate (Iena 1885) believes the work to have been dedicated to Macrobius the author of the *Saturnalia*, and identifying him with the *praefectus praetorio Hispaniarum* of 399 A.D. (cod. Theod. xvi. 10. 15, viii. 5. 61), *Proconsul Africae* 410 (cod. Theod. xi. 28. 6), *praepositus sacri cubiculi* 422 (cod. Theod. vi. 8. 1) fixes the date of Avianus from 400–420 A.D. Sittl considers the diction of Av. essentially barbarous and pronounces him in his want of finish and the awkwardness with which he connects his verses on a par with Dracontius and Corippus.

Before attempting to mediate between views so opposed as those of Heinsius and Du Méril, it will be worth while to clear the ground, in other words to consider how much of the 42 fables can safely be thought to come from Avianus.

Fabricius (Bibl. Latina iii. p. 155 ed. Ernesti) with whom Du Méril seems to agree (p. 97) thought that some of the Fables were of a later date than most of the Collection; these had been introduced in place of others which were in the original 42 published by Avianus, which latter were ousted for the new-comers, in order to keep up the specified number of 42. This seems to be supported by a gloss on Dig. xvii. 2. 29, where Aristo is quoted as stating that Cassius used to call a partnership in which one only gained, the other lost, a *leonine partnership*. A gloss on this passage speaks of '*fabulam Aniani de societate leonina*,' obviously the fable of the lion hunting with a cow, she-goat and sheep (Phaed. i. 5), or as in the prose Greek versions (Halm Fab. Aesop. 260) with an ass and a fox. It is not in our Avianus: yet it may have been in the Avianus which the Glossator had before him. This is true; but the date of the gloss is uncertain, and a slip of memory in quoting a fable as Avianus' (if he is alluded to in *Aniani*) which was not in his, but in some other collection, would be very easy.

There are however some few distichs and one or two whole fables which are unlike the usual style of the rest. The most notable example is XXIII, which the Commentary will show to be from first to last involved in construction, awkward in language (*referens* in 1, *omen* in 7, *spes* in 8, *praestare* in 14) and licentious in metre (*dispar, uelut*). Rather less objectionable, but open to grave suspicion, is XXXV. It accumulates four metrical faults, *profundens* 1, *Allerius* 4, *herēs* 14, *rursus* 16; while as regards language, *Fama est quod* 1, *caro amore* 3, *quoque* 13, perhaps *exsaturata* 4, seem to point to a different author. A similar doubt attaches to XXXVIII; for though *salibus* has been plausibly emended, the use of *laboratis* for 'got-up,' 'artificial' in 7, and still

more of *debile* in 12 for 'ignoble,' 'mean,' betrays a very late authorship.

Bentley (on Hor. A. P. 337) maintained that the Epimythia or additional verses in which the fable is applied to a didactic purpose were all spurious, and he asserted that they are not in the Gale MS. The collation of this MS made by H. A. J. Munro for Bährens proves however that all the Epimythia which are found in Fröhner's three earliest MSS, as well as in the Vossianus L. Q. 86 (Lachmann's *antiquissimus*), are also in the *Galeanus*; and this is also true of the Promythia, or moral introductions. There are however in many of the more recent MSS Epimythia of later genesis and obviously forged: it is one of Fröhner's greatest services to have shown that these must be distinguished from the earlier as quite on a different level.

The genuine Epimythia are—

- I. 15, 16 Haec sibi dicta putet, seque hac sciat arte notari,
Femineam quisquis credidit esse fidem.
- II. 15, 16 Sic quicumque noua sublatus laude tumescit,
Dat merito poenas, dum meliora cupit.
- XVI. 19, 20 Haec nos dicta monent magnis obsistere frustra,
Paulatimque truces exsuperare minas.
- XXVII. 9, 10 Viribus haec docuit quam sit prudentia maior,
Qua coeptum uolucris explicuisset opus.
- XXX. 17, 18 Haec illos descripta monent, qui saepius ausi
Numquam peccatis abstinuere manus.
- XXXIII. 13, 14 Sic qui cuncta deos uno male tempore poscunt,
Iustius his etiam uota diurna negant.
- XXXVI. 17, 18 preceded by two vv. which end the dialogue. I give
all four:
'Proderit ergo grauis quamuis perferre labores,
Otia quam tenerum mox peritura pati.'
Est hominum sors ista, magis felicibus ut mors
Sit cita, cum miseros uita diurna regat.
- XLI. 17, 18 Haec poterunt post haec miseros exempla monere
Subdita nobilibus ut (ne *B*) sua fata gemant.
- XXIII, XXXV are suspicious as wholes: I therefore omit the epimythia belonging to them. The last two vv. of III are not an epimythion proper, but an epimythiastic addition.

The Promythia are the following—

- V. 1-4 Metiri se quemque decet propriisque iuuari
Laudibus, alterius nec bona ferre sibi,
Ne detracta grauem faciant miracula risum,
Coeperit in solis cum remanere malis.
- VII. 1-2 Haud facile est prauis innatum mentibus ut se
Muneribus dignas supplicioe putent.
- VIII. 1-4 Contentum propriis sapientem uiuere rebus,
Nec cupere alterius, nostra fabella monet.
Indignata cito ne stet fortuna recursu,
Atque eadem minuat, quae dedit ante, rota.

XXXIV. 1-4

Quisquis torpentem passus transisse iuuentam
 Nec timuit uitae prouidus ante mala,
 Confectus senio, postquam grauis adfuit aetas,
 Heu frustra alterius saepe rogabit opem.

This conspectus will suffice to shew that the Epimythia and Promythia in Avianus do not stand on the same footing with those in Babrius. Rutherford seems to have decided rightly in rejecting the latter *en masse*; they are usually very transparent forgeries, and could not possibly come from Babrius. Yet even amongst these there are some which are less pronouncedly spurious than the rest: I may mention xxiv, xxxv, xcviii, civ. Still, speaking of them as a whole, it seems true that 'every kind of error in metre, accident, and syntax is represented in them' (Rutherford, p. lxxxviii). And whatever causes were at work to prompt didactic or gnomic *additamenta* to Babrius, would be equally true of Avianus. The school-boy would ask the meaning of a fable; the schoolmaster would supply this answer and suggest, if he did not himself fabricate, the verses which expressed it. The *περὶ λόγια* and *ἐπικατάρματα*, as Phrynichus tells us they were called (Rutherford p. lxxxvi), would be forthcoming all the more readily in proportion to the moral purity of the work. It is indeed certain that the fables of Avianus, doubtless for this reason, almost supplanted those of Phaedrus in spite of the literary charm of Phaedrus, and the comparatively early period of the Latin language when he wrote. We know too what care was necessary to keep the text of favorite authors uncontaminated, and to what accidents in spite of all care they were liable. Vettius Praetextatus, the friend of Symmachus, and like him a determined opponent of Christianity, is stated in the iambics with which his wife Paulina addresses him in the Sepulchral Inscription to his memory (C. I. L. vi. 1779 cited in Seeck's ed. of Symmachus p. lxxxiv) to have revised and emended the texts of many authors both in prose and verse:—

Tu namque quidquid lingua utraque est proditum
 Cura soforum, porta quis caeli patet,
 Vel quae periti condidere carmina,
 Vel quae solutis uocibus sunt edita,
 Meliora reddis quam legendo sumpseras:

and a *subscriptio* appended to several MSS of Macrobius' Commentary on the *Somnium Scipionis* states that this work had been revised and punctuated by Aurelius Memmius Symmachus. Sidonius (Épp. vi. 15) in sending to his friend Ruricius a volume of the Prophets, tells him it had been cleared from much rubbish, yet that the counter-reader (*contra legente*) who had undertaken, it would seem, to compare it with another copy, had from ill-health or some other cause not performed his promise. In some cases, indeed, a work was revised and in part re-written long after the author had passed away. The hexameter poem of Dracontius *De Creatione Mundi*, written circ. 425 A.D., was re-edited by Eugenius, about 220 years after his death (Clinton, F. R. ii. p. 472). Ildefonsus (middle of seventh century), on whose authority this statement rests, gives some particulars so highly illustra-

tive of the casualties of literature at that time as to deserve quotation : *Libellos quoque Dracontii de Creatione Mundi conscriptos, quos antiquitas protulerat uiliatos, subtrahendo immutando uel meliorando in pulchritudinis formam coegit ut pulchriores de artificio corrigentis quam de manu processisse uideantur auctoris. Et quia de die septimo idem Dracontius omnimodo reticendo semiplenum opus uisus est reliquisse, iste et sex dierum recapitulationem singulis uersibus renouauit, et de die septimo quae illi uisa sunt eleganter dicta subiunxit* (Ildefons. de Scriptor. Ecclesiasticis c. 14). If Eugenius thought he might 'subtract,' 'change,' or 'improve' on a poet who lived 220 years before him, it is perfectly possible that the same thing might happen to the fables of Avianus.

It is necessary, in judging on this question, to consider the Epimythia and Promythia, (1) *en masse*, (2) singly.

(1) Looked at collectively, they can hardly, I think, be said to stand out from the rest of the work in any marked way. Omitting XXIII and XXXV, which are open to doubt as wholes, the rest of the Epimythia are very much in the prevailing style. In sixteen verses there is only one metrical fault (*uolucris explicuisset* XXVII. 10). The only peculiarities of diction are *descripta* XXX. 17, *diurna* XXXIII. 14, XXXVI. 18.

The Promythia are very similar. In twelve verses there is one false quantity *fābella*, for which however *C* gives a v. l. (see above, p. xxvi). In language *miracula* V. 3, *passus Nec timuit* XXXIV. 1, 2, are hardly classical : but have parallels in the literature of the fourth century.

On the other hand it is noticeable that all the Epimythia are in two vv., all the Promythia except one in four. Rutherford shows that there was a tendency to *tetrastichism* in the interpolators of Babrius ; and it may have become part of a received tradition.

(2) Judged singly, they cannot all be placed on the same level. I. 15, 16 are inseparable from the rest of the fable. To end on v. 14 would be abrupt : 15, 16 round off the narrative. II. 15, 16 are not so necessary : the fable might well end with 14. But in themselves 15, 16 are unobjectionable : if anything calls for suspicion it is the rare passive use of *exosae* in 13 : which however has a parallel in XXXIII. 6. XXXIII. 13, 14 are similar to II. 15, 16 : unobjectionable in themselves, and required to prevent the fable ending suddenly. The epimythion XVI. 19, 20 seems to correspond closely with the similar epimythion of Babr. 36 :

κάλαμος μὲν οὕτως ὁ δὲ γε μῦθος ἐμφαίνει
μὴ δεῖν μάχεσθαι τοῖς κρατοῦσιν, ἀλλ' εἴκειν.

Yet the variations of the MSS lead me to doubt whether the original reading was not

Haec nos dicta monent magnis obsistere fluxa ;
and if this conjecture is right, the moral of the Latin fable is not that it is useless to resist the great, but that the weak at times stand against the strong. Here too again there is some abruptness in the ending of the fable *Motibus aura meis ludificata perit* if vv. 19, 20 are withdrawn : an argument which applies even more forcibly to XXVII. 9,

10, which cannot possibly be wrenched away from their context. The fable, we may be sure, did not end with the abrupt statement

Nam brevis inmersis accrescens sponte lapillis
Potandi facilem praebuilt unda uiam.

The metrical fault *uolucris* may easily be corrected by substituting *cornix*; for I cannot believe that Avianus would have ended the first half of a pentameter with a short syllable.

On the other hand, XXX. 17, 18 are quite comparable with the Babrian interpolations: they spoil the effect of the fable, which otherwise ends with an epigrammatic question completely worthy both of Avianus and Babrius at their best. The same may be said of XLI. 17, 18: they are unnecessary, the fable having already ended effectively with the declamatory

Infelix, quae magna sibi cognomina sumens
Ausa pharetratis nubibus ista loqui.

More puzzling are XXXVI. 17, 18. For not only is the curious assonance

Est hominum sors ista, magis felicibus ut mors
Sit cita

alien to the sober style of Avianus, but the two vv. which precede them can hardly, in their existing form, have come from him: both the inversion *gravis quamvis* and the combination *olia pati* are abnormal.

In the Promythia I seem to detect a forger. Three of them are tetrastichs, and all contain the word *alterius*. He would seem to have wished to leave his mark on the bastard children of his creation. The fourth is a distich, the Latin of which is faulty; either *muneribus* or *dignas* is strained.

The conclusion of the above examination is that the Epimythia in our Fables, though at times and to some extent questionable, are not, like those in Babrius, so decidedly inferior to the bulk of the work as to justify us in rejecting them altogether. In most cases they cannot well be removed without leaving a gap more or less perceptible. Yet, as they are sometimes combined with verses which from their peculiarity suggest a different authorship,—as, besides, three of the promythia point visibly to a self-conscious, self-betraying fabricator, and all of them are easily removable, it is more than probable that at some time after the life of Avianus a new editor revised the fables in accordance with the debased standard of his time, and with additions adapted to the increasing illiteracy of an age falling more and more into darkness.

The ground having thus been cleared of doubtful or spurious additions, we may proceed to judge the language of the genuine remainder. There is, I believe, enough of undeniable uniformity in this to justify a pronounced verdict.

Avianus himself says in his Preface that he had written in rude Latin (*rudi latinitate*). This is not the first impression to a modern reader. The general effect is a complex one: there is a blending of two quite distinct styles. The prevailing tone of the language is not only elaborately poetical, but specially Vergilian. Every fable has

echoes or actual imitations of the Aeneid. Even where not distinctly modelled on Vergil, it is artificial and worked up; in no sense rude or commonplace. And doubtless, had Avianus wished, he might have woven his fabric throughout on this model. But writing in an age when the Latin language was not only senescent, but visibly on its way to destruction, writing too on a subject which appealed to simple or childish understandings, one in which trees talk, beasts and men converse, birds dispute, fishes cry, he could not but adapt his language to suit in some degree both his subject and his hearers. Hence side by side with the prevailing poetical style of the fables is a style which breaks through it somewhat incongruously, in which the words belong to the decadent diction of the epoch, and the grammatical construction is allowed to follow the increasingly lax usage of popular speech. In proportion as this latter element asserts itself, the fables seem unfinished or even rude; and there are hardly any in which the mixture of the two kinds does not produce a constrained effect. In this respect Avianus is far below Babrius; he has none of the playful grace of his Greek model. But it is more than probable that his very weakness is in part the cause of his popularity: the strange unclassical words and constructions are the signs of his sympathy with his time.

It is not necessary to speak at length of the former of these two elements of Avianus' style. It has much that is common with other poets of the same period, such as Claudian and Prudentius, or the somewhat later writers, Rutilius Namatianus and Maximianus. As compared with Ausonius, we are able to speak more definitely. The seventy-fifth epigram of Ausonius is a translation of the seventy-fifth Babrian fable:

Languentem Gaium moriturum dixerat olim
 Eunomus: euasit fati ope, non medici.
 Paulo post ipsum uidet aut uidisse putauit
 Pallentem et multa mortis in effigie.
 'Quis tu?' 'Gaius' ait, 'uiuisme?' hic abnuuit, 'et quid
 Nunc agis hic?' 'missu Ditis' ait 'uenio,
 Vt, qui notitiam rerumque hominumque tenerem,
 Accirem medicos.' Eunomus obriguit.
 Tum Gaius 'metuas nihil, Eunome: dixi ego et omnes
 Nullum qui saperet dicere te medicum.'

Had Avianus translated Babrius in this style, we may feel sure he would long since have perished. With the exception of brevity (ten lines for Babrius' twenty) Ausonius' version has no merit at all. It fails to preserve any part of the charm of the original. The Latin, to be sure, is classical, but the rhythm is that of the Greek Anthology, sometimes as in v. 9 even beyond the Greek Anthology in licence. All the pentameters end in trisyllabic or quadrisyllabic words: *i* is elided in *fati ope*, *dixi ego et*, twice in the compass of ten lines, and in the latter instance with a second elision in the same dactylic foot. Whereas Avianus has only allowed himself to elide *i* five times in 642 lines *fragili et, breui est, tibi est, fieri exstinctam, sibi abrupti,*

and of these five *tibi, sibi* are doubtfully long. The comparison is instructive: art has had a good deal to do in preserving our Fables from oblivion.

Other points of care there are in which Avianus contrasts favorably not only with Ausonius, but with Maximianus, approaching even Rutilius. For instance, the second foot of the hexameter is allowed to terminate on an elided syllable *Dispar erat fragili et* only once by Avianus in 642 vv.; whereas Ausonius in 634 elegiacs (Parentalia, Eclogae, Elegiacs to Theodosius, to the Reader, to Syagrius) has six such cases, Maximianus in 686 has 2; while Rutilius goes beyond the strictness of Avianus, and in 712 elegiacs has none.

In another point, again, which in an especial sense marks the poetry of the fourth century A.D., I mean the shortening of nominatives in *-es*, whether by writing them *-is* or simply allowing *-es* to count as a short syllable, a phenomenon which occurs five times in Ausonius (*Thalēs, bipēs, tripēs, quadrupēs, ederipēs*), once in Maximianus (*Vlissēs*), more frequently in Prudentius, *pubis, luis, famis* (each twice), *Ioannis* (three times), *prolis* once, the fables of Avianus present only one, *herēs; uulpis* is found as early as Phaedrus, and can hardly be counted as an example.

On the other hand the fourth century tendency to end the pentameter with a nomin. sing. participle, a departure from classical usage of the most marked kind, seems to be more affected by Avianus than by any writer of the fourth or fifth centuries. Claudian admits it very sparingly, Prudentius in his single Elegiac poem (Perist. xi) only three times in 123, Merobaudes only once (*ouans*) in 21 pentameters. Maximianus is freer: he has five instances in 343 pentameters, while Avianus in 321 has twelve.

This, however, is a metrical digression. I return to the more marked features of Avianus' language, viewed on its distinctively *poetical* side.

A. The following points are noticeable:

(1) Transformation of a sentence naturally expressed by a passive verb followed by an abl. to a nomin. with an active verb. The best instance is I. 6 *Spem quoque raptori sustulit inde fames=spes raptori sublata est famis explendae*. A less violent case is XV. 11 *Quamuis innumerus plumas uariauerit ordo=quamuis innumero ordine uariatae sint plumae*. Cf. XIX. 4. This transformation of a passive to an active construction, with its attendant change of subject, is not uncommon in Latin poetry. Propertius' *adspergat tempora sudor* for *adspergantur tempora sudore*, Claudian's *necdum festiuos regia cantus sopierat* for *necdum in regia festiui cantus sopiti erant*, are typical instances; but it is not so often that the new nominative is a mere *state* or *quality*.

(2) Tentative uses, in which the poet seems to be playing with language, so that the words suggest more than one meaning, according as they are taken in a classical or in a post-classical sense. This was possible when Latin words were passing into wholly new significations. It was, perhaps, connected with the tendency observable in some Christian writings, such as the letters of Ennodius and Sidonius, to

use words with an esoteric or at least a non-natural meaning. To this class belong

positi capilli X. 11, in the classical sense = placed on purpose; later Latin 'artificial.'

tantorum XVIII. 10, cl. 'so great': l.l. 'so many.'

praesumptus uigor V. 10, cl. 'assumed in advance': l.l. 'presumed upon.'

fatigans XXXI. 7, cl. 'worrying': l.l. 'joking.' Cf. our 'bantering.'

diurnus XXXIII. 14, cl. 'of the day': l.l. nearly = *quotidianus*.

(3) Affected uses of single words, but which are not unclassical—e.g. *nullus*, where we should say 'never,' 'nowhere,' 'not at all,' VII. 3, XXVII. 5, XXXVI. 7, XL. 3, *pecus* of a single animal V. 16, XXVIII. 4, *semina* of plants XII. 4, *munera* followed by a gen. of the thing offered XIV. 2, *munera natorum*, *caespes* = a tuft of roots XVI. 7, cf. XXI. 2, *conuenire*, 'to encounter,' 'cross the path' XVII. 15, IX. 6, *onus* used with slight if any meaning XX. 2, and in the odd combination *auris onus* XXX. 6, VIII. 12, *difficilis* 'intractable' XX. 14, *datur* is said III. 4, XXV. 10, *brevis* 'small' or 'scanty,' *b. simia* XIV. 9, *unda* XXVII. 7, cf. XXXIV. 6, XXXVIII. 12 (see Cannegieter's Discussion, pp. 314-315), *moles* of a heavy mist, *m. nimborum* XXIX. 3, *pharetratus* of the clouds charged with hail and rain XLI. 16, *iubar* of the peacock's sheeny tail XV. 8.

(4) Grecisms.

XXIV. 15, 16 Tunc hominem aspiceret oppressum murmure magno,
Conderet ut rabidis ultima fata genis.

Εἶδες ἂν τὸν ἀνθρώπον ὥς τέλος ἔχοι τοῦ πότμου.

XI. 9, 10 Illa timens, ne quid leuibus grauiora nocerent,

Et quia nulla breui est cum meliore fides.

Here *breui* = τῷ βραχεῖ.

B. I come to the second part of the subject, i.e. to those words, expressions, or combinations of words, which Avianus has admitted in his Fables not as poetical, but as part of the development of Latin in his own time. This point has been discussed but very partially by Unrein, and cursorily by Sittl.

1. Use of *quoque*. Av. delights in this adverb, and has introduced it in many of his fables, often in a lax or even weak way, e.g. XVIII. 5 *Hos quoque collatis inter se cornibus ingens Dicitur in siluis pertinuisse leo*, where it simply introduces a new statement about the oxen which are the subject of the fable, 'Besides.' See notes on XXXV. 13, I. 6, IX. 21.

2. *nimius* = strong, deep, *nimiam sitim* XXVII. 4, *nimias aquas* IV. 8, *nimiae quieti* I. 5, *nimio igne* IV. 12.

3. *exosus* 'hated' II. 13, XXXIII. 6. Found also in Macrobius.

4. *discutere* 'to examine' XIV. 8: also in Symmachus. Av. also uses this verb in its literal sense, *d. crines* XXVIII. 14.

5. *differre* 'to disperse,' 'rout,' X. 10, XXXI. 8.

6. *ferre iurgia* 'to quarrel' XIII. 8, *f. uulnus* 'to wound' XVII. 11, but *ferre uulnus* 'to be wounded' XX. 4.

7. *relidere* 'to dash' III. 2, X. 10. Unrein shows that Sallust ap.

Serv. on Aen. iii. 414 used the word in his *Historiae* = 'dash back': but as used by Av. it is unclassical.

8. *referre* twice in a doubtful meaning XXIII. 1 *referens de marmore Bacchum*, XXIX. 14 *Siluarum referens optima quaeque dabat*. No word is so common in Av. or other writers of the time. In the prose Panegyric of Merobaudes to Aetius, p. 10 N. two consecutive sentences end with this word in two wholly different significations. *Iam considera, ductor invicta, quanta tibi haec agenti praemia debeantur, pro quibus mihi tanta sunt collata referenti. Tibi quidem nullum commune praemium, nec par ceteris honor, aut laus aliqua usitata referenda est.*

9. *recurere* nearly = *redire* VI. 3.

10. *dare verba* 'to speak' IX. 20, XXIV. 10, XXXVII. 2, XXXVIII.

6. Once only in its classical sense to deceive I. 14.

11. *cupere* 'to claim' or 'assert,' ἀξιοῦν, VII. 16, XXIV. 12.

12. *defremere* 'to cease raving' XXVIII. 4. The word is found in Plin. Epist. ix. 13, and is so printed by Keil, following the Medicean MS, but others give *deferuisset*. It is not till Sidonius that it comes into frequent use. (Unrein.)

13. *tanta* for *tot* X. 9 *tantis milibus*.

14. *substantia* 'property' XXXIV. 17.

15. *prosus* adj. 'direct,' 'straightforward,' *proso* tramite III. 8.

16. *immensus* 'large,' 'full grown,' *i. leonem* XIII. 1, *i. iuvencis* XVIII. 1, *i. aratro* XXVIII. 5, where see note: and cf. C. Barth Aduers. xxxix. 13. To these Unrein adds the following:—

1. *debilis* XXXVIII. 11, *debile vulgus*, 'the ignoble rabble,' for which he says no instance can be found earlier than a law of King Childebert in the sixth century. I am inclined on other grounds to doubt the genuineness of this fable as a whole: not only *debile*, but *laboratis* in v. 7, is suspicious.

2. *resultans* XXXIX. 13, which Unr. interprets 'recusans': a sense which he states to be found first in the Letters of Sixtus (Xistus). Bishop of Rome, 8 (Tom. L. p. 611 Migne). *nullus obuiat salubribus constitutis, nullus praeceptionibus his resulet, ib. si huic uoluerit Ecclesiae resultare*: afterwards in Cassiodorus, and Gregory of Tours. But in XXXIX. 13 this is not the meaning: see my note.

3. *sperare* = *rogare* in two passages VIII. 11 *Iuppiter arridens, postquam sperata negauit*, XXII. 9 *nam quae sperauerit unus*. But in the former place *sperata* is simply 'his wish'; in the latter most of the MSS give *nam quaeque rogauerit*, and either this, or, as I prefer, *quae namque rogauerit* is probably what Av. wrote.

4. *Expositus* in XXXVI. 4 *Ferre nec expositis otia nosse iugis*. Here Unr. explains *expositis* as = *depositis*; and it seems to be so used in Tertullian, Arnobius, Lactantius, Cyprian, Paulinus of Nola, and Dracontius. But in Av. XXXVI. 4 nothing proves this meaning: it may quite as naturally signify 'open' (so Withof), and refer to the hill-ridges over which the steer left to itself ranges at liberty. But it is more than possible that *expositis* is a corruption of *haec positis*; see my note.

C. It remains to notice the peculiarities of syntax and construction in the *Fables*.

1. Use of *quod* with finite verb for infinitive.

I. 1, 2 Rustica deflentem paruum iurauerat olim,
Ni taceat, rabido *quod foret* esca lupo.

XXXV. 1 Fama est *quod* geminum profundens simia natum
Diuidat.

Dräger, *Historische Syntax*, ii. p. 225, shows that this construction is observable in writers from the middle of the 2nd cent. onwards. Roby shows it is common in the Digest (Introd. to Dig. p. cccvii). If the view of those who maintain that Av. wrote in the 5th or 6th century were true, it is wonderful that a phenomenon of such common occurrence at that time as this construction should occur so very rarely in the *Fables*. On the other hand *nolo ut* XXIX. 21 seems to be unexampled.

2. Late use of participle in *-dus*, as a future passive participle. *Non timor ex animo decutiendus erit* XI. 12.

3. Anomalous or anacoluthic constructions modelled on the language of the people. Of these there are two main types.

(a) II. 1

Testudo locuta est,
Si quis eam uolucrum constituisset humi,
Protinus e rubris conchas *proferret* harenis.

IX. 2-4

Cum socio quidam suscipiebat iter,
Securus, quodcumque malum fortuna tulisset,
Robore collato *posset* uterque pati.

Wopkens seems right in explaining these as a conversational change from oblique to direct narrative. The two subjunctives would be in *orat. obliqua* infinitives: but the normal grammar is violated, and the apodosis proceeds independently.

(b) Anacoluthic introduction of *que* or *atque* into two clauses, the first of which is connected with the second as *nom. participle* with finite verb.

XVII. 13 Illa gemens fractoque loqui uix murmure *coepit*.

XVI. 11 Stridula mox blando respondens canna susurro
Seque magis tutam debilitate *docet*.

XXV. 5 Ille sibi abrupti fingens discrimina funis
Atque auri *queritur* desiluisse cadum.

To this perhaps belongs the peculiar use of *nec* in XXXIV. 2

Quisquis torpentem passus transisse iuuentam

Nec timuit uitae prouidus ante mala,

for it seems improbable that Av. has here used *passus* = *passus est*.

IV.

THE MSS OF AVIANUS.

The MSS of Avianus are numerous and to be found in every part of Europe. The *Fables* were much read in the Middle Age, and scholia of varying extent and goodness are extant in most of them.

Both Fröhner's *C* as well as the Trèves codex have short glosses superscribed or in the margin. Those in *C* I had originally intended to publish: but on examination rejected as too trivial. The glosses in *T* are valuable and have been, with one or two exceptions, inserted in the Commentary.

Fröhner has published (pp. 67–84 of his edition) from two Paris MSS (347^b 347^c) a prose paraphrase of the Fables, of uncertain date. It can hardly however be early, as it contains some of the spurious epimythia, besides additions not known to the uninterpolated MSS. For this reason I have not printed it, though its interpretations are usually sound, and occasionally merit quoting.

The MSS which I have used may conveniently be grouped by their locale.

1. The Paris codices, *A*=8093, *C*=5570, *P*=13206, first examined by Fröhner (1862). Fröhner considers *A* and *P* to have been written in the first half, *C* towards the close of century ix. Bährens assigns *C* to century xi. From a careful examination which I made of it for some months in the Bodleian, I believe that it cannot be later than century x. It is in my opinion the best of the three Paris codices, although both *A* and *P* seem to be earlier. I have used Fröhners' collation of *A* and *P*, checking it in some points where I was in doubt by personal inspection. A full description of all three will be found in Fröhner's ed. pp. i–vii.

2. The Oxford codices *O*=Auct. F. 2. 14, *R*=B. N. Rawl. 111, *X*=Auct. F. 5. 6, first examined by myself for the present edition. Of these the oldest is *O*, a MS of century xi. Where the *manus prima* can be ascertained, *O* is of value; but some centuries after it was written a later hand made many erasures and corrections, all of which are wrong. It is in consequence of less importance than either *R* (of century xi–xii) or *X* (circ. 1300). *R* is a very good, completely trustworthy, MS: *X* is chiefly valuable for occasional variants which point to the true reading.

3. The Cambridge codices, *G* (Gale O. 3. 5, in the Library of Trinity College, of century xii) and the two Peterhouse, *Pet*¹ *Pet*².

G was collated for Bährens by H. A. J. Munro. It was examined by Bentley. It has special variants which are interesting, but not certainly right. I quote these from Bährens' edition (P. L. M. v. 30 sq.).

*Pet*¹ (4 in James' Catalogue) is imperfect, the leaves containing Av. I–XXII having been torn out. The fables are followed by the Elegies of Maximianus.

*Pet*² (James 25) contains all Avianus, with Maximianus. These two MSS perhaps are of century xiii–xiv.

4. The British Museum codices. I have examined five, and collated four of these (*B*, *b*, *b*², *b*³). The fifth Reg. 15 A. VII. is cited on XXXIX. 11.

B=Harl. 4967. A MS of unique importance, though not written (so Mr. E. M. Thompson believes) much before 1300. The *m. prima* may generally be made out, in spite of the many corrections and addi-

tions added subsequently. I consider it the most interesting of the new MSS which I have collated. It has no *Praefatio*. In one case the normal arrangement of the Fables is disturbed; IV precedes III.

$b^2=21,213$ (century XIII) of secondary importance, and often interpolated.

$b^2=15$ A. XXXI (circ. 1300) uninterpolated, and worth consideration, but imperfect, omitting XVII, XVIII, XIX, XX, XXI.

$b^2=10090$, interpolated. I only quote it occasionally.

5. *T*. Trèves 1464, of century x. This codex, an enormous folio, containing also Prudentius, is one of the best sources of the text. The short scholia are excellent and may come down from an early period. I collated it in the Bodleian.

6. *S*. St. Gallen, 1396, a fragment of century xi. It contains XXI. 1-13, XXII, XLI. 13-XLII. 16. I collated it at St. Gallen.

7. *K*, a Carlsruhe fragment (85 in the Hof Bibliothek) which Fröhner assigns to century ix. It contains XXXIV. 8-XL. 9.

On these I have based my text. I have not seen either of the Vossian MSS at Leyden, and wherever they are quoted, cite from Bährens who describes them thus: 'Voss. L. Q. 86 saec. ix. est Lachmanni antiquissimus' 'Voss. L. O. 15, saec. xi:' nor the Ashburnham (Libri 1813) of cent. xi-xii. Nor can I profess to give much weight to the reported readings of a 'codex uetustissimus' reprinted from the papers of a Danish clergyman named Cabeljau by Cannegieter in D'Orville's *Miscellanea Noua* for 1734: still less to reconstitute the orthography of Avianus on so precarious a foundation. (See Fröhner's *Praef.* p. ix, Bährens *P. L. M.* v. p. 32.)

ERRATA AND ADDENDA.

- P. 33. In XXIX. 22, for *semel* read *simul*.
- P. 42. The speech of the lion does not end with XXXVII. 18, as printed, but with XXXVII. 20.
- P. 75. Add to the passages quoted on XIV. 4, Aristot. de Mundo p. 400^b τῶν τε ζῴων τὰ τε ἄγρια καὶ ἡμερα, τὰ τ' ἐν ἀέρι καὶ ἐπὶ γῆς καὶ ἐν ὕδατι βοσκόμενα, cited by Stobaeus Ecl. Phys. i. p. 45 Wachsmuth.
- P. 76. Read Ian for Iahn, and so on p. 79.
- P. 94. Add on XXIII. 7, Possibly *amen* itself = 'a bid,' cf. English *bide* = (1) presentiment, (2) an offer of a price, a bid (J. A. H. Murray in New English Dictionary, p. 961).
- P. 120. Add on XXXVII. 2, Tibull. i. 1. 73, 4 *dum frangere postes Non pudet, et rixas inseruisse iuuat*.

AVIANI FABVLAE.

AVIANI FABVLAE.

INCIPIVNT FABVLAE XLII AVIANI POETAE. EPISTOLA EIVSDEM AD
THEODOSIVM.

Dubitanti mihi, Theodosi optime. quoniam litterarum titulo
nostri nominis memoriam mandarem, fabularum textus oc-
currit, quod in his urbane concepta falsitas deceat, et non
incumbat necessitas ueritatis. Nam quis tecum de oratione,
quis tecum de poemate loqueretur? cum in utroque litterarum 5
genere et Atticos Graeca eruditione superes et latinitate
Romanos? Huius ergo materiae ducem nobis Aesopum
noueris, qui responso Delphici Apollinis monitus ridicula
orsus est ut flegenda firmaret. Verum has pro exemplo
fabulas et Socrates diuinis operibus indidit et poemati suo 10
Flaccus aptauit, quod in se sub iocorum communium specie
uitae argumenta contineant. Quas Graecis iambis Babrius
repetens in duo uolumina coartauit, Phaedrus etiam partem
aliquam quinque in libellos resoluit. De his ego ad quadra-
ginta et duas in unum redactas fabulas dedi, quas rudi lati- 15

*Titulum exhibui qui in C est nisi quod post FABVLE spatium est
quattuor litterarum, quod suppleui. INCIPIT EPISTOLA AVIANI FESTI AD
THEODOSIVM O EPLA auieni poetę ad teodosium imperatorem R
sed ut praeter EPLA—ad—patorē nihil possit clare legi Fabulae auiani
ad imperatorem theodosium quarum prefatio primo habetur loco Re-
ginensis Baebrensii. Titulo carent BPT Voss. L. Q. 86 optime Theo-
dosi O quoniam Froebnerus quonam CORT quomodo P et Vos-
sianus L. Q. 86 nostra nomina memoriae mandarem Lachmannus
occurrunt P condeceat T doceat Neueletus Lachm. seueritatis
Lachmannus Quae secuntur Nam quis—latinitate Romanos Lachmannus
uncis inclusit loqueretur codd. an loquetur? nobis om. R apo-
linis munitus P legenda codd. sequenda Lachm. aptauit quod O
sub om. O iocorum specie communium O comnium P iambis C
babrius CT labrius O brabrius R brahius n̄ P in sua duo O
Phaedrus etiam] hic incipit A phedrus OR phoedus P in quinque O
ergo ACRT ego O Lachm. ad quadraginta ct duas R ad xLu P
fabulas dedi quas r. l. compositas] uncis inclusit Lachm. lanitate P*

nitare compositas elegis sum explicare conatus. Habes ergo opus quo animum oblectes, ingenium exerceas, sollicitudinem leues, totumque uiuendi ordinem cautus agnoscas. Loqui uero arbores, feras cum hominibus gemere, uerbis certare
 20 uolucres, animalia ridere fecimus. ut pro singulorum necessitatibus uel ab ipsis *in*animis sententia proferatur.

elegi sum *P* ablactes *P* sollicitudines *P* totum qui *P* agnoscas *P* loqui uero—proferatur] *Lachmannus uncis inclusit* singularum *P* *in*animis *Pithoeus in adnotatione* mimis *Pithoei textus* animis *codd.* exanimis *Neueletus* proferratur *P* EXPLICIT PRAEFATIO *C* *deinde fab. I.* In *OR* post praefationem secuntur uersus *hi* (PROLOGVS AVIANI *O* Praefatio sequentis opusculi *R*) Lector non fabulas spectes (quaeras *O*) sed tende magis quid. Rure morans quid agam respondi pauca rogatus. Mane deum exoro, famulos post arua (paruosque *R*) reuiso, Partitusque meis iustos indico labores. Inde lego Phoebumque cio musamque lacesso. Tunc oleo corpus fingo mollique palestra Stringo libens animo gaudensque ac fe(oe *O*)nore liber. Prandeo potō cano ludo lauo ceno quiesco *qui septem uersus Martiali ab aliis adsignantur. Eisdem uersus habet Galeanus. Tum fab. I.*

AVIANI FABVLAE.

I.

DE NVTRICE ET INFANTE.

Rustica deflentem paruum iurauerat olim,
 Ni taceat, rabido quod foret esca lupo.
 Credulus hanc uocem lupo audiit et manet ipsas
 Peruigil ante fores irrita uota gerens.
 Nam lassata puer nimiae dat membra quieti. 5
 Spem quoque raptori sustulit inde fames.
 Hunc ubi siluarum repetentem lustra suarum
 Ieiunum coniunx sensit adesse lupa,
 'Cur,' inquit, 'nullam referens de more rapinam,
 Languida consumptis sic trahis ora genis?' 10
 'Ne mireris,' ait, 'deceptum fraude maligna
 Vix miserum uacua delituisse fuga.'

I.

DE NVTRICE ET INFANTE C DE LVPO ET MVLIERE O FABVLA

- AVIENI Poëte. De rustico^a & lupo fraudato R.
 1. deflentem *ACTR m. pr.* defluentem *P* deflenti *OR m. sec.*
 paruum *A* paruo *OR m. sec.* deleri puerum *Lachm.* iurauerat
codd. praeter Pet² iuuauerat *Pet²* iurgauerat *Froebnerus secutus*
Cabelliauium cuius haec uerba sunt 'Iurgauerat pro iurauerat est in N.
 (? nostro) et placebit illud forte ob us. 14.'
 2. rapido *A m. pr. O.*
 3. audit *OT Pet².*
 5. nimium *edit. Bodleiana intra 1470-1480 impressa* membra *C.*
 6. famis *P cum Vossianis duobus nisi quod in antiquiore m. sec. correxit fames*
fami T ex fames Spem quoque raptoris sustulit inde fami *Wopkensius.*
 8. sentit *B Pet².*
 9. referis *C* referis *T* referes *A* referes *R* referens *Galeanus*
cum Voss. L. O. 15 defers *Pet²* praefers *Froebnerus* An retines?
 10. sed *codd.* sic *Baehrens.*

Nam quae praeda, rogas, quae spes contingere posset,
 Iurgia nutricis cum mihi uerba darent?'
 Haec sibi dicta putet, seque hac sciat arte notari, 15
 Feminam quisquis credidit esse fidem.

II.

DE TESTVDINE ET AQVILA.

Pennatis auibus quondam testudo loquuta est,
 Si quis eam uolucrum constituisset humi,
 Protinus e rubris conchas proferret harenis,
 Quis pretium nitido cortice baca daret.
 Indignum sibimet tardo quod sedula gressu 5
 Nil ageret toto perficeretque die.
 Ast ubi promissis aquilam fallacibus implet,
 Experta est similem perfida lingua fidem.
 Et male mercatis dum quaerit sidera pennis

Ioannes Sarisburiensis Prolog. Policratice Neque enim adeo excors sum ut
 pro uero astruam quia pennatis auibus quondam testudo locuta est.

13. rogo *b*² Namque rogas praedam *Pet*² *B* possit *Pet*² *BR*.

14. cō *C*.

14, 15 *uncis inclusit Lachmannus*.

15. uocari *Pet*².

16. adesse *b* num asse?

II.

DE TESTVDINE ET AQVILA *ACO* De aquila et testudine *R*.

1. Pennatis *BCORT* cum *cod. Bodl. Policratice* (F. 1. 8) Pinnatis *P*
 locuta *om.* est *ed. Bodl.*

2. uolucrum *A m. pr. CORT* uolucrum *P et corr. A* desti-
 tuisset *Pet*² *B Galeanus* restituisset *Withofius* humo *O* ait
Lachmannus ibi *Baebrensius* Post uolucrum duos uersus excidis-
censet Georgius Murray, ut constituisset pro pactus esset infinituum ex se
pendentem habeat.

3. concas *C* deferre *B* auferret *Lachm.* harenas *Voss. L. Q. 86*
m. pr. bac a *G* bacca *ABORT.*

5. Indignum *A m. pr. CT* Indignans *BO A m. sec. et Galeanus*
 Indignans *Pet*².

6. *deest in P* perficeretque *ACOT* proficeretque *Pet*² *Galeanus*,
*R sed post rasuram, Bbb*² cum *codicibus Cabeliauii* totum diem *Galeanus*.

8. *Cf. Prop. III. 13, 65* Experta est ueros irrita lingua deos. Experta
 est *marg. exple C.*

9. sidere *A m. pr.* sydera *C.*

†Occidit infelix alitis ungue fero.

10

Tum quoque sublimis, cum iam moreretur, in auras

Ingemuit votis haec licuisse suis.

Nam dedit exosae post haec documenta quieti

Non sine supremo magna labore peti.

Sic quicumque noua sublatus laude tumescit

15

Dat merito poenas, dum meliora cupit.

III.

DE CANCRO ET MATRE EIVS.

Curua retro cedens dum fert uestigia cancer,

Hispida saxosis terga relisit aquis.

Hunc genitrix facili cupiens procedere gressu

Talibus alloquiis emouisse datur.

‘Ne tibi transverso placeant haec deuia, nate,

5

Rursus in obliquos neu uelis ire pedes.

Sed nisu contenta ferens uestigia recto

Innocuos proso tramite siste gradus.’

10. Decidit *b et ed. Bodl. Lachm.* Excidit *Baebrensius* ungui *ACP.*

11. Tunc *OT* sublimis^e *CR* sullimis *Galeanus* sublimes

BP Pet² T in auris^a *R* in auris *Gal.*

13. ex sese *Baebrensius ex Vossiano L. O. 15* qui habet ex semet *An*
aegrotae? quieti *O Pet² R m. sec.* quietis *PAT sed in AT s erasa*

C legi non poterat Versum cum tribus sequentibus uncis inclusit Lachmannus.

III.

DE MATRE & FILIO *C sed post DE usque ad & litterae euanuerant, ita tamen ut MAII legere uiderer. Aliter ratus est Froebnerus* DE CANCRO *AR*
DE CANCRO ET MATRE EIVS *O.*

1. Cum *ACOPRT* dum *Pet² b².*

2. terga^g *T* resiliit^{li} *C* tergora laesit *Cannegieterus.*

3. procedere *CT* praecedere *ABOR Pet² cum Galeano.*

4. alloquiis *ABCOR Pet² T* emouuisse ego e in *P* abierat praemo-
nuisse *codd.*

6. neuelis *BC Pet² bb²* neu uelis *APRO m. pr. T* ne uel neu iuuat
Witbofius neuue tuere *Froebnerus Versum cum 7 delebat Lachmannus.*

7. contempta *Pet².*

8. pro se^{no} *C* proso *AP Vossianus L. O. 15* presso *Galeanus*
prono *ORT Pet² Bbb².*

Cui natus 'faciam, si me praecesseris,' inquit,
 'Rectaque monstrantem certior ipse sequar. 10
 Nam stultum nimis est, cum tu prauissima temptes,
 Alterius censor *si* uitiosa notes.'

IV.

DE VENTO ET SOLE.

Inmitis Boreas placidusque †ad sidera Phoebus
 Iurgia cum magno conseruere Ioue,
 Quis prior inceptum peragat: mediumque per aequor
 Carpebat solitum forte uiator iter.
 Conuenit hanc potius liti praefigere causam, 5
 Pallia nudato decutienda uiro.
 Protinus impulsus uentis circum tonat aether,
 Et gelidus nimias depluit imber aquas.
 Ille magis lateri duplicem circum dat amictum,
 Turbida summos quod trahit aura sinus. 10
 Sed tenues radios paulatim increscere Phoebus

9. Qui *C* inquit *CRT* inquit *O Pet² Froebnerus*.
 10. monstrantem *C*.
 11, 12 *uncis inclusit Lachmannus*.
 12. cens *pro* censor *P* sensor *Bb* si ego ut *codd.*

IV.

DE VENTO ET SOLE *A* DE VENTO ET SOLE ET VIATORE *O* De Sole et uento *R*.

1. pladusque *P* ^{ad} sidera *B* ad cetera *Lachmannus* ad
 ludicra *Baebrensius* num adsidere? an ad sibila?
 2. *om. P* ioco *pro* Ioue *Lachm.*
 3. *super* aequor quod ex parte erasum est in *C* eadem, ut uidetur, manus
 scripsit orbem orbem *cett.* aruum *Wopkensius*.
 5. litis *Pet²* lita *A m. pr.* liti *Froebnerus*.
 6. discutienda *b²* discutienda *B*.
 7. impulsus *A m. sec. BCOR* impulsis *A m. sec. PPet²* impulsu uenti
Baebrensius uentus *B*.
 8. gelidas nimius *B* depulit *Bb b² Pet²*.
 9. lateri duplicem *BCR* duplicem lateri *O et plerique*.
 10. quod *ACP Vossianus L. O. 15* quo *O m. pr. RT* qua *Galeanus*
Pet² quod recepit *Lachm.* quia *B* In *Vossiano L. Q. 86 (saec. IX)*
 manus prima dispici nequit, teste *Baebrensis*.
 11. crescere *B Pet² bb²*.

Iusserat ut nimio surgeret igne iubar.
 Donec lassata uolens requiescere membra uiator
 Deposita fessus ueste sederet humi.
 Tunc uictor docuit praesentia numina Titan 15
 Nullum praemissis uincere posse minis.

V.

DE ASINO PELLE LEONIS INDVTO.

[Metiri se quemque decet propriisque iuuari
 Laudibus, alterius nec bona ferre sibi.
 Ne detracta grauem faciant miracula risum
 Coeperit in solis cum remanere malis.]
 Exuias asinus Gaetuli forte leonis 5
 Repperit et spoliis induit ora nouis.
 Aptauitque suis incongrua tegmina membris,
 Et miserum tanto pressit honore caput.
 Ast ubi terribilis mimo circum stetit horror,
 Pigraque praesumptus uenit in ossa uigor, 10
 Mitibus ille feris communia pabula calcans,
 Turbatat pauidas per sua rura boues.

12. suggeret *ed.* 1494 *an* et *n.* suggerit? spargeret *Wopkensis*.
 13. lassata *T.*
 14. Deposita *T* resedit *Galeanus R* recedit *Pet² b²*.
 15. tytan *O.*
 16. praemissas *b² m. pr.* minas *b² m. pr.* minus *B.*

V.

DE ASINO PELLE LEONIS INDVTA *C* DE ASINO *AR* DE ASINO
 ET DOMINO EIVS ET PELLE LEONIS *O.*

- 1-4 *delebat Cannegieterus, uncis incluserunt Lachmannus et Frochnerus.*
 3. Nec *G* miracula *codd.* nisi quod *b* habet pericula Num umbra-
 cula? *b. e. σκεπάζματα.*
 4. solis *ACOPRT* solitis *Pet² b* remeare *R post rasuram, Pet² bb²*
 5. getuli *CO* getuli iam *T* defuncti *P et Vossianus L. Q. 86.*
 6. Reperit *B.*
 8. tanto Pssit *C relicto sic spatio* onere *P* capud *Pet².*
 9-12 *uncis inclusit Lachmannus.*
 9. animo *codd.* mimo *Cannegieterus probabiliter* uano *Schenkelius*
an limbo?
 12. pauidos *ORT b²* per sua lustra feras *Pet² Bb.*

Rusticus hunc magna postquam deprendit ab aure,
 Correptum uinclis uerberibusque domat,
 Et simul abstracto denudans corpora tergo, 15
 Increpat his miserum uocibus ille pecus.
 'Forsitan ignotos imitato murmure fallas,
 At mihi, qui quondam, semper asellus eris.'

VI.

DE RANA.

Edita gurgitibus limoque immersa profundo
 Et luteis tantum semper amica uadis,
 Ad superos colles herbosaque prata recurrens,
 Mulcebat miseras turgida rana feras.
 Callida quod posset grauibz succurrere morbis, 5
 Et uitam ingenio continuare suo.
 Nec se Paeonio iactat cessisse magistro,
 Quamuis perpetuos curet in orbe deos.
 Tunc uulpes pecudum ridens astuta quietem
 Verborum uacuum prodidit esse fidem. 10
 'Haec dabit aegrotis,' inquit, 'medicamina membris,
 Pallida caeruleus cui notat ora color?'

13. 'Rusticus ex Rusticolus.' *Cabeliauii schedae*.

14. *An* Correctum uirgis? cf. *Prud. Perist. XI. 792*.

15. abstrato *C* corpore *B Pet² m. pr.*

16. petus *PR m. pr.*

17. mutato *O Galeanus Pet² b².*

18. Et *Pet²* eras *C om. Pet².*

VI.

DE RANA C DE RANA ET VVLPE OR.

1. olimque *codd.* nisi quod *Vossianus L. O. 15 habet* = limoque *b. e. erasa una littera* olimoque limoque *Neueletus*.

2. lutis *Cabeliauii enotarat ex codd.*

4. turgida *ORT* turbida *C et sic Cabeliauius*.

5. quo *CRT Pet²* quod *O cum Galeano* succurrere *B.*

7. Nam sepe onio *C* Nec se peonio *OR* pionio *Pet²* Paeoni *Lachmannus*.

8. curat *B* in orbe *codd.* is arte *Withofius*.

9. uul *P* arguta *Lachm.*

11. inquit *B Pet² Froehnerus* menbris *C.*

12. calor *Pet².*

VII.

DE CANE.

[Haud facile est prauis innatum mentibus ut se
Muneribus dignas supplicioe putent.]

Forte canis quondam nullis latratibus horrens,

Nec patulis †primum rictibus ora trahens,

Mollia sed pauidae summittens uerbera caudae,

Concitus audaci uulnera dente dabat.

Hunc dominus, ne quem probitas simulata lateret,

Iusserat in rabido gutture ferre †nolam.

Faucibus innexis crepitantia subligat aera,

Quae facili motu signa cauenda darent.

Haec tamen ille sibi credebat praemia ferri,

Et similem turbam despiciebat ouans.

Tunc insultantem senior de plebe superbum

Adgreditur, 'Tali cingula uoce moues?'

8. *Hageni Anecdota Heluetica (supplementum est Keilii Grammat. Latin.)*
p. 182 Nola et Campanella unum est, id est schilla, ut est illud Auieni de
cane Iusserat in rabido gutture ferre nolam.

VII.

DE CANE ACR

DE CANE QUI NOLVIT LATRARE O.

1-2 *uncis inclusit Lachmannus.*

2. Muneribus *codd.* Verberibus *Withofius* Vulneribus *Froebnerus.*

3. quidam *ed. Bodl.* quoidam *Lachmannus.*

4. *fortasse* simum ratibus *C* rectibus *A.*

5. submittens *OR Pet²* sumite ^{ns} *A* sūmittens *C* sum-
mittens *T.*

6. conscius *cod. Campensis Nodelli et ed. 1494: cf. Verg. Aen. XI. 811, 12.*

8. rapido *B Pet² P* nolam *ABCORT* mollam *P* uolam
Pet² notam *Lunensis* nolam etiam *Hageni Anecdota Heluetica,*
p. 182. *Sed Auianum nolam correptam scripsisse uix credibile ratus Petren-*
sem sequerer, (cf. prouerbiū nec uola nec uestigium) nisi Cataldus Iannel-
lius in commentario huius loci monuisset Prudentium Nolanus corripuisse
Peristeph. XI. 208 Campanus Capuae iamque Nolanus adest, sic enim
scriptum est in codice peruetusto Bodleiano Prudentii T. 2. 22, nec probabiliter
emendarunt Ianicolanus.

11. ferre *PT cum Galeano.*

12. dispiciebat *ou P.*

13. Hunc *Pet².*

14. Adgreditur *CT* Aggreditur *AOR cum Galeano* Aggreditur *B*
cingula ego singula *codd.* sibila *Lachmannus* paucula *Froeb-*
nerus seria *Schenkelius* uoce seuera uel sinistra *Baebrensius*
monens *ACOPRT Galeanus Pet²* mouens *Laurentianus LXVIII. 24,*
Puteaneus Froebneri, et ed. 1494 mōuens *B* mōnes *b².*

Infelix, quae tanta rapit dementia sensum, 15
 Munera pro meritis si cupis ista dari?
 Non hoc uirtutis decus ostentatur in aere,
 Nequitiae testem sed geris inde sonum.'

VIII.

DE CAMELO.

[Contentum propriis sapientem uiuere rebus,
 Nec cupere alterius, fabula nostra monet,
 Indignata cito ne stet fortuna recursu,
 Atque eadem minuat, quae dedit ante, rota.]
 Corporis inmensi fertur pecus isse per auras 5
 Et magnum precibus sollicitasse Iouem.
 Turpe nimis cunctis irridendumque uideri,
 Insignes geminis cornibus ire boues,
 Et solum nulla munitum parte camelum
 Obiectum cunctis expositumque feris. 10
 Iuppiter arridens postquam sperata negauit,
 Insuper et magnae sustulit auris onus.

15-18 *uncis inclusit Lachmannus.*

16. qui putes ista dare Cabeliauii *schedae.* *Fueratne* qui potis ista dari?

17. ostendatur *OP Pet*².

18. Nequities et Nequitii *enotarat Cabeliauius ex suis codd. Vide Neue Formenl. I. pp. 387-390.*

VIII.

DE CAMELO *ACR*DE CAMELO ET IOVE *O.*

1-4 *uncis inclusit Lachmannus.*

1. sapienter *ed. Bodl.*

2. fabula nostra *C supra lineam sed ut uidetur a m. pr.* nostra fabella
*C in uersu ABOPRT bb*² *Gal.* nostra flabella *Pet*² *m. pr.*

3. Indignatio est et fortuna *P.*

4. qua *A* Fortasse Indignata citos ne det fortuna recursus Atque
 eadem minuat quae (? qua) stetit ante rota.

5. auras *COT cum Galeano* auras *R* aras *b fortasse recte* 'Non
 uolauit in caelum camelus, ut Iouem alloqueretur, nec opus erat.' *Witthofius*
*arua: Pet*² *uittiose.*

6. sollicitasse *CORT* soliscitasse *B* solicitasse *Pet*².

7. irridendumque *ACORT Pet*² irridendumque *B* uidere *B.*

8. gemis *Pet*².

9. Et *R* Se Cabeliauii *schedae*

11. arridens *COT* adridens *AP* At Cannegieterus,
Froebnerus spostquam *Pet*² irridens *BR Pet*² at ridens

12. aurisonus *C* auresonus *P* honus *B Pet*².

Viue minor merito cui sors non sufficit, inquit,
Et tua perpetuum, liuide, damna geme.

IX.

DE DVOBVS SOCIIS ET VRSA.

Montibus ignotis curuisque in uallibus artum
Cum socio quidam suscipiebat iter,
Securus, quodcumque malum fortuna tulisset,
Robore collato posset uterque pati.
Dumque per inseptum uario sermone feruntur, 5
In mediam praeceps conuenit ursa uiam.
Horum alter facili comprehendens robora cursu
In uiridi trepidum fronde pependit onus.
Ille trahens nullo iacuit uestigia gressu,
Exanimem fingens, sponte relisus humi. 10
Continuo praedam cupiens fera saeua cucurrit,
Et miserum curuis unguibus ante leuat.
Verum ubi concreto riguerunt membra timore,
Nam solitus mentis liquerat ossa calor,

14. geme ^rC geme ORT tene B m. pr. quod manus alia mutauit in
geme.

IX.

DE DVOBVS SOCIIS ET VRSA C DE VRSA ET DVOBVS SODIBVS
(sic) O DE DVOBVS VIATORIBVS ET VRSA R.

1. ingnotis Pet² ^raltum l erasa R.
3. quocumque B quod cuique Cannegieterus quod cum qua
Lachmannus quod quoique Froebnerus cum, quodque Baebrensius
an quocumque?
4. collecto B male possit P pater C.
5. inceptum ACR inceptum O incepto B incertum T
Cannegieterus Lachm. Froebn. Bähr. inseptum ego cf. Paul. p. 111 M.
Inseptum non septum, ponitur tamen et pro non aedificatum.
6. In medio b³ In media . . . uia Lachmannus conuenit codd.
en uenit Cannegieterus conuolat uel conneat Baebrensius.
7. Alter horum facili comprehendens Pet².
8. fronte B.
10. exanimen A relisit Bb². Etiam in Pet² relisus ex correctore
est, eraso quod fuerat humi Pet² i correcta ex eo quod fuerat.
11. seua R.
13. contracto b² membra C.
14. Non C.

Tunc olidum credens quamuis ieiuna cadauer, 15
 Deserit et lustris conditur ursa suis.
 Sed cum securi paulatim in uerba redissent,
 Liberior iusto, qui fuit ante fugax,
 'Dic, sodes, quidnam trepido tibi rettulit ursa?
 Nam secreta diu multaue uerba dedit.' 20
 'Magna quidem monuit, tamen haec quoque maxima iussit,
 Quae misero semper sunt facienda mihi.
 Ne facile alterius repetas consortia, dixit,
 Rursus ab insana ne capiare fera.'

X.

DE CALVO EQVITE.

Caluus eques capiti solitus religare capillos
 Atque alias nudo uertice ferre comas,
 Ad campum nitidis uenit conspectus in armis
 Et facilem frenis flectere coepit equum.
 Huius ab aduerso Borcae spiramina praestant 5
 Ridiculum populo conspiciente caput.

19. *Hageni Anecd. Heluet. p. 174* Sodes aduerbium est deprecantis, non sodaliter, ut quidam uolunt. Vnde dicit Auienus Dic sodes quidnam trepido tibi dixerit ursa? Nam sodalis brevis est so. *Ib. p. 185* Sodes aduerbium non significat sodaliter, sed aduerbium est precatium, ut illud Auieni Dic sodes quidnam trepido tibi retulit ursa? So uidelicet producta, cum sit in sodali correpta.

17. paulatim securi *O*.

19. retulit *ABC Pet*² rettulit *OR a m. pr. sed in utroque prior t*
erasa est.

21, 22 *delebat Lachmannus.*

21. hoc *R m. pr., T* maxime *CR Pet*²*T* maxime *O* maxima *A*
m. pr., P Galeanus maxime *B* quasi maxima *Baebrensius* Num
 cum maxima?

22. merito *T* sunt *codd. nisi quod in Vossiano L. O.* 15 si/nt
scriptum est teste Baebrensis, in T sunt erasa altera parte litterae u.

X.

DE CALVO EQVITE *AOR* DE CALVO *G.*

1. capitis *Pet*² *m. pr.* religasse *PR* reliquae *coni. Cannegieterus.*

3. Ad Campum *Cannegieterus* conspectus uenit *A.*

4. equum *O m. pr.* equum *Pet*².

5. praestant *codd. nisi quod perf/ant exhibet Asbburnhamensis* prac-
 flant *scripsi, nam ab aduerso uentus flabat.*

6. Ridiculo *C* capud *Pet*².

Nam mox delecto nituit frons nuda galero,

Discolor adposita quae fuit ante coma.

Ille sagax, tantis quod risus milibus esset,

Distulit *ammota* calliditate iocum,

10

‘Quid mirum,’ referens, ‘positos fugisse capillos,

Quem prius aequaeuae deseruere comae?’

XI.

DE DUABVS OLLIS.

Eripiens geminas ripis cedentibus ollas

Insanis pariter flumen agebat aquis,

Sed diuersa duas ars et natura creauit,

Aere prior fusa est, altera facta luto.

Dispar erat fragili et solidae concordia motus,

5

Incertumque uagans amnis habebat iter,

Ne tamen elisam confringeret aerea testa,

Iurabat solidam longius ire uiam.

7. ^dielecto R derepto B.

8. adposita C apposita BORT.

9. *Ab hoc uersu incipit X* mentis *pro tantis b.*

10. Distulit R Dispulit Lachmannus amota C admota
ORTX Pet² caliditate BX Pet² m. pr.

XI.

DE DVABVS OLLIS OR, *quamquam in R omissum est* OLLIS. *Eundem titulum fuisse etiam in A reor, quamquam euanida scriptura uix legi potuit*. DE OLLIS C *In O haec fabula post Impulsus uentis (XLI) scripta est, estque in serie tricesima nona.*

1. Exripiens A m. pr. teste Froehnero Eripiens BCORX Aripiens b²
Arripiens b geminans B.

3. diuerse B.

4. facta CX Pet² b² ficta TOBb ^{l' facta} ficta R fincta Cabeliauius
enotarat.

5, 6 *uncis inclusit Lachmannus.*

5. et om. X bb² *fortasse recte* solido CPT fragilis solide b fragili
et solideque B motu C, *erasa s ut uisum est Froehnero, quamquam id mihi non liquere confiteor.*

6. uagus ⁹codd. praeter B Incertum uagans ampnis B *Sed et in X post uag rasura est, ut suspicer a prima manu scriptum fuisse uagās. An scribendum erat uagis?* ^bagebat X agebat codex Campensis Nodelli.

7. elesam B allisam Barthius illisam Schenkelius testa Pb
testam ABCORTX.

8. solitam *codd.* solidam ego. Cf. Ovid. Trist. I. 2. 54 sociam
Neueletus solito Schenkelius Fortasse solita.

Illa timens ne quid leuibus grauiora nocerent,
 Et quia nulla breui est cum meliore fides,
 'Quamuis securam uerbis me feceris,' inquit,
 'Non timor ex animo decutiendus erit.
 Nam me siue tibi seu te mihi conferat unda,
 Semper ero ambobus subdita sola malis.'

10

XII.

DE THIENSAVRO.

Rusticus impresso molitus uomere terram,
 Thensaurum sulcis prosiluisse uidet.
 Mox indigna animo properante reliquit aratra,
 †Semina compellens ad meliora boues.
 Continuo supplex telluri construit aras,
 Quae sibi depositas sponte dedisset opes.
 Hunc fortuna nouis gaudentem prouida rebus
 Admonet, indignam se quoque ture dolens.
 'Nunc inuenta meis non prodis munera templis,
 Atque alios mauis participare deos;

5

10

10. est *om.* *Xb* nulla fides cum meliore breui *B uitiose*.
 11. inquit *Pet*².
 12. discutiendus *BOX Pet*² *bb*² decutiendus *AC Vossianus L. Q.* 86
 detutiendus *Vossianus L. O.* 15.
 13. conterat *Cabelianus*.
 14. subruta *Lachmannus*.

XII.

- DE THESAVRO *C* DE INVENTO THESAVRO *A* DE RVSTICO ET
 THESAVRO *O* *In O haec fabula quadragesima est.*
 1. inpresso *O Pet*² mollitus *T Pet*².
 2. Thensaurum *A m. pr.* ut uisum est *Froebnero* in sulcis *R m. pr.*
 3. relinquit *A* reliquit *Pet*² arata *b*².
 4. Semina *codd.* Fortasse Stramina uel Vimina. *Cannegieterus coni.* Gra-
 mina cōpellens *C* compellens *O* compellens *RTPet*².
 5. telluris instruit *PC, sed in C superscripto* construit telluri construit
*BORTX Pet*².
 7. Tunc *OR*.
 8. Admonet *ABCTX Pet*² Ammonet *OPR m. pr.* Fortasse indiguam . . .
 docens Admonuit dignam . . . docens *Lachmannus*.
 9. Nunc *codd.* nisi quod *b* Qum exhibit prodi *P* pro *Vossianus*
L. Q. 86 non prodest urnula *Lachmannus* non prosunt munera
Bachrensius An promissis *b. c.* in publicum proferis?

Sed cum subrepto fueris tristissimus auro,
Me primam lacrimis sollicitabis inops.'

XIII.

DE HIRCO ET TAVRO.

Inmensum taurus fugeret cum forte leonem,
Tutaque desertis quaereret antra uiis;
Speluncam reperit, quam tunc hirsutus habebat
Cinyphii ductor qui gregis esse solet.
Post ubi summissa meditantem irrupere fronte 5
Obuius obliquo terruit ore caper,
Tristis abit, longumque fugax de ualle locutus,
(Nam timor expulsum iurgia ferre uetat)
Non te demissis saetosum, putide, barbis,
Illum, qui super est consequiturque, tremo. 10
Nam si discedat, nosces, stultissime, quantum
Discrepet a tauri uiribus hircus olens.

11. Ast *B Pet² m. pr.*

12. sollicitabis *X Pet³.*

XIII.

DE HIRCO ET TAVRO *C* DE TAVRO ET HIRCO (HYRGO *O*) *AO*
DE TAVRO ET LEONE ET HIRCO *R*.

1. fungeret *Pet².*
2. iugis *b.*
3. Speloncam *A* repperit *O Pet²* reperit *X* repetit *C*
R m. pr. abebit *B.*
4. Cyniphei *C* Cinifei *BO* Cyniphii *RT* Ciniphei *X Pet²*
solet esse gregis *B.*
5. Ppost *C* Post *AO m. pr., PR* Ast *BX Pet² b²* Hunc *Galeanus*
Huc *Lachmannus* submissa *BOX Pet²* rumpere *X.*
6. caput *P.*
7. obit *P Froehnerus* longinqua *scribens* Habit *Pet²* longum-
que *ego* longaque *codd. praeter b et Pet²* longamque *b* longa
Pet² longeque *Cannegieterus* longinqua *Lachmannus* locutus
est *X.*
8. expulsas *B* Fortasse expulsans.
9. de(di)missis setosum *BOTX* s(f *Pet²*)etosum demissis *R Pet²*
Cabeliauius demissums/etosis *C m. sec. eraso quod fuerat* demissis
saetosum putride *b b² Pet² cum Treuirensis m. prima.*
10. consequiturque *codd.* insequiturque *paraphrastes Lachm. Froehn.*
11. discedast noscis *X.*
12. Discrepat *BOPT b² Pet².*

XIV.

DE SIMIA.

Iuppiter in toto quondam quaesiuerat orbe,
 Munera natorum quis meliora daret.
 Certatim ad regem currit genus omne ferarum,
 Permixtumque homini cogitur ire pecus.
 Sed nec squamigeri desunt ad iurgia pisces, 5
 Vel quicquid uolucrum purior aura uehit.
 Inter quos trepidae ducebant pignera matres,
 Iudicio tanti discutienda dei.
 Tunc breuis informem traheret cum simia natum,
 Ipsum etiam in risum compulit ire Iouem. 10
 Hanc tamen ante alios rupit turpissima uocem,
 Dum generis crimen sic abolere cupit.
 'Iuppiter hoc norit, maneat uictoria si quem.'
 Iudicio super est omnibus iste meo.'

XIV.

DE SIMIA C De ioue et cunctis animalibus *AR DE IOVE ET
 DE EXQUISITIONE NATORVM O.
 1. quaesierat BX Pet².
 2. Pignora coni. *Guietus* natorum ex naturum C an naturae?
 quis BORX cum Galeano et Pet² qui ACPT quoi *Lachmannus*.
 3. curit BX Pet² genus om. P.
 4. homini *codd.* eodem *Witbofius* cicur *Baebrensius* Mibi permixtum
 homini genus tamquam cicur feris opponi uidetur, quae ab hominibus discretae
 uiuunt.
 6. Et X Vt *Galeanus* quic quid O prior P cum *Vossiano*
 L. Q. 86 m. pr. uicit B.
 7. In tergo *Baebrensius* pignera R pignora BOX.
 8. uiri X.
 9. traeret B simea B.
 10. etiam om. X et Pet².
 11. Hanc ACPO^T Pet² Haec BRX alias BO Pet² m. pr.
 rūpit CP rupit RX rumpit O et T m. pr. rūppit B.
 12. Cum O genitrix P cum *Vossiano* L. Q. 86 m. pr. genitrix
 TX b² abolere Pet².

* Froehnerus ex A uitiose pro CVNCTIS dedit . . . NOTIS, sequente Baebrenσιο.

XV.

DE GRVE ET PAVONE.

Threiciam uolucrem fertur Iunonius ales
 Communi sociam *detinuisse* cibo,
 Namque inter uarias fuerat discordia formas,
 Magnaque de facili iurgia lite trahunt,
 Quod sibi multimodo fulgerent membra decore, 5
 Caeruleam facerent liuida terga gruem.
 Et simul erectae circumdans *agmina* caudae,
 Sparserat arcatum sursus in astra iubar.
 Illa, licet nullo pennarum certet honore,
 His tamen insultans uocibus usa datur. 10
 'Quamuis innumerus plumas uariauerit ordo,
 Mersus humi semper florida terga geris.
 Ast ego deformi sublimis in aera penna,
 Proxima sideribus numinibusque feror.'

XV.

DE GRVE (GVRE *A*) ET PAVONE *ACOR*.

2. contenuisse *P* continuisse *AOT sed in T a supra scripta*
 continuasse *CXB b¹ b² Pet²* non tolerasse *Witbofius Lachm.* non
 tenuisse *Baebrensius* conripuisse *Froehnerus* detinuisse uel com-
 monuisse *ego*.
 3, 4 *uncis inclusit Lachmannus*.
 3. Nam *O*.
 4. litte *A*.
 5. fuls(c *B*)erunt *B Pet²* membra *C*.
 6. Ceruleam *COXT* Caeruleam *R* liuida ex umida uel inuida *B*.
 7. agmina *ego* tegmina *codd. nisi quod circumdan temina habent P*
et Vossianus L. Q. 86 a m. pr.
 8. arcatum *Barthius* arcanum (archanum *TOR Pet² canum P*) *codd.*
sursus Lachmannus rursus *B* rursus *cett.*
 9. nulla *B m. pr.* pinnarum *P* certe *P* certat *RX*.
 10. insultans *A*.
 11. innumeras *X Pet²* fortasse in numerum uariauerat *C*
uarieuerit P uariauerat *X*.
 12. florida *Pet² m. pr.*
 13. deformis *O m. pr.* deformato *Vossianus L. Q. 86 m. pr.* aera
BORX aere *ACT.* pinna *P* pennis *AOXB m. pr.*
 14. syderibus *C* omnibus ipse *pro* nominibusque *b²*.

XVI.

DE QVERCV ET HARVNDINE.

Montibus e summis radicitus eruta quercus
 Decidit insani turbine uicta noti.
 Quam tumidis subter decurrens alueus undis
 Suscipit et fluuio præcipitante rapit.
 Verum ubi diuersis inpellitur ardua ripis, 5
 In fragiles calamos grande residit onus.
 Tunc sic exiguo conectens caespite ramos
 Miratur liquidis quod stet harundo uadis.
 Se quoque tam uasto rectam non sistere trunco,
 Ast illam tenui cortice ferre minas. 10
 Stridula mox blando respondens canna susurro
 Seque magis tutam debilitate docet.
 'Tu rapidos,' inquit, 'uentos saeuasque procellas
 Despicias et totis uiribus acta ruis.
 Ast ego surgentes paulatim demoror austros, 15
 Et quamuis leuibis prouida cedo notis.
 In tua praeruptus *se fundit* robora nimbus,

XVI.

- DE QVERCV ET HAR(AR R)VNDINE AR DE HARVNDINE ET QVERCV O
 DE ROBORE ET CALAMO C.
1. radicitus *PORTX* *Pet*² tradicitus *B* radicibus *C*.
 2. Descidit *B* nothi *codd.*
 3. ^utimidis *C* timidus *BX*.
 6. resedit *ACORTX* *Pet*² residit *BP* *Vossianus L. Q.* 86 honus *X*.
 7. Tum *A* Tunc *BCOPRTX* ^{co}nectens *C* conectens *RT*
 connectens *OX* *Galeanus* conuertens *B* *an* conuerrens? cepite
PB caespite *CORTX*.
 8. quos *B* stat *OX* arundo *OPRX* harundo *C*.
 9. uesto *C* rectam *ego* rectum *C* nec dum *ABOPRTX* nec
 enim *Lachmannus* consistere *codd.* asistere *Pet*² non sistere *ego*.
 10. Atque *Bb*.
 11. respondit *RX* *Pet*² ⁱrespondit *b*².
 12. Sequi *P* docens *Lachmannus*.
 13. rapidos *C* rabidos *T* seuasque *ORX*.
 14. Dispicias *PA m. pr. Vossianus L. Q.* 86 *m. pr.* tutis *C* alta *O*.
 15. paulatum *P* palatim *B* *num* palatim? astros *B*.
 16. cedo *C*.
 17. praeruptus *codd. praeter X* *Pet*² praerumpens *X* praeruptis^o

Motibus aura meis ludificata perit.
 Haec nos dicta monent magnis obsistere flura,
 Paulatimque truces exsuperare minas.

20

XVII.

DE VENATORE ET TIGRIDE.

Venator iaculis haud irrita uulnera torquens,
 Turbabat *trepidas* per sua lustra feras.
 Tum pauidis audax cupiens succurrere tigris
 Verbere commoto iussit adesse minas.
 Ille tamen solito contorquens tela lacerto
 'Nunc tibi, qualis eam, nuntius iste refert,'
 Et simul emissum transegit uulnere ferrum,
 Praestrinxitque citos hasta cruenta pedes.
 Molliter at fixum traheret cum saucia telum,
 A *trepida* fertur uulpe retenta diu.

5

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*Pet*² offendit *codd.* praeter *X* ostendit *X* se effundit
Lachmannus se fundit *ego* robura *P* Fortasse prorumpens
 offendit uel praeruptis offendit robora nimbis.
 19, 20 *uncis inclusit Lachmannus.*
 19. subsistere *O* fluxa *ego* frusta *b* lustra *B* rebus *b*³
 frustra *cett.*
 20. Paulatim *BC* exuperare *CO.*

XVII.

DE VENATORE ET TIGRIDE *CR* DE VENATORE AC TIGRI *A* DE
 VENATORE *O.*

1. haut *BT.*
 2. pauidas *BORX* cum *Galeano* et *Pet*² rapidas *Laur.* LXVIII. 24
rabidas ACPT tacitas *codex Moldavianus Cabeliauii* *trepidas Lachmannus.*
 3. Tunc *B* succure *BX* tygris *OR.*
 4. commotas *ABCPRT* commoto *O* submotas *X* Verbera
connotans Froebnerus abesse *A b* abire *X* minas *codd.*
minax Froebnerus.
 5. solido *Cabeliauii schedae et sic Wopkensius* contorques *B.*
 6. eram *codd.* eam *Froebnerus et sic corrector Treuirensis* qua
lateam Lachmannus nuncius *C.*
 7. uulnere *A* uulnera *potius quam* uulnere *C* uulnera *BOPRT*
*Pet*² uiscera (*uicera X*) *X b b*³.
 8. Perstrinxitque *PR m. sec. X m. pr. Pet*² Pertinxitque *B* /uos *X*
fueratne duos? asta *C.*
 9. ad fixum *B* adfixum *APT* affixum *COR* at fixum
Cannegieterus.

Nempe quis ille foret, qui talia uulnera ferret,
 Aut ubinam iaculum delituisset agens?
 Illa gemens fractoque loqui uix murmure coepit.
 Nam solitas uoces ira dolorque rapit.
 'Nulla quidem medio conuenit in aggere forma, 15
 Quaeque oculis olim sit repetenda meis.
 Sed cruor et ualidis in nos directa lacertis,
 Ostendunt aliquem tela fuisse uirum.'

XVIII.

OR
 DE IIII IUVENCIS ET LEONE.

Quattuor immensis quondam per prata iuencis
 Fertur amicitiae tanta fuisse fides
 Vt simul emissos nullus diuelleret error
 Rursus et e pastu turba rediret amans.
 Hos quoque collatis inter se cornibus ingens 5
 Dicitur in siluis pertimuisse leo,
 Dum metus oblatam prohibet temptare rapinam,
 Et coniuratos horret adire boues.
 † Sed quamuis audax factisque inmanior esset,

11. Dum quis ille <i>ACPT</i>	Dumque quis ille <i>B</i>	Namque quis
iste <i>b</i> Dic quis et ille <i>X</i>	Ecquis et unde <i>Witbofius</i>	Cuias
<i>Lachmannus</i>	Vnde, quis <i>Froebnerus</i>	Nempe quis <i>ego</i>
ferret <i>B</i> .		foret <i>C</i>
12. dilutuisset <i>B</i> .		
13. fracto <i>BX</i>	Num reloqui?	loquens <i>ed. Bodl.</i>
<i>Lachmannus</i> uix probabiliter.		coeptans
15. quidem et <i>B</i>	agere <i>P</i> .	
16. Quodque <i>B</i> .		
17. in me <i>X</i> .		

XVIII.

OR
 DE IIII IUVENCIS ET LEONE *C* DE LEONE ET QUATTUOR IUVENCIS *O*
 De quattuor bobus & leone *R* Deest titulus in *A*.
 1. immensis *C* immensis *ORT* perpetrata *P*.
 3. emissor *B* deuelleret horror *BX* orror *Pet*².
 4. ab epastu *B* ouans *BX b Pet*².
 5. collatis *CORTX Pet*² tollatis *B*.
 7-10. unciis inclusit *Lachmannus*.
 7. Nam *Froebnerus* proibet *B*.
 8. in ire *Pet*².
 9. Sed *codd.* Et editio *Bodleiana*, uulgo quam *B* factis *B*.

Tantorum solus uiribus impar erat. 10
 Protinus aggreditur prauis insistere uerbis,
 Collisum cupiens dissociare pecus.
 Sic postquam dictis animos disiunxit acerbis,
 Inuasit miserum diripuitque gregem.
 Tunc quidam ex illis 'uitam seruare quietam 15
 Qui cupit, ex nostra discere morte potest.
 Neue cito admotas uerbis fallacibus aures
 Impleat, aut ueterem deserat ante fidem.'

XIX.

DE ABIETE AC DVMIS.

Horrentes dumos abies pulcherrima risit,
 Cum facerent formae iurgia magna suae.
 Indignum referens *dumis* certamen haberi,
 Quos meritis nullus consociaret honor.
 'Nam mihi deductum surgens in nubila corpus 5

10. Taurorum *cod. Campensis, et ed. 1494 cum Bodleiana* uerbis *B*
 impar *ACORX* impar *B* imperaret *P* *Versus 9, 10 ante 7, 8*
fortasse collocandi erant.

11. aggreditur *COR cum Galeano* agreditur *BX Pet²* adgredi-
 tur *T.*

12. Collisum *COR Pet²* Collectum *BX.*

13. Sic *ACOP Pet² Cabeliauius* Sed *BRX* disiungit *A*
 disiunxit *PR* diuisit *Cabeliauius* amaris *Pet².*

14. Inuasit *BX Pet²* Inuadit *ACOPRT* dirripuitque *X* disri-
 puitque *Pet².*

15. Tunc *ABCORX Galeanus Pet²* Tum *P* Tum *AT* quidem
A Pet² quidem *X* quietiam *P.*

16. cupit ex *BTX Pet²* cupiet *CR* cupit e *O Baebrensus.*

17. deest in *A* admotos *P Vossianus L. O. 15 et Voss. L. Q. 86 m. pr.*

18. Impleat *CORTX* Impleat *B Pet²* ut *AT Froebnerus et ed.*
 1494 inde *Froebnerus.*

XIX.

DE ABIETE (ABIETTE *A*) AC DUMIS *AC* DE ABIETE ET DVMO *OR.*

1. Horentes *B* dumas *P.*

2. sererent *Cabeliauii schedae* iuria *P.*

3. dumis ego cunctis *codd.* cuctis *B* haberi *ABOPRTX*
 habere *G* obiri *Froebnerus.*

4. Quos *ORTX Galeanus* Quod *G et sic AP teste Froebnero* meriti
Colbertinus³ Cannegieteri quod malebat Schenkelius, et nuper Baebrensus nullis
OB m. pr. nullis ante meritis *O* honos *P.*

5. Nam indeductum *B.*

Verticis erectas tollit in astra comas.
 Puppibus et patulis media cum sede locamur,
 In me suspensos explicat aura sinus.
 At tibi deformem quod dant spineta figuram,
 Despectum cuncti praeteriere uiri.' 10
 Ille refert 'Nunc laeta quidem bona sola fateris,
 Et frueris nostris imperiosa malis.
 Sed cum pulchra minax succidet membra securis,
 Quam uelles spinas tunc habuisse meas.'

XX.

DE PISCATORE ET PISCE.

Piscator solitus praedam suspendere sacra,
 Exigui piscis uile trahebat onus.
 Sed postquam superas captum perduxit ad auras

6. Verticis cum erasum esset in B, infra simili scriptura restitutum est.

7. Ab hoc inde uersu C breuioribus inter lineas spatiis scriptus est, manu tamen aut eadem aut certe persimili. Sed et turbatus est ordo foliorum. Nam fol. 58^b finitur XIX. 6, 59^a incipit a XXII. 12 Seque ratus solum munera ferre duo unde continuantur fabulae ad XXXIV. 20 Cantibus est quoniam uita peracta prior. Quo uersu clausum est fol. 60^b. Dein f. 61^a habet XIX. 9-XXII. 11, 61^b Auiani nihil sed soluta quaedam oratione; quorum ultimum hoc est. Prosa dicitur quae producta et recta est oratio Prosum enim antiqui productum dicebant et rectum. Siue prosa dicitur quod sit profusa. Tum a fol. 62^a usque ad extremam columnam priorem folii 63 ceterae Auiani fabulae secuntur XXXV. 1. Fama est quod geminum—XLII. 16 Expedit insignem promeruisse necem.

7. in pro et O medea B.

9. At CRT Ast ABX Pet² A P et Vossianus L. Q. 86 m. pr.
 deformen A dent C.

10. Dispectum P cuncti B.

11. Illa ex ille C Illa B m. pr. R Ille OPTX Pet² est
 pro refert P letu P fateri P Vossianus L. O. 15 et Voss. L. Q. 86 m. pr.

12. Sed P cum Vossianis nostris frueris codd. fueris b³ frueris
 nostris Lachmannus.

13. Set Bb pulchra C succidat C succidit PRT succidet
 ABOX cum Galeano sequuris C.

14. uellis P.

XX.

DE PISCATORE ET PISCE ACR

DE PISCATORE O.

1. solitis B suspentare P. h
2. pissis B traebat honus B onus C.
3. deduxit R.

Atque auido fixum uulnus ab ore tulit,
 'Parce, precor,' supplex lacrimis ita dixit obortis, 5
 'Nam quanta ex nostro corpore dona feres?'
 Nunc me saxosis genitrix fecunda sub antris
 Fudit et in propriis ludere iussit aquis.
 Tolle minas, tenerumque tuis sine crescere mensis.
 Haec tibi me rursum litoris ora dabit. 10
 Protinus immensi depastus caerulea ponti
 Pinguior ad calamus sponte recurro tuum.
 Ille nefas captum referens absolvere piscem,
 Difficiles queritur cassibus esse uices.
 'Nam miserum est' inquit 'praesentem amittere praedam, 15
 Stultius et rursum uota futura sequi.'

XXI.

DE ALITE ET MESSIONE.

Paruula progeniem terrae mandauerat ales
 Qua stabat uiridi caespite flaua seges.

4. auido *P* *An* auidum fixo? trahit *Pet*².
 5. obortis *GPT* abortis *ARX* *Pet*².
 6. Heu *B* ^{r Nam} Heu *b*³ ex nup'o (? uiuo) *B m. pr.* dona *Lachmannus*
damna codd. (*dampna BOX b*) feras *P Pet*² *m. pr.*
 7. Hannc *B* genitrix *B* foetida *P*.
 8. Fundit *B* Fuderat et *O* proprias *R* ⁱ aquas *R* Num in
 proprias ludere misit aquas?
 10. rursus *RX* russus *B* ^u rorsum *P* littoris *CT et O m. pr.*
 litoris *RX Pet*² litoras *A* quadrabis *P Vossianus L. O. 15 et*
Voss. L. Q. 86 m. pr. ora dab//it *G*.
 11, 12 *uncis inclusit Lachmannus.*
 11. immensi *TORX* pastus per serula *B* depastum *T*.
 12. redibo corrector *O*.
 13-15. *Verba post nefas usque ad miserum est uncis inclusit Lachmannus.*
 13. nephas *BX* refferens *B* referrens *P* pissesem *B*.
 14. Difficiles *B* Deficiles *Pet*² casibus *codd.* cassibus
Froebnerus ualde probabiliter.
 15. inquit *Pet*².
 16. est *BX Pet*² inquit rursus *X* ^m rursus *P* russus *B*.

XXI.

DE ALITE ET MESSIONE *A* De alite et messore *R* DE ALITE
 ET RUSTICO *O* DE LVSCINIA *G* *Fabula extat in codice Sangallensi*
 1396 saec. XI (*S*).
 1. progenies *B* mundauerat *G*.
 2. Qui *P* Quo *T* cespite *CORSTX Pet*².

Rusticus hanc fragili cupiens decerpere culmo
 Vicinam supplex forte petebat opem.
 Sed uox implumes turbauit, *acredula*, nidos, 5
 Suasit et e laribus continuare fugam.
 Cautior hos remeans prohibet discedere mater,
 'Nam quid ab externis proficietur?' ait.
 Ille iterum caris operam mandauit amicis.
 At genitrix rursum tutior inde manet. 10
 Sed postquam curuas dominum comprehendere falces,
 Frugibus et ueram sensit adesse manum,
 'Nunc,' ait, 'o miseri, dilecta relinquite rura,
 Cum spem de propriis uiribus ille petit.'

XXII.

DE CVPIDO ET INUIDO.

Iuppiter ambiguas hominum praediscere mentes
 Ad terras Phoebum misit ab arce poli.

4. suplex *B Pet*².
 5. implumes *BCORSTX Pet*² implumes *A* implumest *P* tur-
 babat *B* credula *ACOPRSX Pet*² credula *T* pauida *B*
 sedula *b* credita *Witbofius* *acredula scripsi. Isid. XII. 7. 37*
Luscinia auis inde nomen sumpsit, quia cantu suo significare solet surgentis
exortum diei, quasi lucinia. Eadem et acredula. Gloss. Balliolense acre-
dula luscinia auis modica. An scribendum erat stridula?
 6. Suaserat *codd.* et *codd. praeter X* suaserat *e X* suasit et e
 laribus *ex coniectura scripsi.*
 7. Certior *B* h/s *X* Fuerat has reuocans *Lachmannus.*
 8. Numquid *b* extremis *AX Pet*² perficietur *COPRTX Pet*²
 proficietur *AS.*
 9, 10 *uncis seclut Lachmannus.*
 9. cum *pro iterum B* rerum *P* opē/// *T* mandarat *X.*
 10. Et *X Cabeliauii scbedae* genitrix *ABCORSTX Pet*² genitrix *P.*
 11. pos quam *S* comprehendere *GRS* comprehendere *A Pet*²
 comprehendere *OPTX* deprendere *Galeanus* depandere *B.*
 12. ueram *codd. praeter O* sequam *O* fortasse seram seruam
Witbofius sentit *BXbb*³.
 13. delicta *B m. pr.*
 14. non extat in *S.*

XXII.

DE CVPIDO ET INUIDO *COR* DE IOVE ET CVPIDO ET INUIDO *A*
Fabula extat in S.

1. hōm prodecere *B* p̄dicere *X* prenoscere *ed. 1494.*
 2. Id terras *B* Fuerat In terras.

Tunc duo diuersis poscebant numina uotis
 Namque alter cupidus, liuidus alter erat.
 His sese medium Titan, scrutatus utrumque, 5
 Optulit, et precibus cum peteretur, ait,
 'Praestant di facilis, quae namque rogauerit unus,
 Protinus haec alter congeminata feret.'
 Sed, cui longa iecur nequeat satiare cupido,
 Distulit admotas in noua damna preces, 10
 Spem sibi confidens alieno crescere uoto,
 Seque ratus solum munera ferre duo.
 Ille ubi captantem socium sua praemia uidit,
 Supplicium proprii corporis optat ouans.
 Nam petit extinctus sic lumine degeret uno, 15
 Alter ut hoc duplicans uiuat utroque carens.
 Tum sortem sapiens humanam risit Apollo,

3. Cum *Lachmannus* poscebat *B* numina *ABCPRS* munera *OX*.
 4. alius *B* liuidus *Withofius* inuidus *codd.*
 5. His sese *RS Galeanus* His se *P Vossianus L. Q. 86 m. pr.* His
 quoque se *ACOTX* scrutandus *O*.
 6. Obtulit *O* ^{ut peteretur} conñteretur *X* ut peteretur *cett.* Iuppiter
 aecus *Lachmannus* quom peteretur *ego* quod peteretur *ed.*
 1494.
 7. Prestandi facilis *ABOPRSX Pet²* Praestabit facilis *G* Prae-
 standi facilist *Froebnerus* Praestandist facilis *Baebrensius* Praestant
 di facilis *ego* nam quaeque rogauerit *CORSTX* namque roga-
 uerat *B Pet²* nam quaeque poposcerit *Galeanus* namque
 sperauerit *Vossiani duo* sperauerit *etiam AP* quae namque
 rogauerit *ego*.
 8. congemina *AP*.
 9. nequeat (nequea *P*) *codd.* nequit *cod. Campensis Nodelli* nequiit
Cannegieterus ^a sociare *B*.
 10. Postulit a/motas *T* ammotas *O* amotas *Galeanus* dona
Lachmannus.
 13. suum *B* sibi *T* uidet ⁱ *B*.
 15. extinctus *B* Extincto sub lumine degat ut *Cannegieterus* Extincto
 sibi lumine degeret (degat ut *Withofius*) uno *Wopkensius et Withofius* Ex-
 tincto iam lumine d. ut uno *Baebrensius* extincto cum lumine ut
 aegreat uno *Huemerus Wien. Studien II. p. 160* Erat quom putarem scri-
 bendum esse Extinctus ut lumine duceret uno, ut extinctus *accusatiuus*
pluralis esset, sicut apud Prudentium reperiuntur excussus salis, incussus silicis
P. 5. 226, G. 5. 7 sic *ego* ut *codd. praeter T Pet¹* quo *T*
 quod *Pei¹*.
 16. duplicans *B* ^{ro} uterque *T*.
 17. Tunc *BORSX Galeanus Pet²*.

Inuidiaeque malum rettulit ipse Ioui,
 Quae dum prouentis aliorum gaudet iniquis,
 Laetior infelix et sua damna cupit.

20

XXIII.

DE VENDITORE ET MERCATORE.

Venditor insignem referens de marmore Bacchum
 Expositum pretio fecerat esse deum.
 Nobilis hunc quidam funesta in sede sepulchri
 Mercari cupiens compositurus erat;
 Alter adoratis ut ferret numina templis,
 Redderet et sacro debita uota loco.
 'Nunc' ait 'ambiguum facies de mercibus omen,
 Cum spes in pretium munera dispar agit,
 Et me defunctis seu malis tradere diuis,
 Siue decus busti seu uelis esse deum.
 Subdita namque tibi est magni reuerentia sacri,

5

10

18. retulit BCOPX Petrenses rettulit RS ille B Pet¹ inde
 unus Pulmanni.

19. Quaedam A Qui BX bb²b³ cod. Campensis malorum Pet².

20. querit T.

XXIII.

DE VENDITORE ET MERCATORE AR DE BACHO C DE VENDI-
 TORE ET BACHO O.

1. bachumi P baumi Vossianus L. Q. 86 m. pr.

2. ipse pro esse b².

3. hanc R in om. BX sepulchri C sepulchri Galeanus Pet².

4. compositurus CT composituros R sic expositurus Galeanus.

5. adoratus B ut oratis ciro ferret b at ornatis Lachmannus

An ut auratis inferret? munera BX cum Galeano et b² numina
 ACPRTO m. pr.

6. ut O b² Petrenses scacro B.

7. Tunc Xb Huc b² Ht jñc B b. e. Hinc in tunc mutatum
 ambiguo Lachmannus omen om. P.

8, 9 del. Guietus, uncis inclusit Lachmannus.

8. agat BX b Petrenses.

9. Et codd. Sei Froebnerus Seu Cabeliauii schedae mauis
 BOTX b² Petrenses uiuis pro diuis Baebrensus.

10. uelis esse codd. seu posuisse Witbofius siue locasse Froeb-
 nerus seu deus esse uelis Lachmannus, uersum 7 cum 10 mercatori
 tribuens, sicut 11, 12 Baccho.

11. neque tibi A nequitiae om. est P et Vossianus L. Q. 86 nempe

Atque eadem retines funera nostra manu.
 [Conuenit hoc illis quibus est permissa potestas,
 An praestare magis seu nocuisse uelint.]

XXIV.

DE VENATORE ET LEONE.

Certamen longa protractum lite gerebant
 Venator quondam nobilis atque leo.
 Hi cum perpetuum cuperent in iurgia finem
 Edita continuo fronte sepulchra uident.
 Illic docta manus flectentem colla leonem 5
 Fecerat in gremio procubuisse uiri.
 'Scilicet affirmas pictura teste superbum
 Te fieri? extinctam nam docet esse feram.'
 Ille graues oculos ad inania signa retorquens
 Infremit et rabido pectore uerba dedit. 10
 'Irrita te generis subiit fiducia uestri,

tibi *Lachmannus* est *om. Pet²* nostri *pro magni A* referencia
B Pet² m. pr. fati *BCRTX Pet¹* facti *AO m. pr. b Pet²* sati *P*
Bacchi paraphrastes sacri *ego* Subdita nempe tibist *m. r. Bacchi*
Lachmannus.
 12. referes *B* retinens *b²* retine//s *X.*
 13, 14 *uncis inclusit Lachmannus.*
 13. *om. b²* premissa *T.*
 14. Aut *O m. pr. B Pet²* prodesse *X et cod. Campensis Nodelli*
 uelis *B m. pr.*

XXIV.

DE VENATORE ET LEONE COR In *A* titulus *erasus est*; ve tamen recentior
 manus superscripsit.

1. protectum *P.*
 2. quondam *ACPTO m. pr. R bb² Petrenses* quidam *BX et cod.*
Campensis.
 3. ad *pro in O Pet².*
 4. continuo forte *codd.* contigue *Baebrensius* continuo fronte
ego. Cf. Neue Formenlebre I. p. 687. sepulcra *C* sepulcra *X Pet².*
 5. leonjem *B.*
 6. gremio *B* gremium *b.*
 7-12 *suspectos habuit Guietus.*
 7. Silicet *Bb²* Hic calet *Lachmannus* Is calet *Froebnerus*
 affirmans *codd. praeter B* infirmans *B* supernum *Lachmannus.*
 8. Se *codd.* Te *ego* ferri *B* extinctum *C.*
 10. Ingemit *Galeanus* Infremuit *X* rapido *OPX Petrenses et*
cod. Campensis Nodelli.
 11, 12 *uncis inclusit Lachmannus.*
 11. Irrita te *CORX* inritat *P* fidiscima *B* nostri *X Pet².*

Artificis testem si cupis esse manum.
 Quod si nostra nouum caperet sollertia sensum,
 Sculperet ut docili pollice saxa leo,
 Tunc hominem aspiceres oppressum murmure magno, 15
 Conderet ut rabidis ultima fata genis.'

XXV.

DE PVERO ET FVRE.

Flens puer extremam putei consedit ad undam
 Vana superuacuis rictibus ora trahens.
 Callidus hunc lacrimis postquam fur uidit obortis,
 Quanam tristitiae sit modo causa rogat.
 Ille sibi abrupti fingens discrimina funis 5
 Atque auri queritur desiluisse cadum.
 Nec mora, sollicitam traxit manus improba uestem.
 Exutus putei protinus ima petit.
 Paruulus exiguo circumdans pallia collo
 Sentibus inmersus delituisse datur. 10

13. Quid si *b* Sed si *B* Set si *b*³ O si *paraphrastes*
solercia X *solertia A.*
 14. Scalperet *P Cabeliauii schedae* indocili *B m. pr.* pollice
*PX Pet*².
 15. expressum marmore *Lachmannus.*
 16. rapidas *B* rapidis *OX Petrenses et cod. Campensis Nodelli*
genas B.

XXV.

- DE PVERO ET FVRE *AR* DE FVRE ET PARV *C* DE PVERO ET
 LATRONE *O.*
 1. extrema *Galeanus* in undam *P* ad oram *corrector X* ad
 horam *paraphrastes* in ora *Galeanus.*
 2. Vara *Guietus.*
 3. Hunc calidus *Lachmannus* uidet *X* abortis *BRX Petrenses.*
 4. tristiae *P.*
 5. abruptae *Cabeliauii schedae* fingend *C m. pr.* fingens *A*
 fingit *Pet*¹ *Pet*².
 6. Ac *C* Atque *cett.* Hac *Froebnerus* desiluisse *PTX Pet*² *cum*
Vossianis dissiluisse *ACO b b*² *cum Galeano et Pet*¹ dissoluisse *R*
 dilutuisse *B.*
 7. sollicitam *codd.* sollicitans *Withofius* inproba *X* uestem
*BX Pet*¹ *Pet*² *uestem* mentem *b* mentem *ACPT* In *OR uocabulum erasum est.*
collo
 9. tergo *B.*
 10. inmersus *C* inmersus *RTX* inmensis *AB b*² dilucuisse *B.*

Sed post fallaci suscepta pericula uoto
 Tristis *ut* amissa ueste resedit humi,
 Dicitur his *sol*lers uocem rupisse *querel*lis
 Et gemitu summos sollicitasse deos.
 'Perdita, quisquis erit, post haec bene pallia credat, 15
 Qui putat in liquidis quod natet urna uadis.'

XXVI.

DE CAPELLA ET LEONE.

Viderat excelsa pascentem rupe capellam,
 Cominus esuriens cum leo ferret iter.
 Et prior 'heus' inquit 'praeruptis ardua saxis
 Linque, nec hirsutis pascua quaere iugis,
 Sed cytisi croceum per prata uirentia florem 5
 Et glaucas salices et thyma grata pete.
 Illa gemens 'desiste precor fallaciter' inquit,
 'Securam placidis instimulare dolis.

5. *Glossarium Phillippicum* 4626 Citisus est herba de qua Auianus
 Florentem citisum carpe.

11. Fur *pro* Sed *Baebrensus* postquam *Bb³b* fallacis *R m. pr.*
 facili *b³* uotis *P* uota *B* uoto *R cum ceteris.*
 12. Tristior *codd.* Tristor *ed. Bodl.* Tristis *ut Cannegieterus.*
Fortasse Sed quom post facili suscepta pericula uoto Tristior amissa u. r.
 humi.
 13. solers *ACX* querelis *CRTX* querelis *O* querilis *B.*
 14. gemitus *P* solos *Pet¹* sollicitasse *X Pet¹* solissitasse *B.*
 15. posthac *CPT* posthaec *R* post haec *ABO.*
 16. petat *Lachmannus* quae *Lachmannus* natet *OP Pet² T*
 natat *CRX Pet¹.*

XXVI.

DE CAPELLA ET LEONE *AOR*DE LEONE ET CAPELLA *C.*

1. idera *B* pacentem *B.*
 2. Cominus *X Pet¹ Pet².*
 3. purior *P* inquit *PX* prerruptus *B.*
 4. hec *R* hysutis *AR* uis *O.*
 5. cythisi *COR* cithici *X* scitici *Pet¹* sticici *B* florent *A.*
 6. tima *BX* thima *ACRT* p/ete *R.*
 7. Illa desiste gemens precor fallaciter inquit *O* Ille *P* siste *X*
m. pr. inquit *BPX.*
 8. instimulare *b² et paraphrastes* insimulare *ABCOPRTX cum*
Galeano dissimulare *Pet¹* insidiari *ed. Bodl.* insinuare *Cabeliauius*
dolos R.

Vera licet moneas, maiora pericula tollas,
 Tu tamen his dictis non facis esse fidem. 10
 Nam quamuis rectis constet sententia uerbis,
 Suspectam hanc rabidus consiliator habes.'

XXVII.

DE CORNICE ET VRNA.

Ingentem sitiens cornix aspexerat urnam
 Quae minimam fundo continuisset aquam.
 Hanc enisa diu planis effundere campis,
 Scilicet ut nimiam pelleret inde sitim,
 Postquam nulla uiam uirtus dedit, admouet omnes 5
 Indignata noua calliditate dolos.
 Nam breuis inmersis accrescens sponte lapillis
 Potandi facilem praeuit unda uiam.
 Viribus haec docuit quam sit prudentia maior,
 Qua coeptum *cornix* explicuisset opus. 10

9, 10 *uncis inclusit Lachmannus.*

9. celas *Froebnerus.*

10. in his *P.*

11. constat *G b²* constant *A* contet sentia *P.*

12. hanc *erasum* in *R*, *om. bb²* rabidus *Ashburnhamensis* teste *Baeb-*
rensis radibus *ed. Bodl.* grauidus *codices nostri omnes* hēs *b³*
Lachmannus habet *cett.*

XXVII.

DE CORNICE ET VRNA *ACOR.*

1. siens *P* cisciens *B* asperat *P* aspexerit *B.*
 2. nimiam *P* et *Vossianus L. Q.* 86 continuisset *CRT* contenuisset *P*
 continuasset *BX b².*
 3. Hinc *P* enisa *COT* enixa *BX Petrenses* ecfundere
schedae Cabeliauii efundere *ed. 1494.*
 4. Silicet *X* an pelleret unda?
 5. admouet *GX* admonet *P Petrenses R* admoet *B* ammouet *O*
 ammonet *T.*
 6. dolor *P.*
 7. inmersis *CORT* acrescens *B Pet²* adcrecens *O* lapellis *T.*
 8. Portandi *P.*
 9, 10 *uncis inclusit Lachmannus.*
 10. Qua *ACPR bb² Petrenses* Quae *OX Voss. L. Q.* 86 cornix *ego*
 uolucris *codd. praeter T* uolucris *T sed erasa post i littera, ut uidetur*
 explicuisset *P.*

XXVIII.

DE RVSTICO ET IUVENCO.

Vincla recusanti dedignantique iuuenco
 Aspera mordaci subdere colla iugo,
 Rusticus obliqua succidens cornua falce
 Credidit insanum defremuisse pecus.
 Cautus et immenso ceruicem innectit aratro, 5
 (Namque erat hic cornu promptior atque pede)
 Scilicet ut longus prohiberet uerbera temo,
 Neue ictus faciles ungula saeua daret.
 Sed postquam irato detractans uincula collo
 Inmeritam uacuo calce fatigat humum, 10
 Continuo euersam pedibus dispergit harenam
 † Quam ferus in domini ora sequentis agit.
 Tum sic informi squalentes puluere crines
 Discutiens, imo pectore uictus, ait,

XXVIII.

DE RVSTICO ET IUVENCO *CO* DE IUVENCO ET ARATORE *AR.*

1. dedignante *om.* que *B.*
3. obloquia *A* succidens *X.*
4. infremuisse *C.*
5. immerso *B* immensae *P* nectat *O* nectit *X b b³ cod.*
- Campensis Nodelli.*
6. ^{hic} in *C* hic *om.* *Bb* prumciore *P* Fort. Namque errat cornu.
7. proiberet *B* uerberet *P* omittis quae supererant uersui.
8. uirgula *Bb* deret *P.*
9. inuito *Lachmannus* detrectans *OP* detractat *X.*
10. uacuo *B* uacuo *Cabeliauii schedae X Petrenses Asbburnhamensis*
- cum Campensis idque tuitus est Guilielmus ex Pers. III. 105. Cf. Neue Formenlehre I.*
- 694 uacua *cett. cum T.*
11. dispersit *X.*
12. Quam (Qua *b*) ferus (ferus *T* fere *b³*) in domini (in *om.* *b*) ora *codd.*
 hic ora *B* Num nare? agit *BORX Galeanus cum Petrensis* agat
ACPT b Quam feriens Boreas ora s. agit *Withofius* Fort. Quam
 super os domini pone sequentis agit.
13. Tunc *BRX b* sis *B* qualentes *A* Ante squalentes erasum
 est in *R* sordidos in puluere *B* An Tum sic informis squalenti
 puluere crines.
14. Decutiens *R* immo *B.*

‘Nimirum exemplum naturae derat iniquae, 15
Qua fieri posset cum ratione nocens.’

XXIX.

DE VIATORE ET SATYRO.

Horrida congestis cum staret bruma pruinis,
Cunctaque durato stringeret arua gelu,
Haesit in aduersa nimborum mole uiator,
Perdita nam prohibet semita ferre gradum.
Hunc nemorum custos fertur miseratus in antro 5
Exceptum Satyrus continuisse suo.
Quem simul aspiciens ruris miratur alumnus,
†Vimque homini tantam protinus esse pauet.
Nam gelidos artus uitae ut reuocaret in usum
Afflatas calido soluerat ore manus. 10
Sed cum depulso coepisset frigore laetus
Hospitis eximia sedulitate frui,
(Namque illi agrestem cupiens ostendere uitam

15. ne *pro* naturae *B* derat *A m. pr. P Froebnerus* praebet
Schenkelius paraphrasten sequens.
16. Post Qua rasura in *R* Qui *P* ferri *B* possit *ACT*
Schenkelius.

XXIX.

DE VIATORE ET SATY(I R)RO AOR DE VIATORE ET FAVNO G.

1. Horida *BX* coniestis *b²* coniectis *B* pruinis *P* pruinis
Froebnerus.
2. Vincitque *Heinsius ad Trist. III. 10. 25* gelou *X.*
3. membrorum *B bb² Pet²* membrorum *X* ueator *Cabeliauius*
ex meator quod in uno ex codd. inuenerat.
4. nunc *Pet².*
5. custus *P.*
6. satirus *O* saturus *b²* continuasse *B bb² Pet¹* contin-
uisse Pet².
7. *om. P* accipiens *b* alumnis *G.*
8. Versus corruptus *Vsibus omi tantam B m. pr.* Vimque boni *b²*
hominis *Pet¹* Fort. Vicinusque homini tanta *P* pectoris
Lachmannus prouidus *Froebnerus* frontis inesse *ego olim.*
9. gelidus *P* uitat *P* uite reuocaret ut usum *X* usus *O.*
10. Afflatas *BCORTX Petrenses* callido *PO m. pr.* ſuerat *B*
solueret *AC* fouerat *Lachmannus.*
11. *l' eximia*
12. exigua *Pet²* sed utilitate *P.*
13. Nam *X* iamque *Lachmannus* illi *codd. nostri omnes et sic*
Cabeliauius agrestam *b²* agrestem *O num* aggestam tendere *B.*

Siluarum referens optima quaeque dabat,
 Optulit et calido plenum cratera Lyaeo, 15
 Laxet ut infusus frigida membra tepor)
 Ille ubi feruentem labris contingere testam
 Horruit, argenti rursus ab ore reflat.
 Opstupuit duplici monstro perterritus hospes
 Et pulsum siluis longius ire iubet. 20
 ‘Nolo’ ait ‘ut nostris umquam successerit antris,
 Tam diuersa duo qui semel ora ferat.’

XXX.

DE SVE ET ILLIVS DOMINO.

Vastantem segetes et pingua culta ruentem
 Liquerat abscisa rusticus aure suem.
 Vt memor accepti referens monimenta doloris
 Vtius teneris parceret ille satis.
 Rursus in †excepti deprensus crimine campi, 5
 Perdidit indultae perfidus auris onus.

14. refferens B dabjt B.
 15. Obtulit O callido B crahera leo B alreo P.
 17. Illi P labijs B b.
 18. Orruit P argente R algentem *Neueletus* suflat *BCPTX b Pet²*
 su/flat R sufflat *AO b² Pet¹* reflat *Schenkelius. Error ex repetito re:*
testis est uetus editio Bodl. in qua est ore flauit gelat Lachmannus.
 19. Ostupuit C Obstupuit *BORT Pet¹* Opstupuit X Ob-
 stipuit *Pet²* duplici *BO.*
 20. Expulsum *O b b² Petrenses* Depulsum B.
 21. succederet T.
 22. ore *BX b b² b³ Petrenses* ora^{re} R ore gerat *Lachmannus.*

XXX.

DE SVE ET ILLIVS DOMINO AR DE APRO ET QVOQVO C DE
 SVE ET RVSTICO O.

2. Linquerat B et *Cabelianius* absisa B¹ abscissa OR m. pr.
 3. num retinens? monimenta *ABCORT Petrenses.*
 4. Alterius P pasceret G.
 5. inexcepti CT et pro in X exculpti *Galeanus et sic ex*
coni. Lachmannus exempti ed. 1494 excerpti *Guietus Num*
opsaepti cf. Νόμοι Γεωργικοί, Tit. 4. 6 in Harmenopouli ed. Heimbachiana p. 840
 ‘Εάν τις βοῦς ἢ ὄνος θέλων εἰσελθεῖν ἐν ἀμπελῶνι ἢ κήπῳ ἐμπαρῇ ἐν τοῖς τοῦ
 φραγμοῦ παλαιοῖς ἀζήμιος ἔστω ὁ τῆς ἀμπέλου καὶ τοῦ κήπου κύριος depressus
 PX deprehensus T gramine *Pet².*

Nec mora, praedator segeti caput intulit horrens,
 Poena quod indignum congeminata facit.
 Tunc domini captum mensis dedit ille superbis,
 In varias epulas plurima frustra secans. 10
 Sed cum consumpti dominus cor quaereret apri,
 Impatiens fertur quod rapuisse cocus,
 Rusticus hoc iustam uerbo compescuit iram
 Affirmans stultum non habuisse suem.
 'Nam cur membrorum demens in damna redisset, 15
 Atque uno totiens posset ab hoste capi?'
 Haec illos descripta monent, qui saepius ausi
 Numquam peccatis abstinuere manus.

XXXI.

DE MVRE ET BOVE.

Ingentem fertur mus quondam paruus oberrans
 Ausus ab exiguo laedere dente bouem,

7. praedator *Lachmannus* praedite *P Vossianus L. Q. 86 m. pr.*
 praedictae *cett.*
 8. quod *OR Pet²* sed *ABCPTX b²b³ Pet¹* indictum *Cabeliauii*
 'cod. Milouii.' congeminata *BCORX Pet²* quod geminata *APT*
 Poena sed insignem congeminata facit *Lachmannus probabiliter*
 9. Tum *P Vossianus L. Q. 86* dedi *P* super his *P.*
 10. facta *Pet²* Inuentas e. p. frustra secant *P.*
 12. Inpat(c *Pet*)iens *O Pet²* Impatiens *CR* cor rapuisse
BXb²b³ ed. 1494 cocus *AOPRX* coqus *C* corripuisse coquum
Wopkensius.
 13. cumpescuit *A.*
 14. Cor firmans *Pet¹* Affirmans *CORTX Pet²* stultam *B.*
 15. membrorum *CX* dāpna sedisset *C.*
 16. Ac *C* totiens *CT* totiens in d. r. Terque uno demens
Withofius.
 17, 18 *uncis inclusit Lachmannus.*
 17. discripta *BX* discripta *Pet¹* monent *om. P.*
 18. a peccatis *X* ^apeccatis *Pet²* abstinere *P* abstinuisset
O (post rasuram), X Pet² ^{ere}abstinuisse *R* abstituisse *B.*

XXXI.

DE MVRE ET BOVE *AOR* DE MVRE ET TAVRO *G.*
 1. obherrans *X* aberrans *B* aborrens *Pet².*
 2. exguo *P.*

Verum ubi mordaci confecit uulnera rostro,
 Tutus in amfractus conditur inde suos.
 Ille licet uasta toruum ceruice minetur, 5
 Non tamen iratus, quem petat, esse uidet.
 Tunc indignantem *Iusor* sermone fatigans,
 Distulit hostiles calliditate minas.
 'Non quia magna tibi tribuerunt membra parentes,
 Viribus effectum constituere tuis. 10
 Disce tamen breuibus quae sit fiducia rostris,
 Et facias quicquid paruula turba cupit.'

XXXII.

DE ARATORE ET BOBVS.

Haerentem luteo sub gurgite rusticus axem
 Liquerat et nexos ad iuga tarda boues,
 Frustra depositis confidens numina uotis

3. mordacem *B m. pr.* cumfecit *Pet² et ed. 1494.*
 4. amfractus *C Pet¹ T* anfractus *OK* amfractis conditur ille
 suis *X* ampharactis⁹ *Pet²* ille etiam *b² et Petrenses* suos *Pet².*
 5. uasto *Pet²* torum *R* torua uastum *P* minatur *X et*
Cabeliauii schedae monitur *B.*
 6. quam *B* petit *X b²* ille pro esse *X b².*
 7. Hunc *O* lusor *ego* iusto *codd.* mus hoc *Withofius*
An iuxta?
 8. Dispulit *Lachmannus* ostiles *P.*
 9-11 *om. P.*
 9. membra *CX* phentes *X.*
 10. contribuere *Lachmannus.*
 11, 12 *uncis inclusit Lachmannus.*
 11. rostris *Froebnerus egregie* monstris *ACOPTX Petrenses* ^{mon} stris *R*
erasis quae scripta fuerant ante stris membris *B.*
 12. Vt *Vossianus L. O. 15 Pet¹* faciat *ACPRTB m. pr. Pet²* facies
X b³ facias *paraphrastes, Pet¹* *B m. sec.* Vt faciat *Baebrensius*
 quicquid *GRT* quicquid *BX* pusila turba *b* Fort. turba pusilla.

XXXII.

- DE ARATORE ET BOBVS (BOVE *A*) *RA* DE PIGROYRINTIV FRVS-
 TRA ORANTE *C* DE RVSTICO ET AXE *O.*
 1. iurgite *T* liquerat axem Rusticus *X.*
 2. Liqueat *B* Linquerat *Cabeliauius.*
 3, 4 *uncis inclusit Lachmannus.*
 3. Frustraque (Frustraque *X*) *codd. praeter B Galeanum et Petrenses, quam-*
quam in CR erasum est que Frustra est *B* Frustra *Galeanus et*
Petrenses dispositis *PRX b²* An Frustra ex dep.

Ferre suis rebus, cum resideret, opem.
 Cui rector summis Tirynthius infit ab astris 5
 (Nam uocat hunc supplex in sua uota deum)
 'Perge laborantes stimulis agitare iuuenços,
 Et manibus pigras disce iuuare rotas.
 Tunc quoque congressum maioraque uiribus ausum
 Fas superos animis conciliare tuis. 10
 Disce tamen pigris non flecti numina uotis,
 Praesentesque adhibe, cum facis ipse, deos.'

XXXIII.

DE ANSERE OVA AVREA PARIENTE.

Anser erat cuidam pretioso germine feta,
 Ouaque quae nidis aurea saepe daret.
 Fixerat hanc uolucris legem natura superbae,
 Ne liceat pariter munera ferre duo.
 Sed dominus cupidum † sperans uanescere † uotum, 5

4. cum res desideret *b*.
 5. uictor *B m. pr.* tyrinthius *T* terincius *B* tiricintius *C*
 fit *P* inquit *B*.
 7. iuuençus *P*.
 8. tituare rotos *P*.
 9. Tunc *R* Tunc *ABCPT* Tu *X b²* congressus . . . ausus
BX b² Cabeliauii schedae.
 10. Fas *ACPRT* athlis *Baebrensus* Fac . . . consiliare *BOX b² b³*
et Cabeliauii schedae.
 11. pigris non fleti *P*.
 12. adhibet um *P* esse *pro ipse C Pet¹*.

XXXIII.

DE ANSERE OVA AVREA PARIENTE *CR, in quo tamen OVA A. P. paruis litteris nec miniatis addita sunt* DE ANSERE *A* DE ANSERE
 ET AVREIS OVIS *O*.

1. Ansera cuidam *P* quondam *X* condam *b² b³* gemine *P*
 foeta *R*.
 2. Oua (Dona *Pet²*) quaeque *X Pet¹ Pet²* cum uidis *P*.
 3-6 *uncis inclusit Lachmannus*.
 3. Finxerat *Pet² b²* Finxerat *X* Fuerat *B m. pr.* Dixerat
Heinsius ad Ouid. Her. 12. 39.
 4. Non *B*.
 5. spirans *A* spernans *B* uanescere (suan. *B*) *codd.* euanes-
 cere *X* cupidus sperans augescere uotum *Wopkensius* spectans
uanescere Froebnerus Fuitne grandescere (cf. *Cic. de Diuin. 1. 9. 15*
Lentiscus triplici solita grandescere fetu uel inuadere?

Non tulit exosas in sua lūcra moras,
 Grande ratus pretium uolucris de morte referre,
 Quae tam continuo munere diues erat.
 Postquam nuda minax egit per uiscera ferrum,
 Et uacuam solitis fetibus esse uidet,
 Ingemuit tantae deceptus crimine fraudis.
 Nam poenam meritis rettulit inde suis.
 Sic qui cuncta deos uno male tempore poscunt,
 Iustius his etiam uota diurna negant.

10

XXXIV.

DE FORMICA ET CICADA.

Quisquis torpentem passus transisse iuuentam
 Nec timuit uitae prouidus ante mala,
 Confectus senio, postquam grauis affluit aetas,
 Heu frustra alterius saepe rogabit opem.
 Solibus ereptos hiemi formica labores
 Distulit et breuibis condidit ante cauis.

5

6. *h* tulit *B* Fort. Nec, cf. XXXIV. 2 lustra *B m. pr.*
 7. *An* Fraude de mor *P* de more *B m. pr.* referret *A.*
 8. Qui *b*³ diuers *P.*
 9. aegit *R* transegit uicera *X b*².
 10. foetibus *R* uidit *P* et *Vossianus L. Q.* 86 *m. pr.* et sic *Cabeliauius ex*
codd.
 11. deceptū *A.*
 12. meritis *B* rettulit *T* retulit *COP Pet*¹ rettulit *R*
 redderet *Pet*² pertulit *X* attulit *B.*
 13. 14 *uncis inclusit Lachmannus.*
 14. uita *P* negat *B.*

XXXIV.

DE FORMICA ET CICADA OR DE CYCADA ET FORMICA *C Titulus*
deest in A.

1. Quis^{quis} *R* Quisqui *P* torpente *P* passust *Froebnerus*
 transisse *ACPT* transire *OR Petrenses* transire *B* transire *X.*
 2. Ne *Pet*² uita *P.*
 3. Collectus *ACPTO m. pr.* Confecto/ *R* Confectus *Galeanus*
*X Pet*¹ *Pet*² fuit *P* affluit *b*³.
 4. Hen *B* ut uidetur se *P* rogabat *R m. pr. O m. pr. BX* rogabit
*ACP Pet*¹ *Pet*² rogauit *Cabeliauii schedae.*
 5. Sil^{pro} Solibus *B* Aestibus *Witbofius* exceptos *B et sic*
Baebrensius obreptans *Cannegieterus* erepens *Lachmannus*
 ereptans *Froebnerus* yemi *B* hieme *P.*
 6. casis *BX b*³ *Camp.*

Verum ubi candentes suscepit terra pruinas
 Aruaque sub rigido delituere gelu,
 Pigra nimis tantos non aequans corpore nimbos
 In laribus propriis umida grana legit. 10
 Discolor hanc precibus supplex alimenta rogabat
 Quae quondam querulo ruperat arua sono,
 'Se quoque maturas cum tunderet area messis,
 Cantibus aestiuos explicuisse dies.'
 Paruula tunc ridens sic est affata cicadam, 15
 (Nam uitam pariter continuare solent)
 'Mi quoniam summo substantia parta labore est,
 Frigoribus mediis otia longa traho.
 At tibi saltandi nunc ultima tempora restant,
 Cantibus est quoniam uita peracta prior.' 20

XXXV.

DE SIMIAE GEMELLIS.

Fama est quod geminum profundens simia partum,
 Diuidat in uarias pignera nata uices.

7. candentes X.
 8. *Incipit fr. Karolirubense* K sub gelido B Pet¹ Pet² *Etiam in R*
gelido erasum fuisse uidetur dilituere PK.
 9. Pigranimis CKT Barthius tanto non aequas C tanto RT Pet²
 aequas P nimbus P corpora nimbo R *sed fuerat* corpore nimbos
Num tanto n. ae. corpore nimbos, ut tanto sit tam pusillo?
 10. In propriis laribus *codd. quod correxit Lachmannus* humida *codd.*
 hunida (huuida?) B tumida *cod. Milouianus Cabeliauii* fumida *Can-*
negieterus.
 11. Decolor AKPT Discolor C summis precibus R.
 13. ^mnaturas R maturos C *m. pr. et fragm. Karolirubense* ton-
 deret ABO non tundere Pet² erea A *m. pr.* aera B aurea P
 messis Pet¹ ^rmesses *cett.*
 14. estiuos C.
 15. sit pro tunc B cicada B.
 17. Mi *codd. praeter C* En C *solus, fortasse uere* est om. BX^{b2}b³.
 18. Frigoris B *m. pr.* ocia C ossia B.
 19. Ast X saltanti BPX Pet¹.
 20. *cm. P.*

XXXV.

DE SIMIAE GEMELLIS C DE SIMIA ET DVOBV NATIS EIVS (ILLIVS R)
 OR Titulus deest in A.

1. simila B.
 2. Diuidit BOX Pet² pignora *codd.* cara BX cum recentioribus.

Namque unum caro genitrix educit amore,
 Alteriusque odiis exsaturata tumet.
 Coeperit ut fetam grauior terrere tumultus, 5
 Dissimili natos condicione rapit.
 Dilectum manibus uel pectore gestat amico,
 Contemptum dorso suscipiente leuat.
 Sed cum lassatis nequeat consistere plantis,
 Oppositum fugiens sponte remisit onus. 10
 Alter ab hirsuto circumdans brachia collo
 Haeret et inuita cum genitrice fugit.
 [Mox quoque dilecti succedit in oscula fratris
 Seruatus uetulis unicus heres auis.
 Sic multos neglecta iuuant atque ordine uerso 15
 Spes humiles rursus in meliora refert.]

XXXVI.

DE VITVLO ET BOVE.

Pulcher et intacta uitululus ceruice resultans
 Scindentem assidue uiderat arua bouem.

3. raro *Cabeliauius* caro *codd.* educat *C* et *fragm. Karolirubense*
 re
 producit *R* eduxit *X*.
 4. Alteriusque *bb³ codices non sinceri* Alterius *cett.* exsaturata
ORX Petrenses exaturata *CT* exturata *P* insaturata *Cannegieterus*
 uix saturata *Barthius Aduers. L. 7.*
 5. *C* Seperat *B* Ceperat *X b² b³ Petrenses* fetam *CO* grauior
 fetam *O* tumultis *C*.
 7. gestit *P*.
 8. conconceptum *P* suspiciente *R* locat *Pet²*.
 9. laxatis *X* nequiat *b³* nequirit *malim*.
 10. Obpositum *OR* Appositum *Heinsius ad Ouid. Her. 9. 60* remisit
 KPTX *Petrenses* remisit *C* remittit *ABO m. pr. b² b³* remittit *R*.
 11. Alter *om. A* ab *codd. praeter P Pet¹* ad *P* et *Pet¹*
 at uulgo et *Lachmannus* Codicum scripturam cum *Cataldo Iannellio seruauit*
 circumdans *C*.
 12. inuenta *P*.
 13-16. *uicis inclusit Lachmannus, quem secutus sum.*
 13. delicti *B* succidit *A* patris *B m. pr.*
 14. Seruatis *P* heris *Heinsius* cura superstes *Witbofius*.
 15. neclcte *P* orde *P*.
 16. Fortasse Rursus spes humiles russus *B*.

XXXVI.

DE VITVLO ET BOVE ACOR.

2. adsidue *K* uidera *Pet¹*.

'Non pudet heus,' inquit, 'longaeuo uincula collo
 Ferre nec *haec* positis otia nosse iugis?
 Cum mihi subiectas pateat discursus in herbas 5
 Et nemorum liceat rursus opaca sequi.'
 At senior, nullam uerbis compulsus in iram,
 Vertebat solitam uomere fessus humum,
 Donec deposito per prata liceret aratro
 Molliter herboso procubuisse toro. 10
 Mox uitulum sacris *ut* nexum respicit aris
 Admotum cultro comminus ire popae,
 'Hanc tibi,' testis ait, 'dedit indulgentia mortem,
 Expertem nostri quae facit esse iugi.
 Proderit ergo grauis quamuis perferre labores, 15
 Otia quam tenerum mox peritura pati.'
 Est hominum sors ista, magis felicibus ut mors
 Sit cita, cum miseros uita diurna necat.

3. Nec *B* longaeuo *CORTX*.

4. Ferre (*Ferreā B*) nec (*om. P*) expositis otia (*ē*xpositis ostia *B*) nosse
 (ferre *C*) iugis *codd.* inpositis *Lachmannus* haec positis *ego*
Fortasse tamen ex B scribendum Ferrea nec positis otia nosse iugis.

5. Cu mihi *P* pateant *P* decursus *Lachmannus*.

7. commotus *B*.

8. solidam *AT* solida *K* In *C* legi non potuit.

10. exoso *Pet*¹.

11. sertis *pro* sacris *Cannegieterus* innexum *codd.* ut nexum *ego*
 conspicit *B*.

12. Admotā *B* Admoto *b*³ et sic *Heinsius ad Ouid. Met. XIII. 589*
 popae *KORT cum Galeano. Idem ex coniectura reposuerat Guietus prope*
ACP pauet *B* Admoto et cultro comminus ire popam
Heinsius.

13. testis *C et fragm. Karolirubense* tristis (tristis *X*) *T cum*
cett.

14. nostris *Pet*² iugis *Pet*².

15-18 *uncis inclusit Lachmannus.*

15. grauis *Pet*² graues *cett.* proferre *X.b*².

16. Ossia *B* ox *pro* mox *P* pati *om. P*.

17. felicius *C* felicior *T* morsi *Fit P* ut sit Mors cita
malebat Neueletus refragantibus codd. nostris omnibus. Simili modo Orientius
in uocabulis et mors claudit hexametrum I. 295.

18. miseris *B m. pr.* negat *B et b*² *m. sec.* regat *cett. et b*² *m. pr.*
terat Nodellus necat *ego ex coniectura posui.*

XXXVII.

DE CANE ET LEONE.

Pinguior exhausto canis occurrisset leoni
 Fertur et insertis uerba dedisset iocis.
 'Nonne uides duplici tendantur ut ilia tergo,
 Luxurietque toris nobile pectus?' ait.
 'Proximus humanis ducor post otia mensis, 5
 Communem capiens largius ore cibum.'
 'Sed quod crassa malum circumdat guttura ferrum?'
 'Ne custodita fas sit abire domo.
 At tu magna diu moribundus lustra pererras,
 Donec se siluis obuia praeda ferat. 10
 Perge igitur nostris tua subdere colla catenis,
 Dum liceat faciles promeruisse dapes.'
 Protinus ille grauem gemitu collectus in iram
 Atque ferox animi nobile murmur agit.
 'Vade' ait 'et meritis nodum ceruicibus infer, 15
 Compensentque tuam uincula dura famem.

XXXVII.

DE CANE (CANO *A*) ET LEONE *AOR*DE LEONE ET CANE *C.*1. exausto *fragm. Karolirubense m. pr.* occurrisse *BO Pet²* lioni *B.*2. insertis *CORT* incertis *BX b² Pet²* insertus *PA m. pr.**Num* intortis? uerba *T.*3. uides *B* tenduntur *CX Petrenses* ut *om. Pet².*4. Luxurietque *AP.*5. ductor post ossia *B* ostia *Wepkensius* nam duco repotia
Heinsius Aduers. p. 611 Fort. post dicta repotia *m. Communem capio.*6. Communem *A.*7, 8 post 14 collocandos censebat *Barthius*, post 10 *Cannegieterus*, post 12
*Schenkelius et Baebrensius.*7. rasa *Lachmannus* circumdat *C* circumdan^t *B* gutture *P.*8. Nec *CKO m. pr.* abore *C.*9-14 *uncis inclusit Lachmannus.*9. A te *P* pererres *P* pereras *B* perherras *X.*10. fuit *CK.*11. Perget igitur *P* tu *X* subice *B* colla tenis *P.*12. promeruisse *om. P* Malim emeruisse.14. animo *X* murmur *P.*16. Conpescantque *BX Petrenses* dura *codd. nostri omnes* dira
unus ex Cannegieterianis famen *A.*

At mea cum uacuis libertas redditur antris,
 Quamuis ieiunus quaelibet arua peto.
 Has illis epulas potius laudare memento
 Qui libertatem postposuere gulae.

20

XXXVIII.

DE PISCE ET PHOECIDE.

Dulcibus e stagnis fluuio torrente coactus
 Aequoreas praeceps piscis obibat aquas.
 Illic squamigerum despectans improbus agmen
 Eximium sese nobilitate refert.
 Non tulit expulsum patrio sub gurgite phoecis,
 Verbaque cum †salibus asperiora dedit.
 Vana †laboratis aufer mendacia dictis,
 Quaeque refutari te quoque teste queant.
 Nam quis cat potior populo spectante probabo,
 Si pariter captos umida lina trahant.
 Tunc me nobilior magno mercabitur emptor,
 Te simul aere breui †debile uulguS emet.'

5

10

17. redditur *P* redditor *Withofius*.
 19. Vas *B* illas *P*.
 20. Qui libertati praeponere gulam *R* Qui libertatem praeponere
 gulae *G* Qui libertati postponere gulam *Pet*¹.

XXXVIII.

DE PISCE ET PHOCA (FOCA *O*) *AOR* DE PISCE ET FOCIS *C*.

1. est agnis *BK* e *om. P* ex *ed. 1494* coactis *CK*.
 2. Equor eas *B* obibat *B* abibat aquis *P*.
 3. squamigeras *B m. pr.* despectus *CK* improbus *G* impro-
 bus *OR*.
 5. iurgite *T* phoecis *CK* phoetis *P* phocis *A* phocas
 (focas *O*) *ORT Pet*² phycis *Cannegieterus*.
 6. com *A* cum *om. codex Campensis* cum sociis *Galeanus uitiose*
 probis uel salibus liberiora *Withofius* cum salsis *Lachmannus* *An*
 cum reprehensionibus
 sannis? *Certe in Pet*² salibus inueni.
 7. Vna *P* laborantis *cod. Campensis* Fortasse uaporatis nisi potius
Martialem imitatus IV. 33. 1 scripsit Plena laboratis.
 9. cat *Baebrensius* erit *codd.* sit *Lachmannus* probabo
 10. humida *codd.* trahunt *BX*. popello *X*.
 11. mercabitur auro *b*².
 12. debile *codd.* Num futile? emit *APT* emet *R*.

XXXIX.

DE MILITE ARMA CREMANTE.

Vouerat attritus quondam per proelia miles
 Omnia suppositis ignibus arma dare,
 Vel quae uictori moriens sibi turba dedisset,
 Vel quicquid profugo posset ab hoste capi.
 Interea uotis fors affuit et memor arma 5
 Coeperat accenso singula ferre rogo.
 Tunc lituus rauco deflectens murmure culpam
 Inmeritum flammis se docet *isse pyrae*.
 'Nulla tuos, inquit, petierunt tela lacertos,
 Viribus affirmes quae tamen acta meis. 10
 Sed tantum uentis et cantibus arma coegi,
 Hoc quoque summisso (testor et astra) sono.'
 Ille resultantem flammis crepitantibus addens,
 'Nunc te maior,' ait, 'poena dolorque rapit.
 Nam licet ipse nihil possis temptare nec ausis, 15
 Saeuior hoc, alios quod facis esse malos.'

XXXIX.

DE MILITE ARMA CREMANTE AR	DE MILITE VETERANO C	DE
MILITE ET LITVO O.		
1. prelia OR	milex B.	
2. subpositis ORX	daret Pet ² .	
4. ab eę oste B	rapi Cannegieterus.	
5. sors codd.	fors Wopkensius	affuit BCORX adfuit R
Interea uotis et sors memor affuit arma X.		
6. sigula B	iugo CK.	
7. lituis B	runco Pet ² m. pr.	de ferrens Pet ² defendens BOX.
8. flacmas B	esse prius codd.	esse piis Cannegieterus esse
cibum Witbofius	ipse peti Lachmannus	in flammis se d. e. pyrae
Froebnerus	isse ego Fort. hisce frui.	
9. inquit T.		
10. Virribus B	affirmas ORX	affirmaņs Pet ² adfirmoes A
mens P.		
11. uenas Pet ¹	uentis errantibus Reg. 15 A. VII. Mus. Brit.	uanis
ego cantibus Lachmannus.		
12. submisso RX Petrenses	summisso COT	ad X b ² b ³ Petrenses
at Lachmannus	ut Baebrensium	arma C.
13. acdens K.		
14. Hoc pro Nunc Lachmannus	te om. B	colorque potius quam
dolorque B	Fort. calorque.	
15. posse P	ausis B	ausus cett. omnes.
16. quo b ² m. pr.	facit C	malum P.

XL.

DE PARDO ET VVLPE.

Distinctus maculis et pulchro pectore pardus
 Inter consimiles †ibat inira† feras.
 Sed quia nulla graues uariarent terga leones,
 Protinus his miserum credidit esse genus.
 Cetera sordenti damnans animalia uultu, 5
 Solus in exemplum nobilitatis erat.
 Hunc arguta nouo gaudentem uulpis amictu
 Corripit et uanas approbat esse notas.
 'Vade' ait 'et pictae nimium confide iuuentae,
 Dum mihi consilium pulchrius esse queat. 10
 Miremurque magis quos muncra mentis adornant,
 Quam qui corporeis enituere bonis.'

XL.

DE PARDO ET VVLPE ACOR.

1. pulcro ^hC pectore ABCOPRTX ^{b2} cum Galeano et Vossiano L. O. 15
 corpore cod. Campensis et codex Iannellii.
2. ibat inira C et fragm. Karolirubense ibat in ira A m. pr. ibat
 mira P ibat inire RT ibat in arua A m. sec., BX Petrenses
 respuir ire Neueletus ibat honore Witbofius abnuir ire Lackmannus
 quod tuetur Schenkelius ex Babrii fab. 101. 3 τῶν δὲ συμφύλων Ἀποστατήσας
 τοῖς λέονσιν ὠμίλει uitat itare Froebnerus Fort. ibat in ora cf.
- XXXVII. 8 ubi C abore exhibet.
3. que B leonis P.
4. reddidit P.
- 5-12 desunt in P.
5. clamans A dampnans ORX dampnas B cultu Lackmannus.
6. eat Pet².
7. gādentem B uulpis C Pet² T uulpes ORX Galeanus et Petrenses
 uulguis B Fort. ludentem uulguis. Vulpes enim ex solo epitheto
 arguta significari poterat, ut paruula formica XXXIV. 15, auritulus asinus,
 laniger agnus apud Phaedrum, dicuntur (I. 11. 6, I. 1. 6).
8. om. B uarias Pet² X m. pr. approbat CORTX Petrenses ad-
 probat Vossiani duo Baebrensii inprobat ^{b2}.
9. et picte B figurae Cannegieterus.
10. Sed X rear Froebnerus pucius B cluat Baebrensus.
11. 12 uncis inclusit Lackmannus.
11. mentis codd. omnes.
12. uiri pro bonis B.

XLI.

DE IMBRE ET FICTILIBVS VASIS.

Impulsus uentis et pressa nube coactus
 Ruperat hibernis se grauis imber aquis.
 Cumque per effusas stagnaret turbine terras,
 Expositum campis fictile pressit opus.
 Mobile namque lutum tepidus prius instruit aer, 5
 Discat ut admoto rectius igne coqui.
 Tunc nimbus fragilis perquirat nomina testae,
 Immemor illa sui†, 'Amphora dicor,' ait.
 'Nunc me docta manus, rapiente uolumina gyro,
 Molliter obliquum iussit habere latus. 10
 'Hactenus hac,' inquit, 'liceat constare figura,
 Nam te subiectam diluet imber aquis.'
 Et simul accepto uiolentius amne fatiscens
 Pronior in tenues uicta cucurrit aquas.
 Infelix, quae magna sibi cognomina sumens 15
 Ausa †pharetratis nubibus ista loqui.

XLI.

DE IMBRE (AE A) ET FICTILIBVS VASIS AR DE IMBRE ET TESTA O
 DE OLLA CRVDA A FLVVIO RAPTA G.

- 1-14. *desunt in P.*
 1. Impulsus CORTX Pet².
 3. Quoque per fassas A efusas X infusas Pet² effossas
 Lachmannus.
 4. positum A expulsum Pet² prescit op^uis B.
 5. trepidus O m. pr. Pet².
 7. nymbus C perquirat T.
 8. Immemor C Inmemor T Fort. olla sui est su amphora b³
 frui B sui est cod. Iannellii situs Withofius anphora Pet².
 10. obliquum Pet² obloquum B ut uidetur.
 11. ac B liceat inquit B.
 12. Nam ACORX Iam Vossianus L. O. 15 te om. X deluet G
 diluit B pelluet Cabeliauii schedae aquis OX cum Voss. L. Q. 86
 ait ACRT agens Galeanus.
 13-18 cum XLII extant in Sangallensi 1396 (S).
 14. tenues AOSTX ternues R teneras C cucurrit A.
 15, 16 uncis inclusit Lachmannus.
 15. Infelixq: sibi magna O.
 16. Fort. Ausa erat iratis Ausa foret atris Wopkensius A. foret
 tantis Baebrensus.

Haec poterunt miseros post hac exempla monere
Subdita nobilibus ne sua fata gemant.

XLII.

DE LVPO ET HAEDO.

Forte lupum melior cursu deluserat haedus
Proxima uicinis dum petit arua casis.
Inde fugam recto tendens in moenia cursu
Inter lanigeros astitit ille greges.
Impiger hunc raptor mediamque secutus in urbem, 5
Temptat compositis sollicitare dolis.
'Nonne uides,' inquit, 'cunctis ut uictima templis
Inmitem regemens morte cruentet humum?'
Quod nisi securo ualeas te reddere campo,
Ei mihi uitata tu quoque fronte cades. 10
Ille refert, 'Modo quam metuis, precor, exue curam,
Et tecum uiles, improbe, tolle minas.

17. post hac *COT* post haec *APR m. pr. SX.*

18. mouilibus *B m. pr.* nobilius *C* ne *B et sic ed. 1494* ut *cett.*
Quod ego in B inueni, iam ex coniectura reposuerat Witbofius facta *P.*

XLII.

DE LVPO ET HEDO *ACR*DE HEDO ET LVPO *O.*

1. haedus *CS* hedus *ART* aedus *P* edus *O.*

2. aura *B* casis *AOPRSTX* cauis *C.*

3. menia *S.*

4. astit *B* asstitit *T.*

5. Impinger *A* /mpier^g *S* medeam *om.* que *B* sectatus
Guictus.

6. compositas *P* sollicitare *X* soliscitare *B.*

7. ut *om. P.*

8. Inmitem *C* Inmitem *PST* innittere *A* Inmeritam *BX*
regemens *RST* regimens *P* redimens *C* reuomat *A* generis *B*

pecudum *X* In *O uerba erasa* cruenta dumum *C* cruentat humum
R cruenta thimum *A* cruentat hymum *P* cruentet humum *O*
cruentat humum *BSX.*

9. si *S* siⁿⁱ *R.*

10. Ei *R* Hei *O* Heu *BCST* Hen *X* uitata *P*

fronde *C* cadis *CPT* cap^d is^d *S* carens *B.*
11. mihi quod *Lachmannus* exue *BX* exime *ACOPRST* urā *A.*

12. uiles *ex* uires *S.*

Nam sat erit sacrum diuis fudisse cruorem,

Quam rabido fauces exsaturare lupo.

Sic quotiens duplici subeuntur tristia casu

15

Expedit insignem promeruisse necem.

13. Satius *Witbofius* ^{i. melius} sat erit *R* sat erit *ACOST* fas erit *X*
 poteris *P* Namque mag̃ est *B*.
 14. rapido *BPSX* fauces rapido *BX* exaturare *C* exsaciare
PSX exsatiare *R*.

15. subeunt discrimina *B*.

EXPLICIT LIBER AVIANI POETAE *C* EXPLICIUNT FABVLAE AVIANI
 POETAE AEGREGII *R* EXPLICIT LIBER AVIANI *O tum* Omnes fabule aut
 hesopicae sunt aut libisticae. H/esopice sunt que de sensibilibus animalibus
 feruntur libisticae que de inuisibilibus dicuntur. Explicit liber auiani *BX*.

Sed in B erasa priore subscriptione iterum rubrica scriptum est Explicet liber
 auiani.



COMMENTARY.

PRAEFATIO.

1. **Theodosi.** Probably Macrobius Ambrosius Theodosius, the author of the *Saturnalia*, is meant. See the discussion in the Prolegomena. **litterarum titulo**, 'head of composition,' a sense into which *titulus* naturally passes from that of 'label.'

2. **nostri nominis memoriam mandarem.** Veget. de re milit. i. Praef. *Antiquis temporibus mos fuit bonarum artium studia mandare litteris atque in libros redacta offerre principibus.* i. 28 *auctoribus qui rei militaris disciplinam litteris mandauerunt.* Mamertin. Grat. Actio Iuliano xxx *mandanda sunt litteris, inserenda monumentis.* Symmach. Epist. i. 46 *neque omnia mandanda sunt litteris.* Saluian. de Gub. Dei vii. 258 *de hac re et libros condidit et memoriae haec pudenda mandauit.* **textus narrative.** Quintilian ix. 4. 13 (if Spalding is right in so reading) opposes *in textu* to *in fine* as the connected series of words which form the main sentence to the close of the sentence. In the sense of 'narrative' (Gloss. Bodl. Auct. T. ii. 24 *textus narratio*) it is not uncommon in the History of Ammianus. xv. 7. 6 *breui textu percurram.* xv. 8. 1 *ut ostendit textus superior.* xxviii. 6. 1 *textus aperit absolutus.* So several times in the strange tessellated poems of Optatianus Porfirius, a contemporary of Constantine, iv. 9 *Quor textu scruposa siet mea pagina simplex* (see Lucian Müller's ed. 1877).

3. **urbane concepta falsitas deceat**, 'because fables possess the charm of a gracefully framed fiction.' Philostr. Vit. Apollon. 199 *ὁ δ' (Ἀἰσωπος) ἐπαγγέλλον λόγον ὅς ἐστι ψευδής, πᾶς οἶδεν ὅτι αὐτὸ τὸ μὴ περὶ ἀληθινῶν εἶναι ἀληθεύει.* ib. *ὁ δὲ εἰπὼν μὲν ψευδῆ λόγον, ἐπαγαγὼν δὲ νοθεσίαν, ὥσπερ ὁ Αἰσωπος, δέκνυσιν ὡς τὸ χρησίμιον τῆς ἀκροάσεως τῷ ψεύδει κέρηται.* 4. **incumbat necessitas**, 'it is incumbent.' This use is quoted by Cannegieter from the Digest, and so Veget. de r. m. iii. 2, *quibus necessitas et belli incumbit et morbi.* **ueritatis.** A fable-writer speaks freely, because he is not bound by the rules of strict truth. His vehicle is fiction, and he moves in it at will. This is the meaning, I believe, of the 'free Muse' which Babrius Praef. i. 15, 16 ascribes to Aesop, rather than 'prose' as opposed to 'poetry' (Rutherford). Lachmann's *seueritatis* is plausible, but not necessary. Cf. however Sen. Consol. ad Polyb. 8, where he is speaking of fable-writing as against graver literature, *si poterit a seuerioribus scriptis ad haec solutiora procedere.*

5. **poemate**, here and below, *poemati suo* Flaccus aptauit, 'poetry,' not 'a poem.' Capitolin. Vit. Maximi et Balbini vii *eloquentia clarus, poemate inter sui temporis poetas praecipuus.* In Quintil. i. 8, 16, *tropos omnes quibus praecipue non poema modo, sed etiam oratio ornatur*, the word of course has its proper sense of a single poem; but the age of Quintilian is removed by a long interval from the age of Avianus. **litterarum**, composition.

6. **latinitate.** Barth Aduersar. xix. 24 objected to this as not sufficiently antithetic to *Graeca eruditione*, and conjectured *latina arte*. His criticism finds some support in a Vienna MS quoted by Schenkl (Österr. Gymnas. xvi. p. 399) in which *latina* is written for *latinitate*, and this Schenkl would

retain constructing it with *eruditione*. Yet there seems to be nothing forced in saying that Theodosius was superior to the Athenians in knowledge of Greek, and to the Romans in command of pure Latin. *latinitas* is thus used by Cic. Att. vii. 3. 9, where Caecilius is called *malus auctor latinitatis*.

7. *Huius materiae*. This subject, fable-writing. *duccem with nobis*, a leader to us. *Aesopum*. Babr. Praef. i. 14 *Μάθοις δ' ἂν οὕτω ταῦτ' ἔχοντα καὶ γνοίης*, 'Εκ τοῦ σοφιστοῦ, τοῦ γέροντος Αἰσώπου. See Rutherford's History of Greek Fable (Babrius xxv-l.). Quintil. v. 11. 19 *Illae quoque fabellae quae, etiamsi originem non ab Aesopo acceperunt (nam uidetur eorum primus auctor Hesiodus), nomine tamen Aesopi maxime celebrantur*.

8. *noueris*, 'you are to know,' a polite imperative. Hor. S. i. 9. 7 *Noris nos*, where Acron paraphrases 'hoc uolo, ut scias nos.' responso Delphici Apollinis monitus. Whence is this statement? Possibly it was in the scazons of which a fragment is preserved in the Homeric lexicon of Apollonius s. v. *Ἀεῖδε. ταῦτα δ' Αἰσώπας Ὁ Σαρδηνὸς εἶπεν, ὅτιν' οἱ Δελφοὶ ἄδοντα μῦθον οὐ καλῶς ἐδέξαντο*. In the life of Aesop ascribed to Planudes (I in Eberhard's *Fabulae Romanenses*) Aesop on his way to be executed by the Delphians narrates four fables, (1) The Mouse and Frog, (2) The Hare, the Eagle, the Beetle, and Jupiter, (3) The Old Man and the Asses, (4) The Man and his Daughter; but nothing is said of this being the suggestion of the oracle.

ridicula, droll or amusing stories, the *Αἰσωπικὸν γελοῖον* of Arist. Vesp. 1259, *Αἰσώπου τι γελοῖον* Vesp. 566.

9. *orsus est*, set on foot, started. Cic. de Orat. i. 21. 98 *princeps Crassus eius sermonis ordiendi fuit*.

legenda, lessons or rules of virtue, which as set forth in written compositions would form a proper study for youthful readers. Macrobius' *seria et discenda* (S. ii. 5. 1) is somewhat parallel.

pro exemplo, by way of example, *παραδείματος χάριν*. Phaedr. Praef. ii. 1 *Exemplis continetur apologi genus*. Macrob. S. vii. 4. 4 *Quia plebeia ingenia magis exemplis quam ratione capiuntur, ammonuisse illum contentus forem institutionis pecudum*.

10. *Socrates*. In the Phaedo (60) Socrates says that at the suggestion of a haunting dream he had translated such of the Aesopian fables as he knew into verse; but Av. probably alludes to the apologues, in the style of fables, which from time to time are found in the Platonic dialogues, e.g. of Pain and Pleasure having two heads growing out of one stem (Phaed. 60), of the Grasshoppers (Phaedr. 259), of Plenty and Poverty (Symp. 203), of Prometheus and Epimetheus (Protag. 320). See Rutherford's Babrius, p. xxviii.

diuinis, admirable, inimitable. Common in Cic. and subsequent writers. Macrob. S. i. 11. 41 *librum illum diuinum de immortalitate animae*. Cf. v. i. 18, v. 14. 11, v. 15. 16, vii. 10. 1.

poemati. Av. cannot mean a particular poem as Quintilian does v. 11. 20 *Et Horatius ne in poemate quidem humilem generis huius usum putauit in illis uersibus Quod dixit uulpes aegroto cauta leoni* (Epist. i. 1. 73). Horace introduces fables in his Satires and Epistles, and, by way of allusion, even in his Epodes (iv. 1 *Lupis et agnis*).

11. *iocorum communium*, also in the late Latin comedy Querolus. Prol. p. 5, ed. Peiper, *Nemo sibi met arbitretur dici quod nos populo dicimus neque propriam sibi causam constituat communi ex ioco*, which proves the meaning to be 'jests of general application.' Cp. Phaedr. iii. Praef. 45 *Suspicione si quis errabit sua Et rapiet ad se quod erit commune omnium* (Cannegieter). The only other sense it could have, 'open to the use of all,' i.e. which any fable-writer might use as common property, might be supported by Horace's *Difficile est proprie communia dicere* (A. P. 128).

12. *uitae argumenta*. Either (1) *stories of real life*, Quintil. ii. 4. 2 *argumentum quod falsum sed uero simile comediae fingunt*, where Quintilian distinguishes such *argumenta* from *fabula quae uersatur in trageediis atque carminibus, non a ueritate modo sed etiam a forma ueritatis remota*, and again from *historia, in qua est gestae rei*

expositio. Macrob. Somn. Scip. i. 2. 9 *In quibusdam et argumentum ex ficto locatur et per mendacia ipse relationis ordo contextitur, ut sunt illae Aesopi fabulae elegantia fictionis illustres*; or (2) in a more general sense, 'subjects,' like Suetonius' *argumenta inferorum* Calig. 57. Macrobius says, S. v. 17. 5, the story of Dido is treated so wonderfully by Vergil that artists of all kinds, *tamquam unico argumento decoris utantur*, the one best subject in which they can exhibit their artistic powers. In this sense it nearly = our 'illustration.'

iambis, choliambics or scazons. Babrius speaks of his own *πικρῶν ἰαμβῶν*, i. Praef. 19. **Babrius**. A Roman name, not a Greek, as Otto Crusius shows de Babrii aetate, pp. 189-191. It is found several times in inscriptions. The conclusion of Crusius that the author of two books, the latter imperfect, of fables in Greek scazons, which were first published by Boissonade in 1844 from a codex in the monastery of Laura on Mount Athos, discovered by a Greek named Minoides Menas (Rutherford, p. lxxvii), was a Roman who wrote in Greek, modifying his diction by Latin idioms, is, if not demonstrated, at least very probable.

13. coartauit, 'abridged' or 'reduced:' the opposite of *resoluit*, 'expanded.'

14. quinque. This is the number as stated in the colophon at the end of the now destroyed Reims MS (Hervieux, Phaedrus p. xlii). The whole number of Phaedrus' fables is 93 (as given by Orelli and Hervieux), a smaller total than the Babrian collection even in its imperfect extant form. Hence *resoluit* would seem to refer more particularly to the distribution into a number of separate books which Phaedrus adopted. That the books were short is perhaps indicated by *libellos*.

15. in unum redactas. In the same way as Varro and Vegetius use *in libros redigere*. Macrob. S. v. 2. 5 *uniuersas historias . . . in unam seriem coactas redegerat*.

dedi, as we say 'have given,' meaning 'presented to the reader,' nearly = *edidi* or *in publicum dedi*. **rudi latinitate** need not be taken too literally. He speaks with the modesty of an unfiled author. To judge truly of the style of Avianus we have only to compare him with Ausonius' version of Babrius lxxv. (Auson. Epig. 75). I cannot agree with O. Crusius and Schwabe, who explain *rudi latinitate compositas* of the prose version of Iulius Titianus (de Aet. Babrii p. 238, Teuffel-Schwabe Geschichte d. Röm. Lit. § 450).

18. cautus, on your guard against error. Phaedr. ii. Praef. 2. 3 *Nec aliud quicquam per fabellas quaeritur Quam corrigatur error ut mortalium Acuatque sese diligens industria*. Seren. Sammon. 856 *Vis et mirificos cautus praediscere odores*.

Loqui uero arbores. Phaedr. i. Prol. 6, 7 *Quod arbores loquantur, non tantum ferae, Fictis iocari nos meminerit fabulis*. And so Babrius Praef. 6 sqq. *Ἐπὶ τῆς δὲ χρυσῆς καὶ τὰ λοιπὰ τῶν ζώων Φωνὴν ἐναρθρον εἶχε καὶ λόγους ἥδει. Ἀγοραὶ δὲ τούτων ἦσαν ἐν μέσαις ὕλαις, Ἐλάλει δὲ πέτρῃ καὶ τὰ φύλλα τῆς πύκνης. Στρουθοὶ δὲ συνετὰ πρὸς γεωργὸν ὠμίλουν*. Uncle Remus c. xxi. *In dem days de beastesses kyar'd on marters same ez fokes. Dey went into fabmin', en I specke, ef de troof wuz ter come out, dey kep' sto', en had der camp-meetin' times en der bobbycues w'en de wuedder wuz 'greeble*.

19. gemere, growl in converse with mankind. Cannegieter shows that *gemere* is used not only of bulls (Aen. xii. 722), but also of bears (Hor. Epod. xvi. 51), lions (Val. Fl. i. 758), dogs (Stat. Theb. iv. 429).

uerbis certare, carry on verbal disputes. **20. fecimus** = *finximus*, common in this sense with *infin.* and sometimes with participle. Dräger (Hist. Synt. ii. p. 394) quotes five instances from Cicero, and the whole usage is discussed at length by Thielmann in *Archiv für Latein. Lexicographie* iii. 177-206.

21. inanimis for *animis* of MSS may be considered certain.

I.

Babr. i. 16, Aesop. 275, 275^b, 275^c.

BABR. i. 16.

Ἀγροικὸς ἠπειλῆσε νηπίῳ τίτθῃ
 κλαίοντι 'παῦσαι, μή σε τῷ λύκῳ ῥίψω.'
 ὁ λύκος δ' ἀκούσας τήν τε γραῦν ἀληθεύειν
 νομίσας ἔμεινεν ὡς ἔτοιμα δειπνήσων,
 ἕως ὁ παῖς μὲν ἐσπέρης ἐκοιμήθη,
 αὐτὸς δὲ πινῶν, καὶ λύκος χαλῶν ὄντως,
 ἀπῆλθε νωθραῖς ἐλπίσιν παρεδρεύσας.
 λύκαινα δ' αὐτὸν ἡ σύνοικος ἠρώτα
 'πῶς οὐδὲν ἄρας ἤλθες ὥσπερ εἰώθης;
 ὁ δ' εἶπε 'πῶς γάρ, ὅς γυναικὶ πιστεύω;'

Donatus on Ter. Adel. iv. 2. 21 alludes to this fable. *Lupus in fabula. Alii putant ex nutricum fabulis natum, pueros ludificantium terrore lupi, paulatim e cauea uenientis usque ad limen cubiculi.* Plaut. Stich. 577 *Atque eccum lupum in sermone: praesens esuriens adest*; cf. Cic. ad Att. xiii. 33.

1. *desilentem paruū.* I retain this, the reading of the Paris MSS APC against *desilenti paruū* of the rest as palpably the original and earlier tradition, of which the dative is a later alteration caused by the difficulty of finding a construction. The first form of the sentence would be *Rustica desilentem paruū iurauerat escam fore*; the intervening clause *Ni taceat* gives occasion for a change to the other construction of *iurare* with *quod* which is found in the Historia Augusta (Dräger ii. p. 225) and elsewhere, e.g. Macrobi. S. vii. 3. 12 *iurauerat quod eum passurus esset.* So *polliceri quod* in the immediately following sentence of Macrobius. The construction would thus resemble that of *facere, officere* with an accus. followed by an *ut* clause which is common enough in Plautus and belongs to the language of common life. *paruū*=*puerum* Prud. Perist. x. 716 *Sitire sese paruū exclamauerat* and elsewhere.

iurauerat=Babrius' ἠπειλῆσε. The emendation *iurgauerat*, cf. *iurgia* (v. 14), is tempting, but *iurgare* does not seem to be constructed with an accus. *olim*, 'once on a time' = the recurring ποτέ of Babrius and the Aesopic fables. 2. *foret* for *futurus esset* would seem to be part of the Latinity of the Decadence. Amm. Marc. xxiv. 4. 24 *cum se ultro offerret, si miles fuisset memorabilis conscius facti=oblaturus esset*; xxii. 6. 2 *pollicitus quod ipse quoque protinus ueniret=uenturus esset.* In *foret* the form itself is future, cf. *fore*.

3. *ipsas Ante fores*, 'close before the door,' like Vergil's *Vestibulum ante ipsum*. 4. *irrita uota gerens*,

'disappointed in his hopes' = Babrius' νωθραῖς ἐλπίσιν παρεδρεύσας. *Vota gerere* like *curam gerere* and with little, if any, more special meaning. 5. *nimiae*, 'overpowering,' 'deep.' Very common in this sense in Ammianus Marcellinus and the writers of the Decadence. It seems to have belonged to the language of common life; hence its occurring in the uncouth Latin of the Christian Acts of Martyrs. Thus twice in the Passio Sanctorum Quattuor Coronatorum, p. 10 ed. Wattenbach *cum nimio desiderio requireret*, p. 13 *Diocletianus iratus est uehementer et nimio furore plenus dixit.* This seems to have lasted on from the time of Plautus: see Ramsay's Mostellaria Excursus xii.

6. Wopkens' emendation *Spem quoque raptori sustulit inde fami* is accepted by Lachmann and does little violence to MSS 'and besides by so doing (inde) robbed the famishing plunderer of his last hope.' So Macrobi. S. vii. 1. 13 *Hoc commento spem detraxit insidiantibus regnantis quieti.* The MS reading *Spem quoque raptori sustulit inde famem* may be defended, as a poetical transference by which the wolf's despair of satisfying his hunger is described as hunger making the wolf despair by not being satis-

fied. This is only an extension of a use common enough in Latin poetry. So Propertius says *aspergat tempora sudor* for *aspergantur tempora sudore* ii. 24. 3; *sinus condit murmura Ioniae aquae* for *sinu conduntur m.* I. a. (Postgate on Prop. iv. 6. 16). Valerius Flaccus *motis seu uos uia flatibus urget* for *motis flatibus ad uiam urguemini* iii. 624. Vergil *ni cursus in altum Vela uocet* for *uela uocentur ut cursum faciant in altum* Aen. iii. 454. Claudian Laud. Stil. i. 3 *Conubii necdum festiuos regia cantus Sopierat.* **raptori**, Aen. ii. 355 *lupi ceu Raptores.* **9, 10.** The reading here is very doubtful. It is hardly probable that Avianus would have admitted *referis* as a form of *refers*, and impossible that *refers* should stand as a spondee, as Schenkl suggested. *Referes* the reading of *A* seems to point to *referens* which is actually found in the Galeanus. If this is adopted, *sed trabis* must be a corruption either of *sic trabis* (Bährens) or possibly of *attrabis*. Avianus is fond of this construction of participle in the hexameter followed by final verb in the pentameter, iii. 7, 8; v. 11, 12; vi. 3, 4; vii. 5, 6, and passim. **9. referens**, 'bringing home.' **10.** The emaciated cheeks draw in (*trabunt*) the features of the wolf, giving them a pinched and sickly appearance. **consumptis**, by starvation. **ora**, possibly 'jaws,' in the narrower sense of 'mouth,' rather than 'features.' **12. uix**, 'with difficulty skulked pitifully away and took nothing.' **uacua**, not the same as *uana*, but empty of prey: as Catullus speaks of Penios coming *non uacuos* lxiv. 288. **13. rogas**, 'Can you ask?' as often in Plautus. *rogo* of some MSS might be supported by such passages as Salvia. de Gub. Dei i. § 10 *Et quae, rogo, insania est aut quae caecitas, ut egestuosa ac mendicante re publica diuitias posse credant stare priuatas?* vii. § 222 *Et quae nobis, rogo, spes ante Deum est?* vii. § 260 *Et quae esse, rogo, Romano statui spes potest?* Indeed the formula is of constant recurrence in this writer. **14. Iurgia**, the scolding words address by the nurse to the child. Ovid Met. iii. 261, 2 *tum linguam ad iurgia soluit. Profeci quid enim totiens per iurgia? dixit. uerba darent*, 'deceived.' Ovid Trist. ii. 500 *Verbaque dat stulto callida nupta uiro.* Elsewhere Av. uses *uerba dare* = *loqui*, in which sense it is hardly classical. **15. arte**, which Withof criticised as unmeaning, is probably here 'lesson,' 'teaching.' Manuals of instruction in Grammar, Rhetoric, etc. were called *Artes*, and from this sense the word would naturally come to mean 'primer,' so 'lesson.' This seems more probable than to explain *arte* of the artifice of the nurse, which is a censure on over credulity. *Arte* would thus nearly = *story* of the artifice. **notari**, 'is marked for reprobation.' Ovid Trist. ii. 7 *Carmina fecerunt ut me moresque notaret Iam pridem inuisa Caesar ab Arte meos.* **16. Feminineam.** Av. here follows Babrius closely, πῶς γάρ, ὃς γυναικὶ πιστεύω; Two of the prose versions given are more general; the wolf says ἐν ταύτῃ τῇ ἐπαύλει ἄλλα μὲν λέγουσιν, ἄλλα δὲ πράττουσιν, and the moral is that men's words do not agree with their acts. This is perhaps the older application of the fable; the special reference to women belongs to a period when their position was more established and gave them a formidable power in the world of intrigue. **esse**, 'has an existence.' Ovid Am. iii. 3. 1 *Esse deos, i crede.* Stat. S. i. 4. 1 *Estis io Superi.* Val. Fl. v. 645 *Est honor his etiam suus, est.*

II.

Babr. 115, Fab. Aesop. 419 Halm.

This fable existed in no less than three poetical Greek versions, the Babrian, an iambic version of which one line and a half are preserved by Suidas s. v. *Nūn σωθείην*, and another in hexameters, of which four and a half lines are also extant in Suidas s. v. *μεταχρονίην, στυφελῶν, οἴτῳ, σκῶλον*. They are quoted at length by Rutherford, pp. xxi, xxii. The fact of the tortoise promising to repay the bird

that lifted it into air with jewels from the Erythraean Sea points, I think, to India as the original home of the fable. Phaedrus has a somewhat similar fable II. 7 (6) in which an eagle that has carried off a tortoise into the sky is instructed by a crow to dash it down upon a rock in order to get at the flesh inside, and the meal is then shared between the two birds.

BABR. 115.

Νωθὴς χελώνη λιμνάσων ποτ' αἰθνίαις
 λάροις τε καὶ κήρυξιν εἶπεν ἀγρόσταις·
 'κάμ' περωτὴν εἶθε τις πεποιήκει·
 τῇ δ' ἐκ τύχης ἔλεξεν αἰετὸς τὰυτὰ
 'πύσον, χέλυμνα, μισθὸν αἰετῶ δώσεις,
 ὅστις σ' ἐλαφρὴν καὶ μετάρσιον θήσω·'
 'τὰ τῆς Ἐρυθρῆς πάντα δῶρά σοι δώσω·'
 'τοίγαρ διδάξω' φησίν. ὑπέρην δ' ἄρας
 ἔκρυσσε νέφεσιν, ἔνθεν εἰς ὄρος ῥίψας
 ἤραξεν αὐτῆς οὐλὸν ὄστρακον νώτων.
 ἧ δ' εἶπεν ἐκψύχουσα 'σὺν δίκῃ θνήσκω.
 τίς γὰρ νεφῶν μοι καὶ τίς ἦν πτερῶν χρεῖη,
 τῇ καὶ χαμᾶζε δυσκόλως προβαινούσῃ;

1. testudō, so *barundō*, xvi. 8. 2. This line is full of perplexities: (1) *eam* where correct Latin required *se*; (2) *uolucrum* after *quis*; (3) the over compression of meaning in *constituisset humi*, which must signify 'had after a flight through air set her safe on the ground.' But (1) the change of the reflexive to the demonstrative pronoun, perhaps for clearness, is quite common even in Caesar, Livy, and Tacitus (Dräger i. pp. 58, 59), and cannot raise any difficulty in the later Latin of Avianus. (2) *Volucris* is masc. in the hexameter translation of the Homeric prodigy II. ii. 299 sqq. which Cicero has introduced in the second book of his *de Divinatione* (ii. 30. 64) *tam teneros uolucris matremque peremit*, and in Corippus laud. Iustini i. 199 (Neue i. 634), but not elsewhere (Avianus himself expressly makes it fem. XV. 1, XXXIII. 3); and here the indeterminateness of the genitive, *si quis uolucrum* not *si qui uolucris*, as well as the fact of *quis* being sometimes used of feminines (Cannegieter) takes from the harshness of the combination. (3) might be got over by reading with the Galeanus and B, two good MSS, *destituisset*, 'had set firmly down,' cf. Plaut. Rud. iii. 5. 43, C. Gracchus ap. Gell. x. 3, Livy ii. 12, vii. 10, xxiii. 10, xxvii. 15, where *destituere* is an emphasized *statuere*, nearly = *defigere*: see Lipsius Epistol. Quaest. iv. 10 and cf. Hildebrand on Apul. M. ii. 25. Another possibility would be to read *uolucrem* with P and the corrector of A, which would express Babrius' ὅστις σ' ἐλαφρὴν καὶ μετάρσιον θήσω. *humi* might thus mean firm ground on some high elevation, as opposed to the low levels on which the tortoise ordinarily moved. For *uolucrem* thus used predicatively cf. Cic. Tusc. Disp. v. 13. 38 *alias bestias nantes aquarum incolae natura esse uoluit, alias uolucres caelo frui libero*. I do not think Lachmann is right in considering *uolucrem constituisset* a translation of Babrius' κάμ' περωτὴν εἶθε τις πεποιήκει. [Withof's ingenious *restituisset humo* has some support from one of the Oxford MSS which has *humo*.] 3. Guet and Wopkens rightly explain this as loose Latin (*genus loquendi barbarum*, Guet), for *protinus se prolaturam esse conchas*, comparing IX. 2 *Securus, quodcumque malum fortuna tulisset, Robore collato posset uterque pati*. A close parallel is Plaut. Merc. iii. 1. 38 *Inter nos coniuuauimus nisi cum illo ego et ille mecum, Neuter stupri causa caput limaret*, quoted by Dräger i. p. 242. *rubris*, of the Erythraean Sea. Tib. ii. 4. 30 *e rubro lucida concha mari*. iv. 2. 29 *Et quascumque niger rubro de litore conchas Proximus Eois colligit Indus aquis*. Prop. iii. 13. 6 *Et uenit e rubro concha Erycina salo*. 4. *pretium*, 'value,' cf. *in pretio esse* and Ovid Pont. iv. 8. 68 *Iudicio pretium res habet ista tuo*. *cortice*,

the exterior coating or surface of the pearl. *baca* = *margarita* from its globulous bead-like shape. Cul. 67 *nec Indi Conchæ baca maris pretio est*. Pers. ii. 66 *Hæc bacam conchæ rasisse . . . iussit*. 5. *Indignum*, sc. *esse*, 'it was an outrage to her nature that with all her diligence her slow pace kept her from doing or effecting anything in the whole course of the day.' So I read with the earliest MSS. *Indignum* as an exclamation 'shame!' and *indignum est* are both Ovidian (Am. i. 6. 1, 10. 53). Most edd. prefer the other reading *Indignans*, which certainly gives more meaning to *sibimet*. 6. 'Non praetulerim proficeretque, obtinente codicum parte maiori, in quibus *perficeretque*. Tali synonymia Salvia. G. D. p. 110 [iv. 42 Pauly] *nullus ad hoc tam bebes, qui ad hoc aliquid agat atque perficiat, ut perfecta non curet*. Sallustius in Cic. § 6 *Egeris, oro te, Cicero, perfeceris, quod libet*. Componatur Cicero Academ. ii. 7. 22 *quarum (artium) omne opus est in faciendo atque agendo*. Arnobius i. frag. 21 (c. 37) *quæ fecerint egerint pertulerint actitarint*. Vopiscus in Aureliano cap. vi *si forte quaereretur, quis Aurelianus aliquid uel fecisset uel gessisset*.' WOPKENS. 7. *promissis implet*, 'loads with promises,' much as Ovid uses *Hanc imple meritis*, load with services, ingratiate yourself by a multitude of services, Am. ii. 3. 11. 8. Perhaps an imitation of Propertius iii. 13. 66 *Experta est ueros irrita lingua deos*. *similem fidem*, a return of treachery. 9. *male mercatis*, 'ill-bought,' i.e. dearly. *mercatus* as a passive participle is not very common, Prop. i. 2. 5. 10. *Occidit*. Bährens is perhaps right in conjecturing *Excidit*, for not only Babrius but the prose version represents the eagle as letting the tortoise fall upon a rock which broke its shell. MSS have *Occidit* which ought to mean that the eagle tore open the tortoise with its talons (*ungue fero*). If Av. meant simply that the tortoise was smashed to pieces by the eagle's cruelly dropping him, he would hardly have used words which suggest a different idea. 11. *sublimis*, either nominative as Met. iv. 721 *modo se sublimis in auras Tollit* or, as is perhaps more probable from the variant *sublimes*, accus. plural. Hesiod has a similar line 'Ε. κ. 'Η. 204 "Υψι μάλ' ἐν νεφέεσσιν φέρων δνύχουσι μεμαρπώς. *cum iam moreretur*, 'in the death agony,' ἐκψύχουσα. *in auras* with *Ingenuit*. 13. *exosae quieti* does not mean that the tortoise chafed at its own enforced slowness of progression almost = 'discontented inaction,' but 'disagreeable,' or 'surlly.' This agrees with the character of the tortoise as drawn by Rose's Physiognonomist p. 167 *Testudo animal quod neque sibi aliquid neque cuiquam alteri prod-est*, as well as with Seneca's gibes at the *otiosus* and his witty comparison of him to a worm, Ep. 87. 19 *ne quietem quidem et molestia uacare bonum dicam : quid est otiosius uerme?* *Exosus* as a passive is very rare, but occurs in Macrob. S. i. 11. 45 *dis exosus*, and again *infra XXXIII. 6. post hæc*, 'thenceforward,' so XXV. 15, XLI. 17. 14. 'That only the supremest effort climbs to greatness.' 15, 16. This epimythion is singularly flat after the former moral in 13, 14. It is found, however, in all the best MSS, and seems to be part of the earliest tradition we possess of the fables. As Cannegieter points out, *meliora* in Avianus has the special sense of something higher in position, XI. 10 *Et quia nulla breui est cum meliore fides*, of the uncertain friendship between the powerful and the weak.

III.

Babr. cix, Fab. Aes. 187 Halm, Bodd. 91 Kn.

BABR. CIX.

Μὴ λοξὰ βαίνειν ἔλεγε καρκίνω μήτηρ
 ὕγρη τε πέτρῃ πλάγια κῶλα μὴ σύρειν.
 ὁ δ' εἶπε 'μήτηρ ἢ διδάσκαλος, πρότῃ
 ὀρθὴν ἀπελθε καὶ βλέπων σε ποιήσω.'

Aristoph. Pax 1083 Οἷποτε ποιήσεις τὸν καρκίνον ὀρθὰ βαδίζειν. Skolion ap. Athen. 695 'Ο καρκίνος ὡδ' ἔφα τῇ χαλᾷ τὸν ὄφιν λαβών, Εἰθὲν χρὴ τὸν ἑταῖρον εἶμεν καὶ μὴ σκολιὰ φρονεῖν. The saying was proverbial. Apostol. ix. 50 (in Leutsch's Paroemiographi Graeci ii. 472) καρκίνος ὀρθὰ βαδίζειν οὐ μεμάθηκεν' ἐπὶ τῶν αἰὶ ὡσαύτως ἐχόντων περὶ τι φαῦλον. Petron. S. 42 *antiquus amor cancer est* i.e. *retro cedit*.

1. *Curua* = λοξὰ of Babrius and the prose versions. In better Latin it would have been *obliqua*, cf. Macrob. S. i. 17. 63 *Cancer animal retro atque oblique cedit*. ib. 21. 23 *Cancer obliquo gressu*. *retro cedens*. Vegetius uses the word of rams iv. 14 *more arietum retro cedit*. Macrobius expresses the same idea by *retrorsum recedere* Sat. vii. 9. 3.

2. *Hispida*, 'scaly.' Plin. ix. 9 *squamis hispido corpore*. *saxosis aquis*, a harsh expression for *saxis quibus aquae abundabant*. *relesit*, a rare word, used again IX. 10 *sponte relesus humi*, 'dashing on the ground.' Here it = προστριβεῖν (τὰς πλευράς) of the Bodleian Paraphrast. Unrein, p. 41, cites Prud. x. 47 *inque ora tabellas Frangunt: relisa fronte lignum dissilit*, where the meaning is that the boy-pupils of Cassianus dash their tablets in his face, and then the wood striking against the Martyr's forehead splits asunder.

3. *procedere C*, *praecedere* most of the other MSS. The latter would not be without a meaning, as the mother-crab would then be represented as trying to make her child take up the position of guide which she herself would naturally assume, and is asked to assume in v. 9. But *procedere* is simpler and more direct; and the authority of *C* is sufficient to outweigh the other MSS.

4. *praemonuisse* of MSS is suspicious, as the advice comes *after* the injury has been done. The form of *P* (*prae*) is so close to one form of *E* as to suggest that *Av.* wrote *emonuisse*, though this is a very rare word: and Cannegieter's statement that one of his codices gave *semonuisse* is a practical confirmation of this view. Cic. Fam. i. 7. 9 *Te uero emoneo tum beneficiis tuis, tum amore incitatus tuo*. *datur*, 'is said,' again XV. 10, XXV. 10. *Da* for *dic* is not uncommon: but the passive use of *datur* = *dicitur* is rare; Forc. quotes Ovid F. vi. 433, 4 *Seu genus Adraști, seu furtis aptus Ulixes, Seu pius Aeneas eripuisse datur*. Stat. Theb. vii. 315 *Asopos genuisse datur*. Claud. Rapt. Pros. iii. 337 *Captiuamque pater post proelia praedam Aduexisse datur*.

5. *transuerso* = *transuersim eunti*. Cannegieter quotes a line of Plautus' Pseudulus (iv. 1. 45), ap. Varro L. L. vii. 81 *It transuersus, non prouersus cedit quasi cancer solet*. *haec deuia*, sidelong courses or swervings from the straight road.

6. 'And think not to move backwards slantwise upon your feet.' There is no difficulty in the words in *obliquos pedes*, which well describe the drawing of the body backwards upon the feet. *Rursus* seems to be here for *retrorsus*, a sense justified and determined by *pro(r)so* in 8 *Rursus prorsum* are correlatives like *sursum deorsum* (Non. 384). *uelis* occurs again XXIII. 10 *Seu uelis esse deum*, and may, I think, be accepted as a licence *Av.* permitted himself. So in the poem address by Flavius Felix to Victorinianus Master of the Rolls (*primiceriarius*), probably a contemporary of Sidonius (A. L. 254. 40 Riese) *Clericus ut fiam, dum uelis ipse, potes*.

7. 'But stepping vigorously on with a straightforward effort.' *contenta* expresses the

effort which the crab must use to keep his feet from their natural sidelong direction, and make them move in a constrained attitude of advance in a straight line. Phaedr. i. 26 (24). 6 *rursus intendit cutem Maiore nisu*, of the frog swelling out its skin to an unnatural size. Incert. Paneg. Constantio viii (terra) *cedat ad nisum et bauriat pressa uestigium*. 8. *Innocuos*. Proleptic (see on X. 6) so as to be unharmed by coming into contact with hard objects. Ovid Fast. iv. 800 *Innocuum uicto cui dedit ignis iter*, of Aeneas making his way safely through the fires of Troy. Barth Aduers. xxxix. 7 prefers to explain 'qui tibi non noceant, ne iterum decidas.' *proso* = *prorso*. Paulus Diac. p. 223 M. *Prorsum ponebant pro recto*. Plautus in the passage of the Pseudulus cited on v. 5 uses *prouersus* (trisyllable) as the adjective form: except in the meaning 'prose,' the adj. is rare. 9. *praecesseris*. Sen. Ep. 59. 3 *non ituros si nemo praecesserit, sed bene secuturos*. 10. *Recta*, primarily 'the straight course' with a secondary suggestion of the right line of conduct. *certior*, 'with more assurance in my turn' (ipse). 11, 12. Wopkens can hardly be right in explaining these verses as a general reflection; they would then have been introduced by *Nam*, nor would *stultum* have been enforced by *nimis*, which gives the remark a sort of personal character. 11. *tu*, the parent crab. *prauissima temptes* is an infelicitous piece of language, quite unworthy of Av. 12. *censor*, 'critic.' Gloss. Sangallense ed. M. Warren *Censor iudex*. The lengthened *ō* before *ut* indicates a later hand: and *ut* would in Av. probably have been *si*.

IV.

Babr. xviii, Fab. Aesop. 82, 82^b Halm, Bodl. 17 Kn.

BABR. XVIII.

Βορέη λέγουσιν ἥλιφ τε τοιαύτην
 ἔριν γενέσθαι, πότερος ἀνδρὸς ἀγροίκου
 ὁδοιποροῦντος τὴν σίσυρναν ἐκδύσει.
 βορέης δ' ἐφύσα πρῶτος οἶος ἐκ Θράκης,
 βίη νομίζων τὸν φοροῦντα συλήσειν·
 ὁ δ' οὐ μεθῆκε μάλλον, ἀλλὰ ῥιγώσας
 καὶ πάντα κύκλω χερσὶ κράσπεδα σφίγξας
 καθήστο, πέτρης νῶτον ἐξοχῇ κλίνας.
 ὁ δ' ἥλιος τὸ πρῶτον ἥδους ἐκκύψας
 ἀνῆκεν αὐτὸν τοῦ δυσηνέμου ψύχους,
 ἔπειτα δ' αὖ προσῆγε τὴν ἀλὴν πλείω·
 καὶ καῦμα τὸν γεωργὸν εἶχεν ἐξαίφνης,
 αὐτὸς δὲ ῥίψας τὴν †σισύρναν ἐγυμνώθη.

There is a passage in the Saturnalia of Macrobius, to whom Avianus is believed to have dedicated his work, which is a curious parallel to the introduction in 1-2 of the stars in conjunction with Jupiter. After quoting the three lines of Il. i. in which Zeus is said to have gone to the blameless Aethiopians with all the gods following in his train (423-425), Macrobius adds: *Nam quod ait θεοὶ δ' ἅμα πάντες ἔποντο sidera intelleguntur, quae cum eo ad occasus ortusque cotidiano impetu caeli feruntur eodemque aluntur umore. Θεοὺς enim dicunt sidera et stellae ἀπὸ τοῦ θέειν id est τρέχειν quod semper in cursu sint, ἢ ἀπὸ τοῦ θεωρεῖσθαι.*

1, 2 are full of difficulty, perhaps corrupt. The general meaning is however clear. The north wind and the sun dispute before the assembled powers of the sky (*praesentia numina* 15) which is the more powerful, and decide the question by each attempting to make a

traveller strip off his *pallium*. The tribunal consists of the stars (*ad sidera*) and Jupiter, who seems to be thought of as presiding judge. Possibly then *cum magno Ioue* in 2 is to be constructed closely with *ad sidera*, 'before the stars with supreme Jupiter as arbiter.' The order of the words however is against this; and it seems safer to explain that the two claimants dispute with Jupiter in presence of the stars. Each contests with Jupiter the superiority of his claim. [G. Murray's conj. *Inmitis Boreas rapit usque ad sidera Phoebum: Iurgia cum magno conseruere Ioue* is ingenious, but *usque ad sidera*, a Vergilian expression, Ecl. v. 43 *hinc usque ad sidera notus*, would be somewhat of an exaggeration, except perhaps as implying the violent determination of Boreas to settle the question.] 1. *Inmitis*. Verg. G. i. 370 *Boreade parte trucidis*. *placidusque* is an antithesis to *inmitis*: the fable turns on the contrast of the two forces, violence and gentleness. *ad sidera*, a juristic use of *ad*, *ad censores dicere* Tusc. Disp. iii. 21. 51 *ad arbitrum*, *ad recipiendos*, *ad praetorem accusare* etc. Dräger i. 535. 2. *Iurgia conseruere*, which is found in Auson. Perioch. Odys. 18, like *iurgia neciter* Ovid Am. ii. 2. 35, followed by *cum* and *abl.* must mean to quarrel with. 3. *Quis* = *uter*, as several times in Phaedrus, i. 26 (24), 8, iv. 24. 3 (Cannegieter). *inceptum peragat*, 'effect his purpose,' Vergilian, Aen. iv. 452. *mediumque*. 'And at the moment, a traveller happened to be wending his way along a plain.' *que* expresses the simultaneousness of the quarrel with the opportunity chance offered of deciding it by a practical trial. So in the well-known line of Ennius *Dono ducite, doque uolentibus cum magnis dis*, the actual making over of the thing given follows immediately on the promise to give it. Aen. x. 825 *Arma quibus laetatus habe tua, teque parentum Manibus et cineri siqua est ea cura remitto*. Veg. iv. 21 *Quemadmodum in cithara chordae sunt, ita in trabe . . . funes sunt, qui pontem de superiore parte trochleis laxant, ut descendat ad murum, statimque de turri exeunt bellatores*. *aequor*, the first hand of *C* seems better than *orbem* of most MSS. A plain would be the most favourable locale for a trial of strength between wind and sun. 4. *Carpebat iter*. C.I.L. iv. 558 TV QVI CARPIS ITER GRESSV PROPERANTE VIATOR. 5. *Conuenit*, 'it is agreed.' Ovid F. iv. 811 *Contrabere agrestes et moenia ponere atriue Conuenit*. *potius*. Out of a selection of possibilities, they agree to select as the case for introducing the suit (or, under which the suit should be tried) the task of stripping the man bare and tearing his cloak from his back. *praefigere*, as it were to preface their contention. *causam*, the matter on which the case was tried. 6. *Pallia decutienda*, object accus. in apposition with *causam*. 'The stripping off of the man's outer garment.' See Dräger ii. 794. *nudato* expresses the result of the stripping, viz. leaving him lightly clad. 7. *impulsus uentis*, 'with the shock of the winds' = *impulsu uentorum*. Apuleius de Mundo xii *Procellosus flatus Cataegis dicitur, quem prae fractum possumus dicere, uentus qui de superiore caeli parte summissus inferiora repentinis impulsibus quatit*. 8. *depluere* with an accus. is found in our MSS of Prop. ii. 20. 8 *Sollicito lacrimas depluit a Sipylo*, but *lacrimans* is a plausible conjecture. 9. *magis* is to be constructed closely with *quod*, 'the more that.' *duplicem* possibly expresses part of the man's action, as if it were *duplicatum*, 'folding his cloak double' as the wind increases in intensity. Against this is the Vergilian *duplicem ex umeris reiecit amictum* Aen. v. 421, and the words of Cornelius Nepos Datam. 3 *agresti duplici amiculo circumdatus*, from which it would seem that a double-folded *amictus* was a regular part of the countryman's equipment against foul weather. Fröhner's prose paraphrast has *quanto tempestas acrior insurrexit, tanto uiator circa se uestes suas attentius colligebat*. 10. *summotos trahit*, 'pushes rudely aside and tugs at the folds.' *quod C, quo O and R*, my two best Bodleian MSS. This may be right, cf. Liv. i. 25. 13 *eo maiore cum gaudio, quo prope metum res fuerat* (Dräger ii. 627). 11.

tenuēs, not 'slight' or 'feeble' as opposed to their subsequently increased heat, but 'penetrating' i. e. gradually pervading the pores of the body and making it by degrees warmer and warmer. *increscere*, 'grew more powerful' nearly = *inualescere*, with which it is combined in the Digest. Macrobius S. i. 21. 17 *solis uis prima parte diei ad meridiem increscit . . . mox elanguescens deducitur*.

12. *surgeret* MSS, which Wopkens altered to *spargeret* from not understanding the force of *iubar*. Isidorus Orig. iii. 70. 18 *Sed et splendor solis ac lunae et stellarum iubar uocatur, quod in modum iubar radii ipsorum extendantur*. In the Treves MS of the Fables *iubar* is glossed by *splendor*. Here then *iubar* is the full brightness of the sun which concentrating by degrees its rays is properly said to *rise* (*surgeret*), its orb having been before obscured and only now coming into view; or we might explain *surgeret* in relation to *nimio igne* as Ovid says *ut solet adfuso surgere flamma mero* (Her. xiii. 114 quoted by Wopkens' Reviewer p. 428), cf. Auson. Mosel. 16, 17 *Sed liquidum iubar et rutilam uisentibus aethram Libera perspicui non inuidet aura diei*. Amm. Marc. xxviii. 4. 12 *nondum solis puro iuare* (*iuare* Nissen's Fragm. Marburg. p. 5).

13. *requiescere*, active as in Verg. Ecl. viii. 4, Ciris 232, Prop. ii. 29. 75, and the fragm. of Calvus' Io quoted by Servius on Ecl. viii. 4. 15. *praesentia*, assembled to witness. *numina*, the stars and Jupiter. See the passage of Macrobius quoted in the introduction.

16. *praemissis*, a military word, used of despatching troops in advance. Veg. iii. 22 *levis armatura praemittebatur*, 79 *loca praemissis praesidiis occupanda*, hence *uincere*, as any army might. It is useless for securing victory to open the campaign with threats.

V.

Fab. Aesop. 333 (=99 Kn.), 333^b, 336 Halm.

This fable is not in our Babrius. It is preserved however in three prose versions of which the nearest to the outline of Avianus is as follows. It will be found in Lucian's *Piscatores* c. 32.

332^b Halm. "Ὀνος ἐν Κύμῃ λεοντῇν περιβαλόμενος, ἡξίου λέων αὐτὸς εἶναι πρὸς ἀγνοοῦντας τοὺς Κυμαίους ὀγκώμενος μάλα τραχὺ καὶ καταπληκτικόν· ἄχρι δὴ τις αὐτὸν ξένος, καὶ λέοντα ἰδὼν πολλάκις καὶ ὄνον, ἤλεγξε παίων τοῖς ξύλοις.

1-4. The Promythion is not required, and is probably not by Av. 1. Modelled on Horace Epist. i. 7. 98 *Metiri se quemque suo modulo ac pede uerum est*. The Christian writer Ennodius (fifth century) several times uses *metiri se* in his Epistles, as Hartel shows in his Index s. v. Ep. ix. 1 *Tu te ut metiaris inploro*. iii. 17 *Numquam se metitur quem stimulat caritatis imperium*. *iuuari*, 'to find a satisfaction in,' nearly = to be contented. Barth Aduers. xxxix. 7. In this sense the passive is not very common. Cic. Orator xlviii. 159 *refer ad aures, probabunt: quaere cur ita sit: dicent iuuari: uoluptati autem aurium morigerari debet oratio*, where I cannot think *iuuare* is rightly introduced by Sandys from Gellius ii. 17. Ovid Pont. ii. 7. 71 *Temperie caeli corpusque animusque iuuatur*, where *iuuatur* corresponds to *dulce est* 69, *uoluptas* 73.

2. *ferre sibi*, 'to claim as one's own.' Barth illustrates from Ovid M. xiii. 383 *fortisque uiri tulit arma disertus*. *Ferre* in the Latin of some writers of the Decadence so completely = *aufferre* as to be constructed with a dat. of the person robbed: for which see Pauly's index to Salviianus, and cf. Roby Introd. to Digest p. 79.

3. *mira-cula*, 'finery,' 'gauds,' lit. objects of false admiration. So in a letter of Symmachus to the Emperor Theodosius I in which he asks leave to return to the simpler conveyance which antiquity assigned to the Prefect of the

City, and deprecates the grander and more cumbrous vehicle which later fashion had introduced, he says: *Absit ut moderator urbis liberae atque adeo deuotae tamquam Salmoneus alius inuebatur. nihil moramur externa miracula* x. 24. In Phaedrus i. 11. 6-9 *hic auritulus Clamorem subito totis tollit uiribus Nouoque turbat bestias miraculo*, the word is used of the prodigious or portentous noise raised by the ass imitating the lion. And so here *miracula* might express the phenomenal look of the lion's skin on the ass's body, with which cf. Vergil's *Omnia transformat sese in miracula rerum* (G. iv. 441). *faciant risum*, like the jackdaw stript of his borrowed plumes, Hor. Epist. i. 3. 19 *ne si repetitum uenerit olim Grex auium plumas, moneat cornicula risum Furtiuus nudata coloribus*. 4. 'When once he finds himself left in forlorn possession of his native deficiencies,' *remanere* aptly expresses the poor residuum left behind when adventitious merits are stript away, and the individual is left *in puris naturalibus*. Sen. Ep. i. 5 *Non enim tantum minimum in imo sed pessimum remanet*. *malis*, here 'defects,' 'imperfections,' opposite of *bona* as used in the Propertian *Nec sinere in propriis membra nitere bonis* i. 2. 6 (Cannegieter). 5. *Exuuias*. Aen. ix. 306 *pellem horrentisque leonis Exuuias*. *Gaetuli*, as Africa is the natural home of lions (*leonum arida nutrix* Hor. C. i. 22. 15). 6. *spoliis*. Her. ix. 113 *Falleris et nescis: non sunt spolia ista leonis, Sed tua; tuque feri uictor es, illa tui*, of Omphale wearing the lion's skin of Hercules. 7. *incongrua*, 'ill-suited,' 'unsuitable.' Paucker Supplem. Lexic. Latinor. p. 365 quotes it from Apuleius, Symmachus, Vegetius, Jerome, Rufinus, Boethius and others. Veg. ii. 19 *incongruum uideretur imperatoris militem, qui ueste et annona publica pascabatur, utilitatibus uacare priuatis*. 8. *miserum*, 'sorry,' 'ignoble.' *tanto honore*, of the majestic appearance of the lion. Aen. viii. 617 *deae donis et tanto laetus honore*, as explained by Wagner. 9. *mimo*, Cannegieter's conj. for *animo* of MSS is more than probable, as the words are often confounded in MSS, and it was the special function of the *mimus* to personate characters, Amm. Marc. xxiii. 5 *cum Antiochiae scaenicis ludis mimus cum uxore immissus e medio sumpta quaedam imitaretur*. Petron. S. 80 *Grege agit in scaena mimum . . . Mox . . . Vera redit facies, adsimulata perit*. Besides, the bare feet of the mime-actor (Diomedes iii. 490 K. *Quarta est species planipedis, qui Graece dicitur μῖμος, ideo autem Latine planipes dictus, quod actores planis pedibus, id est nudis, in proscaenium introirent, non ut tragici actores cum cothurnis, neque ut comici cum soccis*) would excellently suit the ass of the fable, whose feet would not be covered by the lion's skin but be exposed to view. Similarly Eur. Rhes. 255 *τετραπόδων | μῖμον ἔχων ἐν γαίαν | θηρὸς* of Dolon disguised in a wolf's skin to escape detection as a spy. [*limbo*, my own conj., would refer to the mane of the lion which formed a fringe round the front of the ass's body, and would agree well with *horror*.] *mimo* with *terribilis*, 'farcically terrible.' *circum stetit*, Schenkl aptly compares Aen. ii. 559 *At me tum primum saeuus circum stetit horror*. *horror* 'hic actiue sumitur' Guiet, like our 'fright.' The word rather expresses the grim and forbidding look of the lion's mane on the ass's body, than the bristling and rugged appearance of the hair. 10. *praesumptus*, the courage with which the ass had armed himself in advance, viz. in assuming the externals of the lion. This seems better than explaining with Barth (Aduers. xxxix. 7 'temere arrogatus'), and Wopkens from the later use of *praesumere*, 'to presume,' 'arrogate on false pretences,' as Pacatus uses *p. ueniam* Paneg. Theodos. 42. This sense is very common in Salvianus, Ennodius and other 5th century writers (see the Excursus), but if I am right in holding that Av. wrote before 400, he would have been using unclassical Latin if he meant this. Or is it a piece of his *rudis latinitas*? 11. *calcans* does not mean simply that the ass trod the same pasture-ground with other tame beasts (Wopkens), but that he *disdained* to share their food, considering

himself beyond them. So Cannegieter who compares Capitolin. Vit. Maximi et Balbini xiv *Cum Balbinus Maximus quasi ignobilem contemneret, Maximus Balbinum quasi debilem calcaret.* Symm. Epist. x. 32 *gaudia corporis ut caduca calcavit.* Of course in an animal that makes so much use of its heels as the donkey (Phaedr. i. 23 (21). 9 *asinus calcibus frontem extudit*) *calcans* would suggest the way in which the ass showed his contempt viz. by spurning the ground *with his heels*, 'kicking his heels at the pasture.'

12. 'Drove the scared cattle in confusion over their fields.'

13. *deprendit*, 'caught by grasping (ab) his ear (*capistro prebendere* of an ass Apul. M. x. 21) and then hurried him off to confinement and drubbing' (*correptum u. u. domat*). *magna aure.* So Ovid describing the donkey's ears of Midas Met. xi. 174-7 *Nec Delius aures Humanam stolidas patitur retinere figuram, Sed trahit in spatium uillisque albertibus inplet Instabilesque imas facit et dat posse moueri.*

14. *uinclis* all MSS; he was chained, to prevent any such escapades in future. *Vinclis uerberibusque* occurs in Tib. ii. 3. 80 (Sittl) and is a favorite combination, as Wölflin shows: Prud. Perist. xi. 106 *uerbera uincla faces.*

15. *tergo* = *tergore*, as in Aen. v. 351 *tergum Gaetuli immane leonis* (Barth).

16. *pecus*, 'beast,' of a single animal VIII. 5. So *Olenium pecus* Heroid. xviii. 188.

17. *ignotos*, 'strangers.' Ovid A. A. iii. 300 *Allicit ignotos ille fugatque uiros.*

Phaedr. i. 11, 1 *Virtutis expers, uerbis iactans gloria Ignotos fallit, notis est derisui*, a passage Av. may have been copying.

imitato, passive, as in the fragm. of the Timaeus ascribed to Cicero iii *imitata et efficta simulacra.*

There was an archaic verb *imitare*, Non. 473. Dräger ii. 768, 9 gives a long list of past participles of deponents used passively.

murmure, 'roar,' here and XXIV. 15 of a lion; XVII. 13 of a tiger.

18. *qui quondam*, 'as of old.' Verg. Ecl. i. 53 *Hic tibi quae semper uicino ab limite saepe.*

VI.

Babr. cxx, Fab. Aesop. 78, 78^b, Bodl. 113 Kn.

Halm's 78^b substitutes a worm for the frog of the other versions, and both 78 and 78^b have *χολόν* for *χλωρόν*. The Bodleian Paraphrase (113 Kn.) which otherwise agrees exactly with 78^b retains the frog and the green colour of Babrius; for though both MSS of Babrius give *χολόν*, the conj. of Seidler *χλωρόν* is admitted as certain by Rutherford and most editors.

BABR. CXX.

Ο τελμάτων ἔνοικος, ὁ σκιῇ χαίρων,
ὁ ζῶν ὀρυκτοῖς βάτραχος παρ' εὐρίποις,
εἰς γῆν παρελθὼν ἔλεγε πᾶσι τοῖς ζώοις
'ἱατρός εἰμι φαρμάκων ἐπιστήμων
οἷων τάχ' οὐδεὶς οἶδεν, οὐδ' ὁ Παιήων
ὅς Ὀλυμπον οἰκεῖ καὶ θεοὺς ἱατρεύει.'
'καὶ πῶς' ἀλώπηξ εἶπεν, 'ἄλλον ἵηση,
ὅς σαντὸν οὕτω χλωρόν ὄντα μὴ σώσεις;'

1. *limoque* for *olimque* of MSS, the conj. of Nevelet, is supported by the Bodl. Paraphrase ὁ τῷ πληρῷ συζῶν βάτραχος, and Phaedrus' exactly corresponding *Inmersae limo* (i. 2. 16). Liv. xxii. 2 *hausti paene limo immergentesque se.*

2. *semper amica*, modelled on Babrius' χαίρων.

3. *superos*, the open air of the hills in the upper world (eis γῆν ἐξελθὼν Bodl. Paraphr.) as opposed to the watery region in which the frog was ordinarily plunged. Vergil's *superum lumen* the light of the upper world is parallel.

recurrens, 'revisiting,' i. e. visiting and revisiting, once and again. *Recurrere* very early lost much of its full meaning and became nearly = *redire*, in which sense it is found below XX. 12, Macrob. S. vii. 5. 11.

4. *Mulcebat ... quod*, 'comforted with the assurance that,' *quod* here is not

'because' but belongs to the later construction by which it follows verbs like *dicere putare agnoscere sentire*, etc. *miseras* . . . *feras*, double rhyme.

miseras, 'afflicted' by disease and want of care, and so ready to be deluded by a medical charlatan.

turgida, a recurring idea in reference to toads or frogs: Propertius has *turgentis rubetae* iii. 6. 27, and Shakespere talks of the 'sweltered venom' of the toad, *Macbeth* iv. 1.

5. *Cal-lida*, 'by leech-craft.' *succurrere*, with a dat. of the *thing* relieved as in Frontin. de Aquaed. 119 *multa atque ampla opera* (repairs etc.) *subinde nascuntur, quibus ante succurri debet quam magno auxilio egere incipiant*.

6. *continuare*, 'prolong' = *porrigere*. Cf. Auson. Parent. i. (iii. Schenkl) 13, 14 *Praeditus et uitas hominum ratione medendi Porrigere et fatis amplificare moras* (Cannegieter).

7. Lachmann's *Paeoni* seems unnecessary, as *Paeonius magister* is a common formula of Latin poetry for 'the Master Paeon,' and gives besides the extra notion of healing associated with the adj. by long tradition from Vergil (*Aen.* vii. 768, xii. 401) and Ovid (*Met.* xv. 535) onwards. *Nec se iactat cessisse*, a little forced for *et se non cessisse iactat*.

magistro, master in the craft of healing, 'master-leech.'

8. Av.'s way of translating *ὁς Ὀλύμπου οἰκεῖ καὶ θεοὺς λατρεῖ*, *perpetuos*, 'ever-living,' 'immortal.'

The combination *perpetuos deos* suggests the cry address to the later Roman Emperors *Di te perpetuent*, Lamprid. Alex. 6.

in orbe, one after another in rotation = *in orbem*; which latter is found in Vegetius ii. 21 *postquam in orbem omnes cohortes per diuersas administrauerit scholas*, where Lang's Palatinus gives *orbe*. Sen. Dial. vi. 15 *it in orbem ista tempestas et sine delectu uastat omnia*.

9. *uulpes*, all good MSS here, but *uulpis* when the last syllable is short in XL. 7 is given by both C and T. Neue Formenl. i. 180 states that *uulpis* is given by the twelfth cent. Pithoeanus as well as the coeval Rheims MSS of Phaedrus, not only in passages like i. 7. 1, iv. 3. 1, iv. 20. 1, but also where the syllable must be long; the Munich MS collated by Lütjohann of Apuleius de deo Socratis §§ 109-111 consistently gives *uulpis* five times; in Petron. 58 *H gives bella res est uulpis uida* (Bücheler). The question therefore is not whether the *-is* form is correct, but whether in the classical period it was adopted for cases where a short syllable was required.

quietem, 'the indifference,' or 'apathy': it was impossible to rouse them or make them angry. Compare the use of *quiesce*, 'don't ruffle yourself' in Ter. Phorm. iv. 3. 64.

10. *uacuum*, all MSS 'unreliable.' The idea is of something hollow, which gives way when tested. *prodidit*, 'disclosed'; another word which has come to lose much of its significance. It nearly = *ἀπέφηνε*, 'intimated.'

12. *caeruleus*, 'a livid hue marks the sickly (*Pallida*) features of the frog.' A line of Maximianus is very like this, perhaps imitated from it, El. ii. 26 *Et iam caeruleus (? -is) inficit ora color*: on which see American Journal of Philology for 1884, p. 155.

VII.

Babr. civ, Fab. Aesop. 224 Halm, Bodl. 71 Kn.

It is to be regretted that the last two lines of Babrius' version of this fable are corrupt in the Athoan MS which alone contains them. It cannot, I think, have ended with the abrupt question *ὦ τάχα, τί σε μόνον*; so Rutherford), as there is a close agreement in the general sense of these two verses, not only with the words of the prose version *τί φαντάξῃ*; *οὐδὲ ἀρετὴν τοῦτον φορεῖς, ἀλλὰ δι' ἐλεγχον τῆς κεραιμένης σου κακίας*, but with the four last lines of Avianus. I have accordingly printed them, not indeed believing that they are genuine in their present form, but as necessary to complete the sense of Babrius, and not perhaps wholly beyond restoration.

The fable of Avianus is itself full of perplexity. In 2 *Muneribus* seems to

mean 'requital' in the bad sense, i.e. punishment. In 8 *nōlam* of most MSS is to my ears inconceivable; yet it seems early to have become the accepted reading, as it is quoted without variation in the Grammatical treatise printed by Hagen in his *Anecdota Helvetica*, p. 182, the MS of which was written in the tenth century. In 14 *singula*, if genuine, is weak, and unexampled in Avianus' other fables; in 16 is harsh, if indeed explicable. It is little to the point to say that these anomalous uses are part of the *rudis latinitas* which the fabulist avows in his preface; for the style of the rest of the fable is as carefully elaborated as usual, and the words in question stand out in marked relief to the generally correct flow of the language. I accept this fable then as a sufficient proof that Avianus' text underwent considerable depravation before the time when it was redacted in its present form. In any case the Promythion stands on a level with the others and cannot be from Av.

BABR. CIV.

Λάβρη κύων ἔδακνε τῷ δὲ χαλκεύσας
ὁ δεσπότης κώδωνα καὶ προσαρτήσας
πρόδηλον εἶναι μακρόθεν πεποίηκε.
ὁ κύων δὲ τὸν κώδωνα δι' ἀγορῆς σείων
ἤλασσονεύετ'. ἀλλὰ δὴ κύων γραῖη
πρὸς αὐτὸν εἶπεν ὦ τάλαν, τί σεμνύνη;
οὐ κόσμον ἀρετῆς τοῦτον οὐδ' ἔπεικειέης (ἐπεικειέης *Boissonade*),
σαυτοῦ δ' ἔλεγχον τῆς πονηρίας κρούεις.

1. *est* with *innatum* might seem nearly = *innascitur*, much as *natum esse* is used in Cat. x. 15, the neuter participle in each case individualizing more distinctly the quality or thing grown. 'It is a rare quality for a vicious nature to grow.' Yet as *facile* and *difficile* have a sympathetic attraction to the perfect, it is perhaps safer, to interpret it so. Veg. iv. 10 *difficile sitis uicit*, 'rarely has thirst overcome'; iv. 38 *difficile naufragium pertulit qui uentorum rationem diligenter inspexit*, 'a careful observer of the winds has rarely been wrecked.'

2. *Muneribus* (for which neither Withof's conj. *Verberibus* nor Fröhner's *Vulneribus* satisfy) I had understood in a general sense: 'vicious natures can rarely be brought to think themselves rewarded as they should be or punished (only) as they deserve.' Then *dignas* = 'adequate to' the reward or punishment they get, cf. ἄξιος in Thuc. But I now accept Sittl's view that *Muneribus* is simply 'requitals,' 'retaliations' in a bad sense. That Av. would so have written I cannot believe: but in a promythiast all things are possible.

3. *nullis latratibus horrens*, 'with no gruff bark.' This use of *nullus* where we should use an adverb 'never' or 'nowhere' is much affected by Av. cf. XXXVI. 7 *nullam uerbis compulsus in iram*; XL. 3 *nulla graues uariarent terga leones*. Sil. ix. 550 *diesque Qua nullas unquam transisse optauerit Alpes*. Cf. the use of οὔτις in Ag. 186 μάντιν οὔτινα ψέγων.

4. 'And that gave no first sign of mischief by opening his mouth in wide grins.' So I interpret *primum*; generally a snappish dog *begins* by showing some token of his intended bite, and *then* bites. This dog gave every sign of good temper and then bit suddenly. Such an animal was called by the Greeks λαίλαργος. Possibly *primum* is corrupt; *simum* would be a plausible conj., constructed adverbially with *trahens*, cf. σιμὰ σεσηρῶς in Meleager. This use of neuter adjectives, singular or plural, is frequent in Ammianus Marcellinus, e.g. *insanum loquentis et ferum* xxiii. 6. 80, cf. Mamertin. Grat. Act. Iuliano xiv *serenum rendens*. Symm. Epist. i. 7 *Bauli magnum silentes*. Prud. Perist. v. 416 *malignum murmurans*. *trahens*, 'i. pandens' Guet. 5. 'But set his softly-patting tail fearfully beneath him' i. e. under his belly. *Mollia uerbera caudae* is on the analogy of *stuppea uerbera fundae* Verg. G. i. 309. *pauidae* recalls Vergil's *Caudamque remulcens Subiecit pauitamentum* Aen. xi. 812 (Cannegieter).

6. 'Would fly into a rage and snap about him recklessly.' *Concitus* = *concitus ira* of Ovid Met. vii. 413 spoken

of Cerberus.

7. dominus. It was a law of Solon's that a dog which had bitten anyone should have a three-cubit collar fastened to him and be delivered up to the sufferer (Plut. Solon xxiv, Xen. Hell. ii. 4. 41).

8. nolam, 'bell' of most MSS is suspicious, as (1) the *o* ought to be long; (2) *Faucibus innexis crepitantia subligat aera* immediately following, makes a distressing tautology. Lachmann and Fröhner read *notam*, perhaps rightly; *uolam* which I have found in one of the Peterhouse MSS would more easily explain the corruptions *nolam*, *mollam*, and from its rarity might be misunderstood. The St. Gallen Glossary recently edited by Prof. Minton Warren of Baltimore has *uola: manus caua in medio unde inuolare dicimus*. It was also applied to the sole of the foot. Hence the proverb *nec uola nec uestigium*, 'neither track nor trace' Non. 416; and in this sense it might possibly be used here. By bellng his dog, the master made him carry his trail wherever he went. Yet as Prudentius has *Nolanus* short Perist. xi. 208, I have not ventured to alter *nōlam* here: and I see that Bährens retains it also.

9. innexis is part of the same action as *subligat*, which is here used in its strict sense of tying *beneath* the dog's throat. **crepitantia aera.** Verg. G. iv. 151, tinkling bell of bronze. Barth Aduers. xxxix. 13 quotes a gloss of Albinus: 'Crepitacula dicit: ea uero domini etiam furtiuus appendebant ut quaquā irent a uillico audiri possent.' Bells for oxen, sheep, and other animals are mentioned in the νόμοι γεωργικοί based on the code of Justinian. Tit. ii. 2, p. 836 in Heimbach's Harmenopoulos Έάν τις κώδωνα ἐκ βοδὸς ἢ προβάτου ἢ ἐξ ἄλλου οἰουδὴποτε ζῶον κλέψῃ καὶ γνωσθῇ, ὡς κλεπτῆς μαστιγωθήτω· εἰ δὲ καὶ τὸ ζῶον ἀφανὲς γένηται, δότω αὐτὸ ὁ κλέπτης τοῦ κώδωνος.

10. facili, 'ready,' i. e. shaking and ringing spontaneously every time the dog moved. **signa cauenda,** 'signs of alarm;' *signa cauendi* would be plainer, but Av. transfers the alarm which the bell was to produce towards the dog wearing it to the bell itself: 'signals to be guarded against' for 'signals to be on one's guard.'

11. praemia ferri, 'was brought him as a reward of conduct.' *Praemia* of a single reward, Ovid Met. viii. 503 *cape praemia facti*.

12. similem, 'of his peers,' i. e. dog-companions: XL. 2 *consimiles feras*. **ouans.** So Merobaudes ii. 10 Niebuhr *Quius sacra petit munera mundus ouans*.

13. insultantem XV. 10. **senior** XXXVI. 7. It is the κύων γραιὴ of Babrius. **de plebe** is Avianus' own addition. The contrast of the aristocrat with the plebeian is a point much affected in these fables. See XI. 10, XVI. 19, 20, XXXI. 11, 12, XXXVIII. 11, 12, XL. 1-4.

superbum, here a substantive, τὸν ὑπερήφανον, 'the swaggerer.'

14. Tali, 'what, so loud in shaking your collar?' **cingula** is my conj. for *singula* of MSS; Varro R. R. ii. 9. 15 *Ne uulnerentur a bestiis, inponuntur his collaria, quae uocantur melium, id est cingulum circum collum ex corio firmo cum clauulis capitatis, quae (? quare) intra capita insuitur pellis mollis, ne noceat collo duritia ferri*. This proves that *cingulum* was used (against Serv. on Aen. ix. 357 *cingulum hominum generis neutri est*. Nam animalium genere feminino dicitur *has cingulas*) of a dog's collar. Here it would be the neck-strap to which the bell was attached. *Cingula* is written *singula* in Jeep's codex Ambrosianus of Claudian, Deprec. ad Hadrian. 51.

15. Infelix, a word of abuse (Wopkens), like our 'wretch.' The line is slightly altered from Aen. v. 465 *Infelix, quae tanta animum dementia cepit?* (Cannegieter). **sensum,** 'understanding.'

16. si cupis. 'If you would have your bell to be a reward of merit' = 'if you would like to make out your bell to be a reward of merit.' This is the obvious meaning, and, though not classical, intelligible. It doubtless belonged to the language of the people. See infra XXIV. 12 *Artificis testem si cupis esse manum*. Very parallel is the construction of *animum inducere* in a speech of Scipio Africanus ap. Macrob. S. iii. 14. 7 *non poteram animum inducere ea liberos suos homines nobiles docere*, 'I could not bring myself to believe.'

17. 'This is no

ornament of merit you flourish in its setting of bronze.' in, in bronze fittings or fixtures. 18. *inde*, hardly with *sonum*, 'sound from it,' cf. *In Persas tetulere, suo post inde reuentu* in the passage of Sueius' *Moretum* ap. Macrobian. S. iii. 18. 12, but more vaguely 'thereby,' 'by carrying it;' so XXI. 10, XXVII. 4.

VIII.

Fab. Aesop. 184 Halm, Bodl. 104 Kn.

AESOP. 184.

Κάμηλος, θεασαμένη ταῦρον ἐπὶ τοῖς κέρασιν ἀγαλλόμενον, φθονήσασα αὐτῷ ἡβουλήθη καὶ αὐτὴ τῶν ἴσων ἐφικέσθαι. Διὸ καὶ παραγενομένη πρὸς τὸν Δίῳ τοῦτον ἐδέετο, ὅπως αὐτῇ κέρατα προσνείμῃ· καὶ ὁ Ζεὺς ἀγανακτήσας κατ' αὐτῆς, εἶγε μὴ ἀρκοῖτο τῷ μεγέθει τοῦ σώματος καὶ τῇ ἰσχίῳ, ἀλλὰ καὶ περισσώτερον ἐπιθυμοί, οὐ μόνον αὐτῇ κέρατα οὐ προσέθηκεν, ἀλλὰ καὶ μέρος τι τῶν ὠτων ἀφείλετο.

Οὕτω πολλοὶ διὰ πλεονεξίαν τοῖς ἄλλους ἐποφθαλμίζοντες λανθάνουσι καὶ τῶν ἰδίων στερούμενοι.

Furia observes that a similar apologue of a kite that wished to neigh and lost its original power of voice is mentioned by the Emperor Julian, *Misopog.* ad fin. Λέγεται καὶ τὸν ἵκτινα φωνὴν ἔχοντα παραπλησίαν τοῖς ἄλλοις ὄρνισιν ἐπιθέσθαι τῷ χρεμετίζειν, ὥσπερ οἱ γενναῖοι τῶν ἵππων· εἶτα τοῦ μὲν ἐπιλαθόμενον, τὸ δὲ μὴ δυναθέντα εἶναι ἱκανῶς, ἀμφοῖν στέρεσθαι καὶ φανυλότερον εἶναι τῶν ἄλλων ὄρνιθων τὴν φωνήν.

1. *propriis rebus*, 'his own possessions.' Cic. de Leg. Agrar. ii. 21. 55 *Venire nostras res proprias et in perpetuum ab nobis abalienari.* 2. *fabula nostra* for *nostra fabella* of MSS is to some extent supported by C, in which the former is written as a correction over the ordinary reading. The Paraphrast too, who quotes vv. 13, 14 followed by 1-4, read *fabula nostra*. Yet this may be a mere correction of a learned scribe posterior to the time when the 4 vv. of the promythion were written. I have in the Introduction stated my belief that none of these promythia are from Av. At any rate it is inconceivable that a poet so familiar not only with Latin poetry as a whole, but with Phaedrus in particular, should give in to the licence of his time in so common a word as *fabella*. Both words are used for 'fable:' for though Phaedrus once distinguishes *fabula* from *fabella* as play from fable (iv. 7. 22 *Si nec fabellae te iuvant nec fabulae*), his general practice is to treat them indifferently: *fabula* i. 1. 14, *fabellam* i. 2. 9, *fabella* i. 5. 2, *fabula* i. 10. 3, *fabella* i. 17. 3, *fabella* i. 28. 2. 3, 4 seem modelled on Horace C. iii. 10. 10 *Ne currente retro funis eat rota*. 'Least fortune in anger run quickly back to a stand-still, and the very wheel which at first brought her bounties (*dedit*), end with humbling its owner.' In this however *dedit*, whether we supply *fortunam* or suppose it used absolutely (cf. XXIII. 14) is hardly a well-defined antithesis to *minuat*. Possibly here, as in some other passages (Val. Fl. ii. 29, 30, Aegrit. Perdicæ 97, 98 in Bährens' P. L. M. v. pp. 112-125) a word really belonging to the second of the verses has got into the first, and a word belonging to the first into the second. Hence I would write *Indignata citos ne det Fortuna recursus Atque eadem minuat, qua* (so Paris A) *stetit ante, rota*. Cf. Uncle Remus xvi *Good-by, Brer Fox, take keer yo' cloze, Fer dis is de avey de aworril goes. Some goes up en some goes down, You'll git ter de bottom all safe en soun*. 5. *Corporis immensi*, a somewhat bare genitive of quality, 'huge-bodied,' like *Ceruicis rigidæ equo* Trist. i. 4. 14. The remarks which

Servius ap. Macrob. S. vi. 8. 1-6 addresses to Avienus on the similarly bare Vergilian *ablative* of quality are very pertinent to this passage. *pecus*. See on V. 16. *isse per auras* is the reading of most MSS and might be supported by XIV. 1-4 in which all the beasts present themselves before Jupiter, and XXII. 2 in which Jupiter sends Phoebus from heaven (*ab arce poli*) to decide between two petitioners, and Phoebus returns to Jupiter with the result; on this view Jupiter might be supposed to have his seat in heaven, and the camel would therefore make his way to him *per auras*. The grotesqueness of thus representing a camel mounting to the sky was indeed felt by Nevelet, and perhaps may have given rise to the corrected reading of R, *per aras*, which I have found also in a Brit. Mus. codex (*b*). On this latter view the camel goes from altar to altar in its eagerness to make Jupiter attend, much as Dido in Aen. iv. 56 paces by the altars of the gods to secure, if possible, their good will. But Lucian Icaromenipp. x 'Ο λογοποιὸς Αἰώσπος ἀετοῖς καὶ κανθάρους ἐνίοτε καὶ καμήλοις βάσιμον ἀποφαίνων τὸν οὐρανὸν seems decisive in favour of *per auras*. 7-10. 'All alike held it an outrageous scandal and a matter for scorn, that while oxen went their way in the pride of double horns, the camel should alone walk entirely undefended, a laughing-stock open to the gibes of the whole beast-world.' 7. *irridendum*, rare. Ausonius has *Deridendasque Camenas* Epist. iv. 66. 9. *Et solum . . . camelum*, sc. *ire*. *Et adversative* = *et tamen* (Dräger ii. 20-22). *nulla munitum parte*, language of siege operations, but also of bodies Veg. i. 20 *Dimicandi acriorem sumat audaciam qui munito capite uel pectore non timet uulnus*. 10. *Obiectum* and *expositum* are combined as in Aen. x. 694 *obuius* and *expositus*. Merobaudes Carm. iv. 43 *Niebuhr Obiectus Geticis puer catervis*. 11. *arridens*. Macrob. S. iii. 17. 17 of Cleopatra dissolving the pearl *Tunc regina adridens fialam poposcit, cui acetii nonnihil acris infudit atque illuc unionem demptum ex aure altera festinabunda demisit*. *sperata*, 'his petition.' 12. *magnae auris*. The shortness of the camel's ears is noticed by Buffon Hist. Naturelle xi. p. 244. It is probably the want of proportion between these and the long neck of the animal that suggested the idea of their having lost part of their natural size in that pre-historic period when beasts and birds 'conversed as well as ussng.' 13. *minor merito*, 'beneath your merit' i.e. on humbler conditions than you might naturally claim. Ovid Pont. ii. 6. 6 *Et mala me meritis ferre minora doces*. Wopkens however explains 'mutilated as you deserve to be,' 'with the loss of a limb as you deserve.' Cf. Juv. viii. 4 *umeroque minorem Coruinum*. *cui non sufficit*, 'since you are discontented.' XXXIII. 8, XXXVI. 14, Dräger ii. 507. 14. *geme*, 'deplore.' My Brit. Mus. codex *B* gives *tene* which avoids the short concluding syllable, a rare occurrence in these fables.

IX.

FAB. AESOP. 311.

Δύο φίλοι τὴν αὐτὴν ὁδὸν ἐβάδιζον. Ἄρκτου δὲ αὐτοῖς ἐπιφανείσης, ὁ μὲν εἰς φθάσας ἀνέβη ἐπὶ τὸ δένδρον καὶ ἐνταῦθα ἐκρύπτετο· ὁ δὲ ἕτερος μέλλον περι-κατάληπτος γίνεσθαι, πεσὼν ἐπὶ τοῦ ἐδάφους ἑαυτὸν νεκρὸν προσποιεῖτο. Τῆς δὲ ἄρκτου προσεγγούσης αὐτῷ τὸ ῥύγχος καὶ περισσφραινομένης, τὰς ἀναπνοὰς συνέχισε· φασὶ γὰρ νεκροῦ μὴ ἀπτεσθαι τὸ ζῶον. Ἀπαλλαγείσης δὲ, ὁ ἀπὸ τοῦ δένδρου καταβὰς ἐπυνθάνετο τοῦ ἑτέρου, τί ἡ ἄρκτος πρὸς τὸ οὖς εἰρήκει. Ὁ δὲ εἶπε, τοῦ λοιποῦ τοιοῦτοις μὴ συνοδοιπορεῖν φίλοις, οἱ ἐν κινδύνοις οὐ παραμέ-νουσι.

Ὁ λόγος δηλοῖ, ὅτι τοὺς γησίους τῶν φίλων αἱ συμφυραὶ δοκιμάζουσιν.

Phaedrus v. 2 has a parallel fable, in which two travellers meeting a robber, one shows fight, the other runs away. The robber is killed, and the coward immediately runs up to his friend, draws his sword and promises to assist him to the death. The other replies in words partly resembling Avianus *Ego qui sum expertus quantis fugias uiribus, Scio quam uirtuti non sit credendum tuae.*

1. The road led them sometimes over high mountain-ground, sometimes through winding valleys. The expression is a little like Vegetius iii. 22 *Oportunis uallibus uel siluosis montibus.* *artum* with *iter* as Tacitus Ann. xv. 38 *Artis itineribus hucque et illuc flexis*, but in a different sense, not of narrow roads, but a journey through close ground.

2. *Cum socio quidam*, 'two comrades.' 3. *Securus, quodcumque malum fortuna dedisset . . . posset uterque pati.* This construction is like II. 3. If any change is to be introduced, perhaps *quoicumque*, suggested by *quocumque* of *B*, may seem to anticipate *uterque* somewhat more effectively and clearly than *quodcumque* of most MSS. It will mean 'to whichever of the two,' as *Quis* is used for *uter* in IV. 3.

4. *posset*, a lively change from the *oratio obliqua* in which the protasis is couched to an apodosis stated directly. From *securus* to *tulisset* the sentence begins as if *posse utrumque pati* were to complete it; but with the new line, the form of the apodosis is suddenly altered 'Feeling safe, whatever misfortune chance should bring,—why, each would be able to combine their strength and endure it.' Wopkens quotes Hyg. Fab. cxxxix *Quod sciret, si quis ex eo natus esset, se regno priuaret.* Guiet explained *securus (ut) posset* = *certus posse utrumque pati quodcumque robore collato*: but this can hardly be right.

5. *per insepum*, 'through a piece of unenclosed ground,' where they could converse with more freedom, and where the bear's attack would be less apprehended and from the want of means of escape more dangerous. MSS have *inceptum*, which Guiet retains, explaining *iter inceptum*. *uario sermone*, a Vergilian phrase, Aen. i. 748, vi. 160, viii. 309.

6. *praeceps conuenit*, 'rushes to meet them.' XVII. 15 *Nulla quidem medio conuenit in aggere forma.* 7. *facili . . . cursu*, 'grasping an oak stem with an easy run.' A lively picture of the traveller's frightened agility in swarming up the tree.

8. Modelled on a favourite pentameter ending of Ovid's. Her. ix. 98 *Fauce pependit onus.* Rem. 18 *Triste pependit onus.* Fast. ii. 760 *Dulce pependit onus* (Cannegieter).

9. *trahens nullo iacuit uestigia gressu*, interlacing of clauses as in XXIII. 3, 4, not common in Av., see my note on Cat. xlv. 9. . . 10. *Exanimem fingens*, 'counterfeiting dead,' i.e. counterfeiting a dead man. *sponte relisus humi*, 'dashing himself purposely to the ground.' *relisus* suggests the rebound caused by the body dashing heavily on the earth.

12. *ante*, 'first,' i.e. before making him her prey and eating him. *leuat*, 'lifts,' XXXV. 8, to see whether he was alive. Veg. iv. 18 *Depositique homines funibus . . . rursum leuantur in murum.*

13. *concreto timore*, as Ovid has *concreto dolore*. Pont. ii. 11. 10. Translate 'icy fear.'

14. *mentis calor*, nearly = 'vital warmth.' Verg. Aen. ix. 475 *At subito miserae calor ossa reliquit.* Ovid Her. xiv. 37 *Sanguis abit, mentemque calor corpusque reliquit* (Cannegieter).

15. *olidum*, 'rank,' not an otiose epithet, but suggesting the reason why the she-bear retired in disgust from a corpse: her sense of smell was offended.

17. *in uerba reddissent*, 'they began to talk again.'

18. *Liberior iusto*, 'over gay, or jocose,' after he had shown his cowardice by leaving his friend in the lurch. The joke is contained in 20. For the adj. used adverbially see Dräger i. 325.

fugax may have been suggested by the last line in Phaedrus' parallel fable v. 2. 15 *Qui re secunda fortis est, dubia fugax.*

19. *Die, sodes*, 'pray, tell me.' Fronto Epist. i. 1 *Dic sodes hec mihi.* *restitu- lit*, 'told, related.' Ovid Her. i. 39 *Restituit et ferro Rhesumque Dolonaque caesos.*

20. 'For she spoke much with you in private and long.' *diu*

with *multa* following is slightly tautologous, but the language of fables is supposed to be natural, and tautology is the commonest vice of natural talk. Uncle Remus is an exaggerated example.

21, 22 are rightly suspected by Lachmann: *quoque* in 21 is weak, and *dixit* in 23, which where it stands is effective if 21, 22 are omitted, becomes tautologous after *iussit* in 21.

21. *quoque* of MSS would mean that grave as were the warnings of the bear, they included one more serious than all the rest, viz. to be chary of making friends. The old English Translation may be quoted here. 'He taught me many faire secrets, but among all other things he said to me, that I should never trust him which hath once decived mee.'

22. *sunt* of MSS is perhaps meant to break off the connexion of the clause with *haec maxima iussit*. 'And I, poor wretch, must needs carry out her warning uniformly.' This seems to be supported by the repetition of *dixit* in 23, as if after an interruption. But it would be wrong to argue this from Av. writing *sunt*, not *sint*: for in writers of this age the fact of the clause *Quae misero . . . mihi* belonging to the reported speech of the bear would not determine the choice of *sint* rather than *sunt*. So in Veg.

iv. 35 *Obseruandum praecipue, ut a quintadecima luna usque ad uicesimam secundam arbores praecidantur, ex quibus liburnae contexendae sunt*, none of Lang's MSS give *sint*, yet the sense is obviously that during the days from the 15th to the 22nd the wood is to be felled for making Liburnian galleys. This lax use of the indic. where correct Latin requires the subj. is common in law Latin, Roby Introd. to Digest p. ccxvi.

23. *facile*, 'lightly,' 'without consideration.' Veg. ii. 17 *Legionis ius est facile nec fugere nec sequi*.

repetas repeats *alterius*, 'return again to partnership with a new friend,' now you have had experience of the first.

24. *insana*, 'rabid,' here of a voracious animal: in XXVIII. 4 of a restive bullock.

X.

Fab. Aes. 410 Halm, Bodl. 141 Kn.

The Bodleian Paraphrast seems here to come nearer to what must have been a Babrian original than the version printed by Halm. I give it accordingly, omitting the promythion.

Φαλακρός τις τρίχας ξένας τῇ ἑαυτοῦ κορυφῇ περιθεῖς ἵππενεν. ἄνεμος δὲ φυσήσας ἀφείλετο ταύτας. γέλως πλατὺς δὲ τοὺς παρεστῶτας εἶχεν. κάκείνος εἶπε τοῦ δρόμου παύσας· τὰς οὐκ ἐμὰς τρίχας τί ξένον φεύγειν με, αἱ καὶ τὸν ἔχοντα ταύτας, μεθ' οὗ καὶ ἐγεννήθησαν, κατέλιπον.

Haupt reduced this to an original by no means worthy of Babrius. The latest scazontic attempt is Gitlbauer's (179).

Avianus has nowhere repeated himself so often as in this short twelve-line fable. *Capillos, comas* of 1, 2 = *capillos, comae* of 11, 12; *capiti* of 1 = *caput* of 6; *nudo* of 2 = *nudo* of 7; *nitidis conspectus* of 4 = *nituit* of 7, *conspiciente* of 6; *Ridiculum* 6 = *risus* 9; *adposita* 8 = *positos* 11.

1. *capiti*, probably dative, and so I think Ovid M. xiv. 735 *Cum foribus laquei religaret uincula summis*.

2. A mere expansion of 1. *alias*, 'strange,' ξένας of the prose versions. In ordinary Latin it would be *alienas*. Ovid A. A. iii. 165, 6 may have suggested the expression *Femina procedit densissima crinibus emptis, Proque suis alios efficit aere suos*. *uertice*, 'crown.' Apuleius M. xi. 10 *bi capillum derasi fundus uertice praeניתente*, of priests of Isis.

3. Cannegieter wrote *Ad Campum*, supposing the *eques* to be displaying his horsemanship in the favorite exercising-ground of the Roman youth. But Av. throughout avoids localizing his fables; and as an open piece of ground is at once neces-

sary for cavalry evolutions and particularly exposed to wind, it seems unnecessary to understand anything more special. Paneg. ii. 6 *A tribunali temet in campum, a curuli in equum transtulisti.* **conspectus**, 'conspicuous,' a common use from Vergil onwards. See Servius on Aen. viii.

588. Apul. x. 17 *Conspectum atque famigerabilem meis miris artibus effeceram dominum.* So **acceptus**. 4. Observe the alliteration **facilem frenis flectere.** **facilem.** Nemesian. Cyn. 266 *Nam flecti facilis lasciuque colla secutus*, of a Moorish horse. **flectere**, as in Hor. C. iii. 7. 25 *Quamuis non alius flectere equum sciens Aequae conspicitur gramine Martio*, a passage which might seem to favour the view that **campum** in 3 is the Campus Martius.

5. **Huius** might possibly be constructed with **ab aduerso**, as Wopkens suggested; for a genitive is found not only after *ex aduerso* (Plin. iv. 11) but *ex contrario* (Ampel. Memor. vi *Ex contrario harum*). This however is unnecessary here, as **caput** follows in 6. **spiramina.** Amm. Marc. xvii. 7. 11 *Ventorum apud nos spiramina nulla senti.* Veg. iv. 38 *Secundo spiramine optatos classis inuenit portus.* **praeflant** seems at least a possible correction of the MSS *praestant*, as the wind blew in the man's face. *praestant* of MSS must = *faciunt*, a sense very frequent in the Decadence; and found as early as Serenus Sammonicus (second century) e.g. 49 *Iuuenem praestant rediuino flore capillum.* Veg. iii. 8 *Tutum iter comitantibus praestant.* Auson. Grat. Act. 3 *Non palatium, quod tu, cum terribile acceperis, amabile praestitisti.* Eutrop. x. 7 *Nihil occasionum praeternitens, quo opulentiores eos clarioresque praestaret.* Symmach. Epist. i. 14 *Ita me dis probabilem praestem ut ego hoc tuum carmen (Ausonius' Mosella) libris Maronis adiungo.* Prud. Perist. x. 779 *Me partus unius ut feracem gloriae, Mea uita, praestet, in tua situm est manu.* 6.

Ridiculum if **praeflant** (or, as most edd. give, *perflant*) is read, must be used predicatively, the wind blew upon the front of the knight's head, making it look laughable in the eyes of the bystanders. With this cf. Symm. Epp. i. 50 *Quaeso ut nos plenos gaudii quam primum reuisas*, 'revisit and make us full of joy.'

7. **galero**, 'a wig of artificial hair sewn on to a scalp, in order to fit the head in the same manner as still practised.' Rich, Companion to the Latin Dictionary, p. 313, who quotes Juv. vi. 120 *Et nigrum flauo crinem abscondente galero.* Cornelius Severus ap. Charis. 80 Keil *Flauo protexerat ora galero.* 8. **Discolor**, 'tinged by its accompaniment of false hair.' **adposita** expresses the Greek *πρόσθετον*, 'wig.' Manilius similarly v. 146 *Illis cura sui cultus, frontisque decorae Semper erit: totos in fluctum ponere crines, Aut uinctis reuocare comas, et uertice denso Fingere et adpositis caput emutare capillis.* Cannegieter (who cites this passage) thought Avianus' knight wore what remained of his natural hair surmounted by a wig on the crown; then **discolor** would express the distinct colours of the natural hair and the wig. There is nothing to support this view: the knight's head becomes a ridiculous sight simply because the wig gets loose and exposes the forehead in its bald nudity. 9.

sagax, 'shrewd' or 'discerning.' He was equal to the emergency. **tantis** nearly = *tot*. So often in Vegetius Macrobius and other writers of this period. Veg. iv. 44 *Inter tanta mortium genera.* Macrobi. S. iii. 18. 1 *Vellem ex te audire, Serui, tanta nucibus nomina quae causa uel origo uariauerit.* Hildebrand on Apuleius M. vii. 9 considers this use *African*, and quotes many passages from Tertullian. 10. **Distulit**, all MSS, not 'put off to another time,' but as in XXXI. 8 *Distulit hostiles calliditate minas*, 'dispersed,' 'routed.' So Paneg. iii. 16 *Omnem illam rabiem extra terminos huius imperii in terras hostium distulistis*, where Bährs records no v. l. **ammota**, 'by calling in.' Ovid Pont. i. 3. 90 *Ne uiver admota perditus aeger ope.* 11. **referens** simply = *dicens*. **positos**, all MSS, 'assumed' as *θετός* = *πρόσθετος*. 'Postici Italice i. e. supposititii,' Guiet. 12.

aequaeuae, a word used twice by Vergil (Aen. ii. 561, v. 452), seven times

by Claudian, twice by Ausonius Parent. xxvi. 5, xxxi. 3, and by Symmachus Laudat. in Gratianum *Pro liberis nostris aequaeus insudat*.

XI.

Fab. Aesop. 422 Halm = Bodl. 147^{*}Kn.

Χίτραν ὄστρακινην καὶ χαλκῇν ποταμὸς κατέφερεν. Ἡ δὲ ὄστρακινὴ τῇ χαλκῇ ἔλεγεν· ‘μακρόθεν μου κολύμβει, καὶ μὴ πλησίον’ ἔαν γάρ μοι σὺ προσψαύσης, κατακλῶμαι, κἄν (τε) ἐγὼ μὴ θέλω σοι προσψαύσαι.

ἽΟτι ἐπισφαλὴς ἐστὶ βίος πένητι, δυναστοῦ ἄρχοντος πλησίον παροικοῦντος.

This fable is alluded to in the Son of Sirach xiii. 2, as Mr. Margoliouth has pointed out to me.

1. Eripiens, snatching away from their position on the bank by the sudden falling in of the earth at the edge. cedentibus virtually = *sidentibus*. 2. Insanis, ‘violent,’ XXVIII. 4. pariter, ‘side by side.’ 3. ars et natura. Not only were the materials different to start with (natura), but the way in which they were worked up (ars); one was of earth fashioned by the potter, the other of bronze, fused by the smith. 5. Dispar concordia motus, ‘an uneven (discordant) uniformity of motion.’ Oxymoron. Dispār like impār XVIII. 10, a licence which may readily be condoned from the *ā* of the other cases. fragili, ‘the brittle,’ solidae, ‘the solid,’ are opposed here as in Hor. S. ii. 1. 77 *Fragili quaerens illidere dentem Offendet solido*. Most MSS give *fragili et solidae*, a very rare deviation from the strict rules of elision generally followed by Av. There is no other instance in the fables of the last syllable of the second foot being elided. It is therefore possible that *et* should be omitted as it is in my Bodleian MS X. Some of the earliest MSS too give *solido*. Possibly Av. wrote *Dispar erat fragili solido concordia motu, solido motu* depending on *concordia* and representing a poetical variation on *solidae motu*. ‘The brittle pot kept even but irregular pace with the movement of the solid.’ The two pots move on together (*concordia*) but not evenly (*dispar*): each is borne on by the stream, but with an irregular motion, sometimes approaching, sometimes drifting away from each other. 6. I follow here without hesitation my Brit. Museum MS B which has *uagans*, against *uagus* of most MSS. The steps of error probably were *uagās uagas uagus*. The river had flooded its banks and was running irregularly (*incertum iter*), its currents drifting unsteadily. 7. *elisam confringeret* = *elideret et confringeret*, ‘should smash and shatter.’ The two words are not synonymous; *elisam* expresses the previous bruising, *confringeret* the final breaking up. Schenkl’s *illisam* is tempting. *aerea testa*, which I venture to write on the authority of P, may be supported by Pliny’s *aereo testō* H. N. xxxii. 81. 8. *solitam* of MSS can hardly be right, as the pots were on a quite exceptional journey. *solidam* seems an easy conjecture, and would aptly express the course taken by the more *solid* of the companion travellers, at the same time that it suggests the *brittleness* of the other (*fragili et solidae* 5). [Sittl writes the two vv. thus, *Ne tamen elisam confringeret, aerea testa iurabat solitam longius ire uiam*, and explains ‘Aerea testa fictili, quae longius ire uiam solebat, iurabat se non elisam confringere eam.’ On this view *iurabat ne confringeret* = ‘swore not to break,’ with which Sittl compares I. 2.] *ire* = *se ituram esse*, see on I. 1. ‘Swore to pursue its metallic course at a distance’ from its frailer brother. Prop. iii. 6. 40 *Iurabo et bis sex integer esse dies*, ‘will swear to remain chaste.’ 9. ‘Fearing it might prove a case of light damaged by heavy.’ Such, I think, is the force of the neuters. A good instance of Av.’s occasional felicitousness. 10. ‘And because confidence cannot exist between the humble and the exalted.’ Phaedr. i. 5

Numquam est fidelis cum potente societas. Varro ap. Macrob. S. ii. 8. 3 *dulcis cum πέφει societas infida.* breui, τῷ βραχεῖ, 'the small and insignificant.'

Forcellini quotes Claudian de Bello Gildon. 107 *Breuior duxi securius aeuum.* *Ipsa nocet moles*, words supposed to be spoken by Rome: but there the sense is rather 'less in extent.'

meliore, see on II. 16. Here it = τῷ βελτίονι, Phaedrus' *potente.* 'Robustiore, ualentiore,'

Quiet. 11. uerbis, in implied opposition to *facts*, 'so far as words go.'

12. *decutiendus*, *AC* and virtually both the Vossian MSS, *discutiendus* *BO* and the second Peterhouse MS, which would be Lucretian vi. 38-40. The participle in *-dus* from the third century onwards was increasingly used as a future passive participle. In Ammianus Marcellinus it is very frequent, see Dräger ii. p. 791. 'I shall not be able to shake my soul rid of its fear:' the pot has a *soul*, as the fish has tears in XX. 5.

13. *conferat*, 'bring into collision,' lit. 'bring close.'

14. 'I alone shall always be the victim of either misfortune.' *ambobus* seems here to mean each disaster in succession or indifferently, i.e. of myself knocking against you, or your knocking against me. Whereas the bronze *olla* would be uninjured in either case.

XII.

Fab. Aesop. 101.

Γεωργός τις σκάπτων χρυσίῳ περιέτυχε. Καθ' ἐκάστην οὖν τὴν Γῆν, ὥς ὑπ' αὐτῆς εὐεργετηθεῖς, ἔσπεφε. Τῷ δὲ ἡ Τύχη ἐπιστᾶσά φησιν· 'ὦ οὗτος, τί τῇ Γῇ τὰ ἐμὰ δῶρα προσανατίθης, ἅπερ ἐγὼ σοι δέδωκα, πλουτίσαι σε βουλομένη; Εἰ γὰρ ὁ καιρὸς μεταβάλοι, καὶ πρὸς ἑτέρας χεῖρας τοῦτό σοι τὸ χρυσίον ἔλθοι, οἶδ' ὅτι τηρικαῦτα ἐμέ, τὴν Τύχην, μέμψῃ.'

Ὁ μῦθος δηλοῖ, ὅτι χρὴ τὸν εὐεργέτην ἐπιγινώσκειν καὶ τοῦτω χάριτας ἀποδιδόναι.

Suarez (Praeneste Antiqua c. xiv. 1655) speaking of the famous Inscription to Fortune at Praeneste (Anth. Lat. i. 622 Meyer) thought it belonged to the age of Valentinian and Gratian, and asserts that Fortuna was still worshipped at that time, as the letters of Symmachus show. The inscription must certainly be late, as Rome is called in it *urbs sacra*.

1. *molitus*, 'after breaking up.' Colum. vi. 2. 10 *Aratro iniuncto terram moliri cogitur (inuencus).*

2. *Thensaurum.* It was a common thing to find treasure in digging or ploughing. Hor. S. ii. 6. 10 *O si urnam argenti fors quae mibi monstret!* Pers. ii. 10 *O si Sub rastro crepet argenti mibi seria dextro Hercule!* Calp. iv. 116-120 *Iam neque damnatos metuit iactare ligones Fossor et inuento, si fors dedit, utitur auro. Nec timet, ut nuper, dum iugera uersat arator Ne sonet offenso contraria uomere massa: Iamque palam presso magis et magis instat aratro*, a passage which shows that at some time before Calpurnius wrote treasure discovered in this way was appropriated by the state. See Wernsdorf Poet. Minor. ii. p. 338. Petron. S. 38 *quom Incuboni pillum rapuisset, thesaurum inuenit.* In the Digest xli. 1. 63 various questions are raised as to the different claims which the discoverer of such treasure (presumably a slave), the owner of the land where it was found, etc., might make to take part or all.

3. *indigna*, 'disesteemed,' 'despised.' Phaedr. iii. 12. 3 *Iaces indigno quanta res, inquit, loco*, not 'innocent,' as if the plough deserved better treatment. *aratra*, of a single plough, as in Ovid Her. ix. 29 *Quam male inaequales ueniunt ad aratra inuenci.*

4. 'Driving his oxen to a better feed,' as a kind of recognition of the good service they had done him in turning up the treasure. *Semina* seems here to be used in one of its Vergilian senses for 'plants,' G. ii. 268, 301: or possibly for herbs like *cytissus* which spring from

seed sown. Plin. H. N. xiii. 132, Colum. v. 12. 3, viii. 4. 2. Avienus, the translator of Aratus, 398, 9 has a similarly vague use of the word, *Tunc succisa Ceres statim cum mergite culmi Construitur, flauos tondentur semina crines Omnia et aduectas late coquit area messes*, where it nearly = 'crops.' *meliora*, than barley, for instance (Plin. xiii. 130). *compellens*. Verg. Ecl. ii. 30 *Haedorumque gregem uiridi compellere hibisco*. In Av. the preposition has lost much of its force, as a poor countryman would only have enough oxen for the purpose of his plough, not a drove. 5. *supplex*, not in its ordinary sense of imploring favours, but as Apuleius uses *supplicie gratius persolutis* M. xi. 24 fin. Macrobius tells us that vows were made to Earth in a *sitting posture*, and her worshippers carefully touched the ground (S. i. 10. 21). *telluri*. Varro R. R. i. 1. 4 *Et quoniam dei facientes adiuvant, prius inuocabo eos . . . primum, qui omnes fructus agriculturae caelo et terra continent, Iouem et Tellurem*. Macrobius S. i. 10. 20, 21 says Tellus was by some identified with Ops, *cuius ope humanae uitae alimenta quaeruntur, uel ab opere per quod fructus frugesque nascuntur*. Av. probably alludes to this identification in 6 *depositas opes*. *aras*, plur. to show his gratitude. They would doubtless be made of grass. Hor. C. i. 19. 13 *Hic uiuum mibi caespitem, hic Verbenas, pueri, ponite turaque*. Prud. Perist. v. 50 *Aut ara ture et caespite Precanda iam nunc est tibi*. 6. *sibi*, to the rustic. *depositas*, 'committed to her charge.' *Depositum*, *depositor* are frequent in the Digest. 7. *fortuna*. Treasure found accidentally, as by digging or strolling near the spot (Dig. xli. i. 63 *Finge terram fodientem inuenisse—quod uero subito in abdito loco positum nihil agens, sed aliter ambulans inuenit*) was looked upon as a gift of fortune. Dig. l. c. *Tbensaurus donum fortunae creditur*. *prouida*, 'with an eye to the future,' when the treasure would be exhausted, and its owner reduced to poverty. So XXXIV. 2 *Nec timuit uitae prouidus ante mala*. According to Macrobius S. v. 16. 8 *Philosophi qui eam (Fortunam) nominant, nihil sua ui posse sed decreti siue prouidentiae ministrum esse uoluerunt*. 8. *indignam . . . dolens*, 'complaining that she in her turn was not thought worthy of incense.' But the form of the sentence is unusual as (1) *indignam* = *indignam haberi*; (2) *quoque* would more naturally follow a non-negative word. Hence there is plausibility in my conj. *indiguam se quoque ture docens* (*docens* Lachm.). *Indiguus* was used by Paulinus of Nola twice in his poems on S. Felix (xx. 4, xvi. 195 Migne) but with a genitive: Hildebrand has restored it from some MSS in Apul. M. iv. 12 *Refectione uirium uehementer indiguus*, where other MSS give *indignus*, and again in Apul. de Deo Socrat. § 11 (see Lütjohann's Greifswald Progr. for 1878) *alienae lucis indigua* (MSS *indicia*). The abl. would be justified by Lucretius' *indigus omni Vitali auxilio* v. 225. 9. *Nunc*, 'at present' as opposed to the coming future *Sed cum subrepto fueris tristissimus auro*. *inuenta*, Calp. iv. 117 quoted above. *non prodīs munera* MSS, except that *P* has *prodi*, and the oldest Vossianus as quoted by Bährens, *pro*. The verb *prodere* in the sense of handing on, transmitting is not uncommon, especially with *memoriae* or *litteris*, each of which is found in Vegetius (iii. 1, iii. 26), more rarely of passing on a personal or concrete object, as in Macrobius S. iii. 9. 8 the gods who leave a captured city are implored *proditi Romam ad me meosque ueniat*. Here, then, Fortune would complain that the countryman kept his treasure to himself, instead of making it over to some one of her temples. In being so committed to Fortune's charge, it would not of course pass out of its owner's hands; but be stored up in reserve to be removed as occasion required. The other sense of 'announcing,' 'making public statement of' anything, which is more common in the Latin of this period (Mamert. Paneg. xv *proditio futuri*, xviii *nondum cuncta prodidimus*. Symm. i. 31 *libelli tui arguis proditorem*, in each of which last two passages it is opposed to *secre-*

tum) seems to me not to suit the passage. *templis*, a vague plural, not implying more than 'to temple of mine.' 10. *participare* = *participes facere*, the more classical use of the verb in Plautus and other early writers, and common in Symmachus and other writers of the Decadence, as Pareus' ind. to Symm. and Schenkl's to Ausonius show. Symm. v. 91 *Me sermonis tui honore participas*. Auson. Epist. xxi *Vt me participes*. 12. *inops*, the rare adjective ending of the pentameter is here very effective. Compare Propertius' *Ante fores dominae condar oportet iners*, the last line of the Elegy on Paetus (iii. 7. 72).

XIII.

Babr. xci, Fab. Aesop. 396, 396^b Halm, Bodl. 72 Kn.

BABR. XCI.

Λέοντα φεύγων ταῦρος εἰς ἐρημαίην
 σπήλυγγα κατέδου ποιμένων ὕρειφοίτων,
 ὅποι τράγος τις χωρὶς αἰπόλου μείνας
 τὸν ταῦρον ἄντα τοῖς κέρασιν ἐξώθει.
 ὁ δ' εἶπεν 'οὐ σέ, τὸν λέοντα δ' ἐκκλίνω.
 ἀνέξομαί σου μικρὰ τῆς ἐπηρείης'
 ἐπεὶ παρελθέτω με, καὶ τότε γνώσῃ
 πόσον τράγου μεταξὺ καὶ πόσον ταύρου.'

2. *Tuta antra*, 'the safety of a cavern.' Another plural used singularly. *desertis*, 'leaving the open road-ways.' *uiis* is here opposed to the seclusion of the forests. If *iugis* is read, *desertis iugis* will be local abl. This agrees better with Babrius, but has little MS support. 3. *Speluncam*. Babrius' *ἐρημαίην σπήλυγγα*. *repetit* of *C* and the first hand of *R* may be right 'returns to' the cavern he had been familiar with before. It is noticeable too that *rēperit* as a present is rare, though found in Vergil G. iv. 443, where *R* (the Roman MS) gives *REPPERIT* (see Ribbeck), Ovid Rem. 95; whereas *repperit* perf. is of constant occurrence; Burman's Index to Ovid gives twelve instances. *hirsutus*. Verg. G. iii. 311 *Barbas incanaeque menta Cinyphii tondent hirci, saetasque comantes*, 'a hairy brute.' 4. *Cinyphii . . . gregis*, 'goats.' The long-haired goats bred in the Mauritanian territory washed by the Cinyps from the time of Vergil (G. iii. 312), became typical of the whole race, and the adj. *Cinyphius* almost connoted goats. See the passages collected in my edition of Ovid's *Ibis* p. xxvi. *solet*, historic present for *solitus est*. 5. *Post*, rather more significant than *At*. The bull only gradually discovered that the cavern was already occupied. A slight pause is supposed to intervene—then after some time he retires. [Sittl reading *Hunc post* explains *post* as = *postquam*, on the analogy of *mox* = *mox ut*, which Hartel and Petschenig prove for late Latin poets (Wiener Studien i. 210, 247, iii. 306). But though a parallel might perhaps be thought to exist in XXV. 11, this barbarism is not proved for Av.] *summissa* *C* and the earliest MSS, not *submissa*, as *irrumperere* not *intrumperere*. The bull's stature would oblige him to bend his head downwards to enter the mouth of the cavern. 6. *obliquo*. Babrius says the goat *τὸν ταῦρον ἄντα τοῖς κέρασιν ἐξώθει*, where *ἄντα* corresponds to *Obuius*, but the pushing with horns is changed by Av. to frightening with a sidelong look. Verg. E. iii. 8 *transuersa tumentibus hircis*. *terrui*, partly by the surprise, partly by the grotesqueness of the goat's physiognomy. 7. *longumque*, my conj. from *longamque* of a MS in the British Museum (*b*), I construct with *locutus*, 'sending a long-drawn reply' of course in reference to the

peculiarly protracted sound of a bull's bellow coming from a distance. Cf. Ecl. iii. 79 *Et longum formose, uale, uale, inquit, Iola.* Symm. Epist. i. 7 *quousque longum loquor?* 63 *longum loquantur pro incognitis aut alienis uerba facturi.* 73 *ne longum loquar* all = 'to make a long talk.' Most MSS give *longaque*, 'the long reaches of the valley.' The sound of the bull's voice would be carried along these upwards to the goat's cavern. So *aethere longo*, 'far along the sky,' Val. Fl. iii. 43.

8. *Nam* gives the reason why the bull did not make his reply on the spot. *expulsum.* My conjecture *expulsans*, suggested by the Brit. Mus. MS B, which in many ways is unique and not interpolated, might be supported by the usage of Martial and Ammianus. *iurgia ferre*, 'to quarrel,' is a mere variation on *iurgare*, not classical, as Nevelet rightly observed, but justified by many similar combinations, *f. iudicium, bella* (Sil. iii. 365) etc. (Cannegieter).

9, 10. 'It is not a noisome creature like you that I fear, with your beard sweeping the ground, and your thick hair—it is the other who has still to come and follows in my track.' A rather lengthy paraphrase of οὐ σέ, τὸν λέοντα δ' ἐκκλίνω. ἀνέξομαι σου μικρὰ τῆς ἐπηρείης.

9. The MSS vary here considerably. Cm. sec. virtually gives *demissum saetosis*, which would not be impossible, 'with your shaggy beard sweeping the ground.' *barbis*, in strict conformity with the rule that *barba* was to be used of men, *barbae* (plural) of animals. Servius on G. iii. 311 *BARBAS. sic de quadrupedibus. Nam hominum barbam uocamus.* Caper Orthographia Gramm. Lat. vii. 99 Keil. *Barbam hominum, barbas pecudum dicimus.* Add Probi Append. iv. p. 201 Keil.

10. *illum*, i.e. *sed illum.* *super est*, 'still remains to come.' Stat. Theb. ix. 167 *Imus? an hi retinent manes, et uilior ille Qui super est?* The MSS agree in *consequiturque*. Nothing indicates that the lion was close upon the bull's heels (*insequitur*).

11. *Nam si discedat* = ἐπεὶ παρελθέτω με. 12. A weak translation of Babrius' πόσον τράγον μεταξὺ καὶ πόσον ταύρον. Otto Crusius points out (de Babrii Aetate p. 180) that Babrius has here adopted a Latin construction. Cic. Lael. xxv. 95 *Quid intersit inter popularem . . . et inter constantem?* Hor. S. i. 7. 11 *Inter Hectora Priamiden animosum atque inter Atriden.* By some curious accident Av. has not availed himself of this opportunity of introducing a choice Latin idiom. *a tauri uiribus, hircus olens* = *hirci olentis uires a tauri uiribus* (Wopkens).

XIV.

BABR. LVI.

Εὐτεκνίης ἔπαθλα πᾶσι τοῖς ζῴοις
ὁ Ζεὺς ἔθηκε, πάντα δ' ἔβλεπεν κρίνων.
ἦλθεν δὲ καὶ πίθηκος ὡς καλὴ μήτηρ,
πίθωνα γυνῶν σιμὼν ἡμνιήν κούποις.
γέλως δ' ἐπ' αὐτῷ τοῖς θεοῖς ἐκινήθη·
ὁ δ' εἶπεν οὕτω 'Ζεὺς μὲν οἶδε τὴν νίκην,
ἐμοὶ δὲ πάντων οἰτός ἐστι καλλίων.'

The ape in Greek was nicknamed *Καλλίας*, and the nickname may have suggested this fable. Pindar, in a well-known passage, Pyth. ii. 73 *Καλὸς τοι πίθων παρὰ παισὶν αἰεὶ καλός*, introduces the not too common word *πίθων*, 'a young ape,' and Babrius seems to have remembered both the passage and the word. Gildersleeve Comm. on Pindar, p. 264, quotes from Galen: 'The ape was a favorite in the nursery then as he is now.' Galen de Usu Part. i. 22 *Καλὸς τοι πίθηκος παρὰ παισὶν αἰεὶ, φησὶ τις ὅτῳ παλαιῶν ἀναμνησκὼν ἡμᾶς ὡς ἔστιν ἄθυρμα γελοῖον παιζόντων παίδων τοῦτο τὸ ζῷον.*

This fable does not seem to exist in the prose versions. But in one of

the fables published by Halm (200, 200^b) Jupiter assembles the birds with the view of electing the handsomest of them to be king: the jackdaw decks himself in borrowed plumes and is on the point of being chosen king, when the other birds strip him of his finery. To this extent the two fables agree.

1. *in toto orbe* = *πᾶσι τοῖς ζώοις*. 2. 'Which gave the finest child as an offering?' *natorum* is an epexegetic or appositional genitive, like *praemia pecuniae* Caes. B. C. iii. 83, Gell. x. 18. 5; *praemium missionis* Caes. B. C. i. 85 (Dräger i. pp. 429, 430). *meliora*, 'better than the rest,' an inaccuracy natural and not necessarily belonging to debased Latin, as Unrein would make out, p. 53. 3. *Certatim*, 'eagerly.' Glossar. Sangallense ed. Minton Warren p. 148 *Certatim: stutiosim (studiosim)*. *genus omne ferarum*. Calp. Ecl. ii. 10, 11 *Affuit omne genus pecudum, genus omne ferarum Et quodcumque uagis altum ferit aethera pennis*, where H. Schenkl shows the original is Verg. G. iii. 480, iv. 223. 4. The first suggestion of this v. is that cattle and men were forced to appear together, as well as wild beasts (*permixtos rusticis seruos haurire* Macrob. S. vii. 7. 14), before the tribunal of Jupiter. (So Schenkl.) This is not impossible, as there would be a reason for the civilized animals appearing together; man and the beasts tamed by man. But it seems unlikely, if this is the meaning, that the Babrian original should make no allusion to man, or that one of the principal actors in the piece should be introduced casually by Av. In the similar bird-story too (Halm 200, 200^b) man is wholly omitted. I prefer then to explain *Permixtum homini pecus* as *tame* animals living promiscuously with mankind, as contradistinguished from wild creatures (*ferarum*). So Pliny speaks of two races intermarrying as *Aethiopia Trogo-dytis conubio permixta* xii. 86. (Bährens conj. *Permixtumque cicur*.) *cogitur ire*, 'needs must go:' the words mean no more than that all were to present themselves without exception. Somewhat similarly Uncle Remus xx *Brer wolf be up'n say he bleed'd fer b'leeve Brer Rabbit got dem fishes*. 5. *Sed nec*, like *Sed et*, belongs to the Latin of the Silver and subsequent periods. Dräger ii. p. 106 quotes instances from Justin Lactantius and the *Historia Augusta*. Add Macrob. S. vi. 7. 6. *ad iurgia*, 'to contest their claim.' Varro de L. L. vii. 93 (Spengel 1885) *Quod ait (Plautus) iurgio id est litibus; itaque quibus res erat in controuersia, ea uocabatur lis; ideo in actionibus uidemus dici: Quam rem siue me litem dicere oportet. Ex quo licet uidere, iurgare esse ab iure dictum, cum quis iure litigaret.* (Cannegieter.) 6. *purior*, 'clearer' than the watery medium in which fishes live. Ovid M. xv. 243 *Aer atque aere purior ignis*. Lucret. v. 448, 9 *Et seorsum mare uti secreto umore pateret, Seorsus item puri secretique aetheris ignes*. Macrob. S. i. 22. 5 *Quidquid ex omni materia de qua facta sunt omnia purissimum ac liquidissimum fuit, id tenuit summitatem et aether uocatus est*. 7. Bährens' conj. *In tergo* is too grotesque to be admitted against all MSS. And at any rate the ape did not so introduce her child (*traheret* 9). *Inter quos* seems to mean that in the general assembly of congregated animals the mother representative of each species led up her offspring to be inspected by Jupiter. Somewhat more precisely Wopkens 'Nihil uetat intelligi affuisse etiam matribus suos coniuges.' *trepidae*, 'in fluttering haste,' each hoping to be the lucky competitor. *pignera*, 'children,' a sense found as early as Ovid M. xi. 542, 3 *Subeunt illi fraterque parensque, Huic cum pigneribus domus et quodcumque relictum est*, and increasingly frequent in the second and following centuries. 8. *discutienda*, 'to be examined, scrutinized:' properly *sifted*. Ennod. Vit. Epiphani p. 374 *Hartel animae meae et regni utilitate discussa*. It is commoner in the substantives *discussor discussio* used of revising accounts. Symmachus v. 76 uses the words of examining the costs

of a public building and forming estimates thereon. 9. *brevis*, 'dwarfish.' Ovid F. ii. 574 *Qua brevis occultum mus sibi fecit iter*. Macrob. S. v. 19. 19 *Lacus breues sed in immensum profundi*. *Brevis* = *paruus*, *breuitas* = *paruitas* are tolerably common in the writers of this period. See Iahn on Macrob. S. v. 19. 19, Hildebrand on Apul. M. i. 23. *traheret*, as the child cannot keep pace with the mother. Aen. ii. 457, Paneg. iii. 10. *natum* i. e. *simiolum*, a word used by Cicero. 10. *ire in risum*, like *ire in lacrimas* Verg. Aen. iv. 413. (Schenkl.) 11. *Hanc* seems preferable to *Haec* as the latter would require *ante alias*. *tamen* and *turpissima* are in relation to each other. 'For all that, ugly as she was.' *ante alios*, 'before anyone else could get in a word:' not with *turpissima*. *rupit uocem*, Vergilian, e. g. Aen. ii. 129, 'breaks into speech.' Mackail. 12. *crimen*, 'the scandal,' 'reproach' (viz. ugliness) is more naturally constructed with *generis* than with *genetrix*, which however is found in *P* and other good MSS. *generis*, 'of her race,' the ape-tribe: *genetrix*, 'as became the mother of a deformed progeny.' 13, 14. 'Whether there be any for whom the victory is in store it is for Jupiter to know: I maintain that my child has the advantage over all.' 13. *norit*, like *uiderit*, *uideris* (Dräger i. 261). *si quem* ends the hexameter as in Trist. i. 1. 77 *Nec procul a stabulis audet secedere si qua*. 14. *super est*, as the Greek proves, ἔμοι δὲ πάντων οὗτός ἐστι καλλίων, here = *superat*, 'is superior,' 'has the advantage.' A. Gell. i. 22. 7 Hertz *M. autem Cicero in libro qui inscriptus est de iure ciuili in artem redigendo, uerba haec posuit: Nec uero scientia iuris maioribus suis Q. Aelius Tubero defuit, doctrina etiam superfuit*. In quo loco *superfuit* significare uidetur *supra fuit et praestitit superauitque maiores suos doctrina sua, superfluenti tamen et nimis abundanti*. This use is not common.

XV.

Babr. lxxv, Fab. Aesop. 397, 397^b Halm, Bodl. 47 Kn.

BABR. LXXV.

Ἦριζε τεφρὴν γέρανος εὐφυεῖ ταῶ
 σείοντι χρυσᾶς πτέρυγας ἄλλ' ἐγὼ ταύταις
 ἢ γέρανος εἶπεν ὦν σὺ τὴν χρόην σκώπτεις,
 ἄστρον σύνεγγυς ἵπταμαι τε καὶ κράζω.
 σὺ δ' ὥς ἀλέκτωρ ταῖσδε ταῖς καταχρύσεις
 χαμαὶ πετέρουσι φησὶν οὐδ' ἄνω φαίνῃ.

Suidas s. v. *γέρανος* quotes two verses which seem to belong to a fable on the same subject:

Λίβυσσα γέρανος ἥδὲ ταῶς εὐπήληξ
 χλωρὴν αἰὲ βόσκοντο λείμακος ποιήν.

Corrupt as these are, they show that the extant version of Babrius, given above, is a poor and weak curtailment of the original (Rutherford). This is proved also by the longer of Halm's prose versions (397^b), from which it appears that the complete Babrian fable made the peacock contrast his own gold and purple with the crane's dull and colourless plumage, as Avianus has also done. It seems probable then that the Latin poet's version is here not so much an expansion as a paraphrase, from which we may try to reconstruct the complete Babrian original.

1. *Threiciam uoluerem*, 'the crane.' Ovid A. A. iii. 182 *Threiciamue gruem*. Verg. Aen. x. 265 *Strymoniae grues*. Stat. S. iv. 6. 9 *hiberna Rhodopes grue*. *Iunonius ales*, 'the peacock,' a bird sacred to Juno.

Ovid A. A. i. 627 *Laudatas ostentat avis Iunonia pennas*. Juno, when Argus was slain, placed his hundred eyes in the peacock's tail. Ovid M. i. 722 *Excipit bos (oculos) uolucrisque suae Saturnia pennis Collocat et gemmis caudam stellantibus inplet*. Hence there is a *motif* for the bird being here called Iunonius.

2. *Communi sociam . . . cibo*. This agrees with the two lines, probably of the original Babrian fable, cited above from Suidas. The two birds shared the same pasture-ground (V. 11, XXXVII. 6), and the peacock took offence at the implied equality. *detinuisse* is my conj. for *continuisse* or *continuasse* of MSS. Hor. Ep. i. 3. 27 *Nisi cena prior potiorque puella Sabinum Detinet*, 'engages' Wilkins there. I cannot believe with Barth Aduers. xxxix. 13 that *continuisse* could mean as explained in a glossographer cited by him 'perpetuo colere atque amare:' and if it could, this meaning would not suit the passage, any more than the other and indubitable sense of 'following closely,' 'attending' which Scioppius Suspect. Lect. iv. 16 established for both *continuari* and *continuare* from Apuleius and Symmachus. The only Glossarial evidence I have found for a meaning that would apply to our fable is from Auct. T. ii. 22 *Continuatus congressus contestatus*, i. e. joining issue or impleading: this would be the participle of *continuari*, and it is just possible that *continuisse* might have been used in a similar sense. Among the various other emendations proposed, *conteruisse*, 'disparaged' (Ellis), or *conripuisse*, 'reproved' (Fröhner), are as plausible as any.

3. 'For a quarrel had arisen to decide on diversities of beauty, and they were protracting a keen contention on a point of easy decision.' *inter*, 'to decide between different kinds of beauty.' Hand Tursellin. iii. p. 395.

5. *multimodo*, 'manifold,' a word used by Apuleius, from whom Koziol Stil des Apuleius p. 275, quotes also *omnimodus unimodus*. In MSS it is often confused with *multinōdis*. *decore*. Cannegieter aptly quotes Columella viii. 11 *Harum autem decor auium etiam exteris, nedium dominos oblectat*. Rose's Physiognomist Anecd. Graec. p. 168, describing the character of the peacock, says *Pauus animal est pulcritudini studens, stultum, posteriores partes sui corporis referens* (? *effertens*).

6. *Caeruleam . . . liuida*, 'the crane's dingy back gave her an ashy hue.' Both Aristotle H. A. iii. 77 and Babrius called the crane *τεφρά*. C. *facerent*, a construction much affected by Ovid, and necessary in Latin from the want of verbs formed from adjectives: it generally has a prosaic effect. Ibis 390 *iacto canas puluere fecit aquas*. Pont. iv. 7. 20 *Puniceam Getico sanguine ficit aquam*.

7. *tegmina* MSS which I change to *agmina*, 'train,' 'lifting his sweeping tail into a circle about him.' Verg. G. iii. 423 *Extremaeque agmina caudae Soluantur*. Auson. Mosell. 138 *Longi uix corporis agmina soluis* (Zingerle Zu späteren Latein. Dichtern i. p. 40). The Latin Paraphrast has *rota superbiens*, and similarly Phaedrus iii. 18. 8 *Pictisque plumis gemmeam caudam explicas*. [Colum. viii. 11. 8 *Semetipsam ueluti mirantem caudae gemmantibus pennis protegit, idque cum facit, rota re dicitur*, might perhaps be thought to support the MS reading *tegmina*.]

8. *Sparserat* continues in *orat. recta* the past time of *detinuisse*. *arcatum sursus* is the combined emendation of Barth and Lachmann for *arcanum rursus* of MSS. 'A similitudine arcus caelestis sic appellat: cuius fulgor ex aduerso sole tot colores trahit.' Barth. 'Had scattered a rainbow lustre upwards to the sky.' Lucian says the eyes at the top of a peacock's feather have a kind of *iris* running round them. De Domo xi Πάσχει δὲ αὐτὸ μάλιστα ἐπὶ τῶν κύκλων οὓς ἐπ' ἄκροις ἔχει τοῖς περὶ οὖς, ἱριδὸς τινος ἑκαστον περιθεούσης. (Cannegieter.) *sursus* is often spelt wrongly by copyists. Thus in the Fragments of Early Versions of the Gospels published by Wordsworth and Sanday (Oxford 1886) in *duas partes acutu usque deorsu for a susu* Cata Marcum xv. 38.

9. *nullo . . . certet honore*, 'can never claim to vie in beauty of plumage.' For this use of *nullus* like οὐτις see on VII. 3. The use of

nullus in the nom. nullus respondit, nullus desinebat, nulli scitis (all in Apuleius, see Hildebrand on Met. ix. 30) is parallel. *honore*, 'beauty.' Symm. Epist. i. 7 *arbusti honore*. 10. *datur*. See on III. 4. 11.

'Countless as is the array of painted hues upon your feathers, yet that gaudy tail keeps ever close on the ground.' A very forced inversion of *quamuis innumero ordine plumae uariatae sint*, not unlike Propertius' (ii. 13. 23) *Desit odoriferis ordo mihi lancibus*, where the relation of *ordo* to *lancibus* (the perfume-dishes to the array they make) is much the same as of Av.'s *ordo* to *plumas* (the feathers to their grouping). The construction is very parallel to I. 6 *Spem quoque raptori sustulit inde fumes*. *innumerus* most MSS. It is tempting to read *in numerum*, 'symmetrically.' 12.

Mersus humi. Sil. x. 78 *mersa Nare tegit*, of a dog snuffing with his nose close to the ground. Prud. c. Symm. ii. 326 *hebes inter Primitias, mersumque solo, ceu quadrupes, egit*. The peacock can fly into a tree, but not to any height in the air. Colum. viii. 11. 1 *Nec sublimiter potest nec per longa spatia uolitare*.

florida, 'gay or bright-hued,' a specially apt word (1) to colour, Plin. H. N. xxxv. 30 *Sunt colores austeri aut flori*; (2) to the bright hues of the peacock, Lucian de Domo xi *τὴν οὐρὰν ἐπάρας καὶ πάντοθεν αὐτῷ περιστήσας ἐπιδείκνυνται τὰ ἄνθη τὰ αὐτοῦ καὶ τὸ ἔαρ τῶν πτερῶν*. 13.

Several good MSS point to *deformis* . . . *pennis*, a not impossible variety of inflexion like *sublimus sublimis, inermus inermis, inbecillus inbecillus* etc.

14. An excellent line, suggesting by its rapid and sweeping rhythm the free motion of the crane in high air.

XVI.

Babr. xxxvi, Fab. Aesop. (Halm) 179 = Bodl. 29 Kn., 179^b, 179^c.

BABR. XXXVI.

Δρὺν αὐτόριζον ἄνεμος ἐξ ὄρους ἄρας
ἔδωκε ποταμῷ· τὴν δ' ἔσυρε κυμαίνων,
πελώριον φύτευμα τῶν πρὶν ἀνθρώπων.
πολὺς δὲ κύλαμος ἐκατέρωθεν εἰστίκει
ἐλαφρὸν ὄχθης ποταμὴς ὕδωρ πίνων.
θάμβος δὲ τὴν δρὺν εἶχε πῶς ὁ μὲν λίην
λεπτὸς τ' ἐὼν καὶ βληχρὸς οὐκ ἐπεπτάκει,
αὐτὴ δὲ τόσση φηγὸς ἐξεμίζωθη.
σοφῶς δὲ κύλαμος εἶπε 'μηδὲν ἐκπλήσσου.
σὺ μὲν μαχομένη ταῖς πνοαῖς ἐνικήθης,
ἡμεῖς δὲ καμπτόμεσθα μαλθακῇ γνῶμῃ,
κἂν βαῖον ἡμῶν ἄνεμος ἄκρα κινήσῃ.'

The popularity of this fable is proved by the numerous prose versions. Shakespere probably alludes to it in his Dirge (Cymbeline iv. 2) *To thee the reed is as the oak*. Wordsworth, in his poem The Oak and the Broom, has drawn out the rival pleadings at much length and with great felicity of expression. Macrobius S. vii. 8. 6 has a passage which in its wording looks as if Avianus' fable might have been known to him. *Habes et hoc exemplum non dissonum, quod potentior mola ampliora grana confringit, integra illa quae sunt minutiora transmittit: uento nimio abies aut quercus auellitur, cannam nulla facile frangit procella*. Claudian Deprecatio ad Hadrianum 37 *Incubuit nunquam caelestis flamma salictis, Nec parui frutices iram meruere Tonantis. Ingentes quercus, annosas fulminat ornos*.

1. *radicitus eruta*. Vergilian, Aen. v. 449, where Ribbeck gives *radicibus* with the Medicean: the Roman (*R*) has *radicitus*. *quercus*, the oak swept along by the swollen river is as old as Homer. Il. xi. 492 'ὦς δ' ὅποτε πλήθων ποταμὸς πεδίονδε κάτεισι Χειμάρρους κατ' ὄρεσφιν, ὑπαζόμενος

Διὸς ὕμβρω, Πολλὰς δὲ δρῆς ἀζαλέας, πολλὰς δέ τε πεύκας Ἐσφέρεται. 3. subter, 'below the tree.' decurrens, 'flowing down,' and therefore carrying with it in its current anything that falls in. alueus is somewhat harsh with *et fluuio* following. Vergil's familiar *Atque ilium in praeceps pronò rapit alueus amni* seems to be the suggesting outline. 4. Suscipit = ἔδωκε ποταμῷ, as rapit = ἔσυρε. praecipitante, intransitive as in Cic. de Orat. iii. 48. 186 in amni praecipitante. 5. 'But when its tall length was pushed by either bank from side to side.' diuersis. The oak struck against one bank and was then repelled by it to the other, its height causing it to strike each with either end alternately, until it ended with stranding on a bed of reeds. 6. residit, 'rests after drifting.' residit *P* with one of Voss's MSS and my Brit. Mus. B. These I have followed against *resedit* of *C* and most other MSS, as throughout this fable there is a noticeable recurrence of the present, a marked avoidance of past, tenses. [It is however to be noted that Seck's MSS of Symmachus' Epistles i. 19 give *residi* for *resedi*.] grande onus introduces the Babrian πελώριον φύτευμα. 7. 'Thereupon the oak marvelled that a reed fastening as it does its stalks together with only a slender tuft of roots stands firm in the flowing water.' So Cannegieter, referring *conectens* to *harundo*, though the first impression of the passage is that *conectens* is said of the *oak* interlacing its boughs with the slender tufts of the reeds, and so feeling their weakness and expressing surprise at their power of resistance. exiguo caespite seems to mean the slender bunch of roots from which the reed with its branching stalks rises: and so Philargyrius, whom Conington follows, interprets in G. iv. 273 *uno ingentem tollit de caespite siluam*. Canneg. quotes besides Claud. de R. Pros. iii. 371, Prud. Cath. x. 123, but both passages are doubtful. See below on XXI. 2. ramos, properly the thin rods which surmount and sprout from the knotted or geniculated stem of the reed, Plin. xvi. 163. Av. perhaps does not speak with such particularity. 8. Babr. 5 ελαφρόν ὄχθης ποταμῆς ὕδωρ πίνων. harundō, like testudō II. 1. 9. I believe I have restored intelligibility to this line by reading *rectam non sistere* for *necdum* (*rectum C*) *consistere* of MSS. The objection is not to *necdum* being used for *nondum*, which Iahn (Introd. to Macrobius p. xli) shows to have been common in that writer (see Sat. vii. 4. 7, vii. 7. 17 *Mustum cum necdum suauē est, sed tantummodo dulce*, and cf. Symm. Laud. in Gratianum *Qui necdum nouerant felicius iudicare*. Epist. i. 1 *Sed te Baulorum necdum lenta otia quaerunt*. Claud. Laud. Stilic. i. 3 *Conubii necdum festiuos regia cantus sopierat*), but to its being the exact reverse of what we should expect, *non iam*: for all attempts to force the meaning of 'not yet' into the passage are futile. *rectam non sistere* = Babrius' ἐξεπιζώθη, as *tam uasto . . . trunco* = Babrius' τόσση φηγός. *Se quoque*, 'even he.' Macrobius. S. vii. 5. 4 *Nec abnego potuisse me quoque tamquam palindiam canere*. 10. *tenui cortice* expresses λεπτός τ' ἔων καὶ βληχρός of Babrius. ferre, 'supported without falling.' Babr. has οὐκ ἐπεπτόκει. 11. *blando*, 'submissive,' 'deferential,' as became its character of safe weakness (*tutam debilitate*). 12. *docens* Lachmann for *docet* of MSS. This cannot be considered certain, as Av. has some undoubted deviations from the normal use of *que*, *atque*. XVII. 13 *Illa gemens fractoque loqui uix murmure coepit*, Lachm. *coeptans*. XXV. 5 *Ille sibi abrupti fingens discrimina funis Atque auri queritur desiluisse cadum* (where *C* alone has *Ac*, whence Fröhner *Hac*). It seems possible that the peculiar combination of participle in the first clause followed by *Atque* (*que*) and a final verb in the second which marks both XVI. 12 and XXV. 5 is a designed affectation framed on similar anomalies of Greek syntax, e.g. Aesch. Ag. 99 *Τοιῶν λέξασ' ὅτι καὶ δυνατόν καὶ θέμις αἰνεῖν, Ἰλαῶν τε γενοῦ τῆσδε μερίμνης*. Thuc. ii. 29. 3 *Τήρης δὲ οὔτε τὸ αὐτὸ ὄνομα ἔχων, βασιλεῖς τε πρῶτος ἐν κράτει Ὀδρυσῶν*

ἐγένετο. In Lucan Phars. vi. 400, 1 *Prima fretum scindens Pagasaeo litore pinus Terrenumque nouas hominem proiecit in undas* is a well-supported reading.

14. *totis uiribus*. Claud. Rapt. Pros. iii. 378 *Alternasque ferit totisque obnixa tremantes Viribus impellit*. acta. Ovid M. ii. 184 *Vt acta Praecipiti pinus Borea*.

15. Verg. Aen. iii. 481 *Fando surgentes demoror* ('keep dallying') *austros*, a line which Av. has applied very felicitously in a quite different way, to the wind playing gently in the reed-tops before it becomes boisterous. *surgentes paulatim*, 'gradually rising,' when they begin to make themselves heard, but only faintly.

16. *quauis leuibus*, 'however lightly-blowing,' the lightest breath of the south winds. XXXVI. 15 *Proderit ergo graues quamuis perferre labores*. Lucian Hermotim. 68 Ἐοικῶς καλῶν τινὶ ἐπ' ὄθρη παραποταμῖα πεφυκότη καὶ πρὸς πᾶν τὸ πνέον καμπτομένῳ, κἂν μικρά τις αὔρα διαφυσήσασα διασαλεύῃ αὐτόν.

17. 'Against your sturdy stem the rain-cloud bursts in fury.' The reading is very doubtful, but *praeuptus* not *proruptus* is tolerably certain. *se fundit* for *offendit* of MSS might express the same idea as Lachmann's *se effundit* without the improbable elision. Ovid M. i. 269 has *Densi funduntur ab aethere nimbi*. *praeuptus*, 'furious,' 'violent.' Amm. Marc. xxii. 8. 40 *praeuptis undarum uerticibus*. Lachm.'s *proruptus* is however very tempting: cf. *eruptus* in Amm. Marc. xxx. 4. 20 *Erupta maledicendi ferocia multos offendunt*.

18. *Motibus*, a word very much affected by the Panegyrici, vii. 5 *Vt oceanus ille tanto uectore stupefactus caruisse suis motibus uideretur*. vi. 7 *Vt enim ille qui omnes aquas caelo et terris praebet oceanus semper tamen in motibus suis totus est*. *ludificata*, 'mocked' or 'baffled,' a Plautine and Terentian word, almost invariably used of persons. Gloss. Sangall. *ludificat inludit*. Babrius has Ἡμεῖς δὲ καμπτόμεσθα μαλθακῇ γνώμῃ καὶ βαυδὼν ἡμῶν ἄνεμος ἄκρα κινήση.

19, 20. On the ordinary reading of these vv. they contain the moral which is summed up in the Hesiodic hexameter ap. Macrob. S. v. 16. 6 Ἀφρων δ' ὅς κ' ἐθέλοι πρὸς κρείσσονας ἀντιφέρειν, and more at large in the epimythion of Halm's prose fable 179^b Ὁ μῦθος δηλοῖ, ὅτι οὕτω καὶ οἱ πρὸς τὸν καιρὸν καὶ τοὺς κρείττους αὐτῶν μὴ ἀνθιστάμενοι κρείττονές εἰσι τῶν πρὸς μείζονας φιλονεικούντων. 'These words warn us that it is in vain we resist the great, and that it is by slow degrees that we surmount their fierce threats.' But one of my best MSS (B) has a remarkable variant *lustra* which seems to point to a different reading, possibly *fluxa* = *inbecilla* (Plin. Paneg. 33 *non enerue nec fluxum*). With this *subsistere* of the Bodleian MS O would well agree, whereas it could not have been admitted as a variant if *frustra* had stood in the text originally. I would suggest, then, to write the vv.—

Haec nos dicta monent magnis subsistere fluxa,

Paulatimque truces exsuperare minas.

'This fable teaches us that weak things hold out against strong, and by slow degrees surmount their menace and fury.'

XVII.

Babr. i, Fab. Aesop. 403 Halm, 11 Kn.

BABR. I.

Ἀνθρωπος ἦλθεν εἰς ὅρος κυνηγῶν,
τόξου βολῆς ἔμπειρος· ἦν δὲ τῶν ζώων
φυγὴ τε πάντων καὶ φόβου δρόμος πλήρης.
λέων δὲ τοῦτον προὔκαλεῖτο θαρσύνειν
αὐτῷ μάχεσθαι. 'μείνον' εἶπε 'μὴ σπεύσῃς,'
ἄνθρωπος αὐτῷ 'μὴδ' ἐπελπίσῃς νίκην'

τῷ δ' ἀγγέλω μου πρῶτον ἐντυχὼν γνώσῃ
 τί σοι ποιητέ' ἐστίν.' εἶτα τοξεύει
 μικρὸν διαστάς. χῶ μὲν οἰστός ἐκρύφθη
 λέοντος ὑγραῖς χολάσιν· ὁ δὲ Λέων δεισας
 ὥρμησε φεύγειν εἰς νάπας ἐρημαίας.
 τούτου δ' ἀλώπηξ οὐκ ἄπωθεν εἰστήκει.
 ταύτης δὲ θαρσύνει καὶ μένειν κελευούσης
 'οὐ με πλανήσεις,' φησιν, 'οὐδ' ἐνεδρεύσεις'
 ὅπου γὰρ οὕτω πικρὸν ἄγγελον πέμπει,
 πῶς αὐτὸς ἤδη φοβερός ἐστι γυνώσκω.'

1. *iaculis uulnera torquens*, condensed for *uulnera edens iacula torquendo*. The original is Statius, Theb. x. 744 *Nunc spargit torquens uolucris noua uulnera plumbo*. *haud irrita*, for he was an expert huntsman, τόξου βολῆς ἐμπειρος. 2. *trepidas* Lachmann for *pauidas* or *rabidas* of MSS. Babr. has ἦν δὲ τῶν ζώων Φυγή τε πάντων καὶ φόβου δρόμος πλήρης. *per sua lustra feras*. Vergil has *lustra ferarum* G. ii. 471, Aen. iii. 647, and so Nemesianus Cyneg. 98. Cf. Macro. vii. 2. 13 *Qui uenatibus gaudet, interrogetur de siluae ambitu, de ambage lustrorum*. 3. *pauidis audax*, an effective juxtaposition of *antitheta*. 4. *Verbere commoto*, 'lashing about with his tail,' partly to show his anger, partly to call the huntsman's attention. See my note on Cat. lxiii. 81. *adesse*, 'to present himself,' 'come up and fight.' A free translation of προῦκαλεῖτο αὐτῷ μάχεσθαι. 5. *solito*, though grammatically constructed with *lacerto*, really refers to the action expressed in *contorquens*, 'brandishing a dart as usual with his shoulder.' So Val. Fl. iii. 45 *Hostis habet portus, soliti rediere Pelasgi*, 'the Pelasgi have come back as usual,' and perhaps Vergil Aen. ix. 214 *Solita aut si qua id fortuna uetabit*. Ovid Her. iii. 131 *Est aliquid collum solitis tetigisse lacertis* may have suggested Avianus' somewhat bolder variation. 6. Fröhner's *qualis eam* for *qualis eram* of MSS is more than probable. There is, perhaps, a touch of over-grandiloquence in *eam*, 'how I go on my way,' not quite suited to the plain directness of the rest of the speech, unless indeed Av. consciously imitates the heroic style of Mezentius, Aen. x. 881 (quoted by Barth) *Venio moriturus et haec tibi porto Dona prius*. *nuntius iste*, 'this messenger,' the arrow. *refert*, 'announces,' twice used by Vergil of a messenger, Aen. ii. 547 *Referes ergo haec et nuntius ibis Pelidae genitori*. xii. 75 *Nuntius haec Idmon Phrygio mea dicta tyranno Haud placitura refer* (Cannegieter). 7. *emissum . . . ferrum*, nominative as in Luc. iv. 545 *Viscera non unus iamdudum transigit ensis*. More commonly the subject of *transigit* (the present is the usual tense) is the striker, not the weapon, e. g. Stat. Theb. vii. 594, 5, viii. 477, 8. *uulnera* most MSS, including, I think, C. But *transigere uulnus*, 'to deal a blow through,' is a construction of which I have found no example, and I therefore follow A, one of the earliest MSS, in writing *uulnere*. Such an ablative is frequent after *transigere*. 8. *Praestrinxit*, 'grazed,' and so Nonius cites Cic. Phil. ii. 40. 102 *Cuius quidem (aratri) uomere portam Capuae paene praestrinxisti*, where however the ninth century Vatican MS has m. pr. *perstrinxisti*. Some of the best MSS of Avianus give here *Perstrinxit*, one, the remarkable Brit. Mus. B, *pertinxit*, a spelling which perhaps points to a perf. form *stinxi*, cf. *praestigiae*, and see Bücheler in *Fleckeisen's Jahrbücher* for 1872, p. 109 sqq. In Amm. Marc. xxxi. 3. 7 *A superciliis Gerasi fluminis ad usque Danubium Taifalorum terras praestringens muros altius erigebat* the sense seems to be 'skirting.' 9. *Molliter* with *traheret*, 'drew out gently,' to lighten the pain and diminish the flow of blood. Cf. the medical use of *mollis manus* Quintil. ii. 4. 12 *Ut remedia quae alicui natura sunt aspera molli manu leniantur*. So Cannegieter; but the Greek words χῶ μὲν οἰστός ἐκρύφθη

· Λέοντος ὑγραῖς χολάσιον rather point to *molliter fixum* being taken together; the arrow had sunk gently into the yielding flesh of the beast. 10. **A** *trepida . . . uulpe retenta*. Quintil. vii. 2. 26 *Clusinium Figulum filium Vrbinae acie uicta in qua steterat, fugisse, iactatumque casibus uariis, retentum etiam a rege, tandem in Italiam ac patriam suam uenisse*. **trepida**, 'dismayed' from seeing what had befallen the tiger. **retenta diu**. The fox keeps the tiger talking a long time because he is anxious to learn whence comes the danger which in its turn will threaten himself. Very similarly Terence Phorm. v. 6. 23 *Pone adprehendit pallio, resupinat : respicio, rogo Quam ob rem retineat me : ait esse uetitum intro ad eram accedere*. Av. here deserts Babrius, who makes his fox encourage the lion (θαρσύνει καὶ μένειν κελευούσης), the very opposite of the *trepida uulpes* of our fable. 11. I have written **Nempe quis** for *Dum quis* of ACP, *Dumque quis* of B. Among the other emendations of this v. Withof's *Ecquis et* for *Dic quis et* which is found in my Bodl. MS X would be very like the ἐπυνθάνετο τίς ἐστι καὶ πόθεν ᾔλθεν of Halm's Fab. Aesop. 423 (Weasel and Parrot). Fröhner's *Vnde, quis* has the same meaning and is nearer to the best MSS. **uulnera ferret**, here of dealing blows, and so Ovid Rem. 44, Trist. ii. 20, both in the combination *uulnus opemque ferre*. More often of receiving them, Ibis 256, Her. vi. 82, Met. ii. 286, xii. 313. 12. **ubinam**, rare. Stat. S. ii. 1. 45, and in the verse of Bibaculus ap. Suet. Gramm. ix *Orbilius ubinam est, litterarum obliuio?* 13. See on XVI. 12. It is possible that **que** connects the participle clause with the final verb *coepit*, as it connects *respondens* with *deceat* there, if the MSS are to be followed. Cf. Aen. ix. 402, 3 *Ocius adducto torquens hastile lacerto Suspiciens altam Lunam et sic uoce precatur*. Or again it might be compared with Aen. x. 874 *Aeneas agnouit enim laetusque precatur*, where *agnouit enim* introduces *laetusque precatur* much as *gemens* introduces *fractoque loqui m. coepit* here. But it is not to be denied that at any rate in the present instance a simpler explanation is possible, namely, that **que** connects *gemens* with *fracto murmure*: 'the tiger groaning and with a faltering growl at last spoke.' So Wopkens, comparing XLII. 5 *Impiger hunc raptor mediamque secutus in urbem*. **fracto**. Lucretius, describing the effect of fear iii. 153 *Videmus Sudoresque ita palloremque existere toto Corpore et infringi linguam uocemque aboriri*, where Munro translates 'the tongue falter, the voice die away.' 14. **solitas uoces**, a somewhat strained plural, 'his wonted utterance,' or 'power of utterance.' **dolor**, 'pain of the wound.' 15. **medio in aggere**, 'confronted me on the road.' Aen. v. 273 *Saepe uiae deprensus in aggere serpens*, where Servius explains *agger est media uiae eminentia, coaggeratis lapidibus strata*. (Canneg.) **conuenit**. IX. 6. 16. The combination *Nulla . . . forma . . . Quaeque . . . sit repetenda* recurs XXXIII. 1, 2 *Anser . . . feta, Quaeque quae . . . daret*. XXXVIII. 9, 10 *Vana . . . mendacia Quaeque refutari . . . queant*, and is common in other authors of the period as well as in the Satires of Juvenal. See on XXXIII. 2. **oculis olim repetenda**, 'to be afterwards recalled by my eyes.' An Ovidianism, Pont. ii. 10. 5, 6 *An tibi notitiam mora temporis eripit borum? Nec repetunt oculi signa uetusta tui?* The gerundive has here the form of a simple fut. pass. participle. See above on XI. 12. 18. **uirum**, emphasized, 'strong man,' 'man of might,' as in Sen. Epist. 98. 14 *Cum uiro tibi negotium est*.

XVIII.

Babr. xlv, Fab. Aesop. 394, 394^b Halm, 36 Kn.

BABR. XLIV.

Ἐνέμοντο ταῦροι πρεῖς ἀεὶ μετ' ἀλλήλων,
 λέων δὲ τούτους συλλαβεῖν ἐφεδρεύων
 ὁμοῦ μὲν αὐτοὺς οὐκ ἔδοξε νικήσειν,
 λόγοις δ' ὑπόλοις διαβολαῖς τε συγκρούων
 ἐχθροὺς ἐποίει, χωρίσας δ' ἀπ' ἀλλήλων
 ἕκαστον αὐτῶν ἔσχε ραδίην θόλην.

2. *amicitiae tanta fides*, 'a friendship so firm.' 3. *simul emis-*
sos, sc. *stabulis*, as Vergil G. iv. 22 says of bees that have left the hive *fauis*
emissa iuventus. Colum. vi. 9. 2 *Quae medicina sub tecto fieri debet nec ante*
sanitatem bos emitti where Vegetius has *dimittatur in pastum* (Schneider
 ad loc.). error is rightly explained by Wopkens 'numquam aberrantes
 a se inuicem diuulsos fuisse.' Columella well illustrates the passage vi. 23. 3
Nam id quocque semper crepusculo fieri debet, ut ad sonum bucinæ pecus, si quod
in siluis substiterit, septa repetere consuescat. Sic enim recognosci grex pote-
rit numerusque constare si uelut ex militari disciplina intra stabulariorum castra
manserint. Sed non eadem in tauros exercentur imperia, qui freti uiribus per
nemora uagantur, liberosque egressus et reditus habent. 4. *Rursus*,
 not here otiose, but 'and then again.' a *pastu* all MSS, against the
 practice of Vergil who has *o pastu* four times (G. i. 381, iv. 186, 434, Aen.
 vii. 700). *amans*, 'still friends,' 'loving as before.' *ouans*, though it is
 found in B and the second Peterhouse MS, and is a word elsewhere used
 by Av. VII. 12, has comparatively little point. 5. *quoque*, 'besides,'
 transitional. Versus de xii Ventis in Reyfferscheid's Sueton. Fragm.
 p. 305 *Hinc quoque Daedaleae Noton expressere Micenae* (44), *Aegritudo*
Perdicæ 18 (Bährens Poet. Lat. Min. v. 112) *Hinc quoque partus amor*
redeunti ad tecta parentum where *Hinc quoque* is not 'Hence even,' but
 'Hence too.' See on IX. 21. *collatis inter se cornibus* would
 more naturally mean 'joining horns in an encounter.' Here it is used of
 the four bullocks standing close to each other and presenting a formidable
 array of eight horn power. So *collatis uiribus* Plin. Ep. viii. 14. 17. Varro
 R. R. ii. 9. 2 (*cum sciam*) *tauros solere diuersos assistere clunibus continuatos,*
et cornibus facile propulsare lupos. 6. *pertimuisse* is not merely
 'feared,' but 'fought shy of' or 'refused to face.' Ovid M. xiv. 440 of
 Macareus refusing to face a new voyage *Pertimui fateor nactusque hoc litus*
adbaesi. 8. *coniuratos*, 'leagued.' 9. *Sed*, all MSS, perhaps
 rightly, as there is an opposition to the negative implied in *horret*. So
 Colum. vi. 2. 14 of bullocks *Qui sunt uerentes plagarum et acclamationum,*
sed fiducia uirum nec auditu nec uisu pauidi. *factisque inmanior*,
 'more savage in what he did,' not only reckless in spirit and purpose
 (*audax*). 10. *Tantorum*, hardly for *tot* (Canneg.) for which cf.
 Maxim. El. i. 282 (Bährens Poet. Lat. Min. v. 313 sqq.) *Nec quisquam ex*
tantis praebebat amicus opem, but 'of such mighty beasts,' *immensis iuuentis* 1.
 Nevelet's conjecture *Taurorum* in itself is not unlikely, but is unsupported
 by any of the early MSS. *impār*. See on XI. 5. *erat*, notice the
 change from present (*prohibet, horret*) to imperfect. 11. *uerbis*,
 dative after *insistere*, 'to urge evil counsels.' 12. *Collisum dis-*
sociare, 'to make them quarrel and so divide them.' Canneg. quotes
 Vell. Paterc. ii. 52 *Collisa inter se duo rei publicae capita*. Av. translates
 συγκρούων of Babrius. 13. *acerbis*, Babrius' *λόγοις ὑπόλοις διαβολαῖς*
τε. Nearly 'embittering,' 'exasperating,' like Vergil's *formidine crimen*
acerbat Aen. xi. 407 'gives sting to his charge' (Conington). 14.

Inuasit of *BX Pet*² for *Inuadit* of most MSS seems necessary. *di-ripuitque*, 'tore in pieces.' Ovid *Ibis* 599 *Diripiantque tuos insanis unguibus artus Strymoniae matres, Orpheos esse ratae*. 15. *seruare*, as Claudian *Epigr.* 35. 5 *placidam discit seruare quietem*. 16. *cupit ex BX Pet*² and the Treves MS for *cupiet* of CR. The two presents are slightly more pointed and neater. 17. *cito*, 'in a hurry.' Sen. de *Ira* ii. 29 *De eis quae narrata sunt, non debemus cito credere*. *ad-motas*. Sen. *Ep.* x. 5 *Si quis admouerit aurem, conticescent*. 18. *ante* is probably to be combined with *fidem*, as Servius on Aen. i. 198 says ANTE MALORVM ἔφ' ἐν est, id est antiquorum malorum. Hand *Tursellinus* i. p. 389 quotes from the *Hist. Augusta Capitolin. Vit. Gordiani* xxiv *Cum inter se de bonis pessimi quique haberent ante consilia tibi suggerenda*. Dräger i. 111, 112 shows that this use of adverbs as attributes is found in every period of the language. Plaut. *Pers.* iii. 1. 57 *Non tu nunc hominum mores uides?* i.e. τῶν νῦν ἀνθρώπων. Cic. *Pis.* ix. 21 *discessu tum meo*. De *Nat. Deor.* ii. 66 *deorum saepe praesentiae*. From the writers of the *Decadence* he cites amongst others *Apul. de Mag.* 74 *illa tum mutatio (ἡ τότε)*. *Fronto ad Caes.* ii. 18 *illa cotidie tua Lorum uentio*. *Lamprid. Vit. Alex. Seueri* 35 *meliorum retro principum*. *Symm. Epist.* i. 27 *tanta retro familiaritate* is very like our passage. This view is supported by a gloss in the Treves MS *ante fidem*, marg. *ante conditam*. Otherwise *ante* might be explained of the preliminary distrust which involves and is contrasted with the ruin that comes of listening to evil suggestions.

XIX.

Babr. lxiv, Fab. Aesop. 125 Halm, 48 Kn.

BABR. LXIV.

Ἦριζον ἐλάτῃ καὶ βάτος πρὸς ἀλλήλας.
ἐλάτης δ' ἐαυτὴν πολλαχῶς ἐπαυνοῦσης
'καλὴ μὲν εἰμι καὶ τὸ μέτρον εὐμήκης,
καὶ τῶν νεφῶν σύνοικος ὀρθῇ φύω,
στέγῃ τε μελάρων εἰμὶ καὶ τρόπις πλοίων,
δένδρων τοσούτων ἐκπρεπεστάτῃ πάντων.'
βάτος πρὸς αὐτὴν εἶπεν 'ἦν λάβης μὴμην
καὶ τῶν πελύκων τῶν αἰεὶ σε τέμνοντων,
βάτος γενέσθαι καὶ σὺ μᾶλλον αἰρήσῃ.'

1. *Horrentes dumos* introduces as a plural what afterwards figures as a singular 9 *tibi*, 11 *Ille refert*. The same change in a different form appears in *locamur* in 7 followed by *In me* in 8. *pulcherrima*. Verg. *Ecl.* vii. 65 *Fraxinus in siluis pulcherrima, pinus in hortis, Populus in fluuiis, abies in montibus altis*. 3. 'Saying it was a pitiful strife that was waged with bushes, that had no title that equalized them on the ground of merit.' *dumis* is my correction of the MS reading *cunctis*, which written *cuntis* would easily be mistaken for it. Wopkens' defence of the MS reading 'quos-cumque nullus ob merita consociaret honor, inter hos indigne de meritis certari' is slightly awkward, though in a writer of this period certainly possible. If *Quod* is retained (it is found in *ACP*) we must with Schenkl explain *cunctis haberi* as *ab omnibus iudicari* and *Quod* as *quia*, a poor meaning quite unworthy of *Avianus*. *certamen haberi*, as in Ovid *M.* xiii. 159 *Ergo operum quoniam nudum certamen habetur*. Val. Max. viii. 7. Ext. 12 *Sophocles gloriosum cum rerum natura certamen habuit*. *dumis*, dative, depends immediately on *certamen*. 4. *meriti* is a very seductive emendation. 5. Change from indirect to direct speech, with no connecting *ait* or *dixit*. So XXIV. 7, and cf. XXXI. 9. *deductum*,

'tapering,' a sense into which it naturally passes from that of 'attenuated.' See Spalding's *Lexicon* to *Quintilian* s.v. and cf. *Ter. Eun.* ii. 3. 23. But though *deducta uox*, *deductum carmen* in the sense of 'thin' are found several times (see *Macrob. S. vi.* 4. 12), it is not often that the word is applied to the body, as here. 'Slim' perhaps is our nearest equivalent. In *Avianus'* time *deductus* was inflected regularly as an adjective: e.g. *deductior paulo numerus* in a Rescript of the Emperors Valens Gratianus and Valentinian cod. Theodos. xiii. Tit. iii. § 11.

7. 'And when I am set amidships on the barque's open floor, on me is hung the canvas that the breeze unfurls.' *Puppibus*, in the general sense of ships, as is shown by *patulis* which of course refers to the open deck. *media cum sede locamur*.

A reminiscence of *Claudian, De Sext. Cons. Honorii* 23 *Imperii sidus propria cum sede locavit*. 8. *explicat sinus*. *Sen. de Ira* ii. 30. 5 *Totos sinus securus explicuit (gubernator)*.

9. *spineta*. *Verg. Ecl.* ii. 9. *figuram*. The unsightliness of a bush is its shapelessness. Its form is ill-defined among the surrounding bushes. 10. *praeteriere*, aoristic, 'are wont to pass unheeded.' So *remisit* XXXV. 10.

11. *refert*, 'replies.' *Nunc laeta quidem*, in opposition to *Sed cum* 13, as in XII. 9, 11. 'Now, it is true, you are happy, and all you profess is fair.' *laeta*, fem. *fateris*, in a general sense 'avow,' 'profess,' nearly = *praedicas*. So *Claudian Laus Serenae* 94 *Omina non audet genitrix tam magna fateri*.

12. *frueris*, i.q. *delectaris*. *Claudian In Rufin.* i. 234 *Nec celeri mittit leto, crudelibus ante Suppliciis fruitur*. *De Sext. Cons. Honorii* 112 *Supplicio fruitur natoque ultore triumphat*. *imperiosa*, 'insulting.' *Coniunx imperiosa Lyci Ibis* 536 will illustrate the meaning. See my note there. The Treves MS glosses *imperiosa gloriosa*.

13. *minax* transfers to the axe which is constantly dealing new blows to fell the tree, the very idea of *threatening* which *Vergil* applies to the tree while it is still being felled (*Aen.* ii. 628) but has not yet fallen. *membra*, of the stem and boughs of a tree. *Washielt de Similitudinibus Imaginibusque Ouidianis* p. 177: '*Met.* i. 555 *narratur Daphnen Apollinem fugientem in laurum conuersam esse. cuius arboris ramos ut "membra" amplexus est deus brachii et oscula dedit ligno. atque eadem similitudo paulo post v. 567 continuatur, ubi cacumen huius arboris se mouisse dicitur "tamquam caput."*'

14. *Quam uelles*, of a useless wish. *Donatus* on *Ter. Adel.* iv. 16 *Vab quam uellem etiam noctu amicis operam mos esset dari* remarks *Quam uellem proprie dicimus in his quae non uidemus fieri*. *Verg. Aen.* vi. 436 of suicides *Quam uellent aetbere in alto Nunc et pauperiem et dueros perferre labores*. Here the future contingency *cum succidet membra securis* is mentally realized as a fact accomplished, and *Quam uelles* = 'how glad you would have been.'

Quam uellem is common in the letters of *Symmachus*, e.g. i. 5. *tunc*, 'at the moment' of being felled. The v. is a close imitation of *Mart. Spect.* viii. 2 *Quam cuperes pinnas nunc habuisse tuas*.

XX.

Babr. vi, *Fab. Aesop.* 28 *Halm*: cf. *Fab. Aesop.* 231.

BABR. VI.

Ἀλιεύς θαλάσσης πᾶσαν ἡόνα ξύων
λεπτῷ τε καλᾷφ τὸν γλυκύν βίον σώζων
μικρὸν ποτ' ἰχθὺν ὀρμίνης ἀφ' ἱππείης
ἤγρευσεν, οὐ τῶν εἰς τάγηνον ὠραίῳν.
ὁ δ' αὐτὸν οὕτως ἰκέτευν ἀσπαίρων
'τί σοι τὸ κέρδος, ἢ τίν' ὄνον εὐρήσεις;
οὐκ εἰμὶ γὰρ τέλειος, ἀλλὰ με πρῶην
πρὸς τῇδε πέτρῃ φυκὶς ἔπτυσ' ἡ μήτηρ.

νῦν οὖν ἄφες με, μὴ μάτην μ' ἀποκτείνης.
 ἐπὶν δὲ πλησθεὶς φνυκίων θαλασσαιῶν
 μέγας γένωμαι, πλουσίοις πρέπων δειπνοῖς,
 τότ' ἐνθάδ' ἐλθὼν ὑπερόν με συλλήψῃ.
 τοιαῦτα μύζων ἰκέτενε κάσπαίρων,
 ἀλλ' οὐκ ἐμέλλε τὸν γέροντα θωπεύσειν.
 ἔφη δὲ πείρων αὐτὸν ὀξέῃ σχοίνῳ
 'ὅ μὴ τὰ μικρά, πλὴν βέβαια, τηρήσας
 μάταιός ἐστιν ἦν ἄδῃα θηρεύῃ.'

This fable has its double in another of the Aesopian collection 231 Halm. There a dog lying asleep in front of a house, and on the point of being eaten by a wolf, begs for mercy, on the plea that whereas at present he is thin and lean, he will soon get fatter with the good things at his master's wedding. The wolf spares him, and after a few days returns and finds the dog sleeping on the top of the house. He reminds him of his promise; and the dog taunts him with his folly in believing he can be simple enough to sleep again in front of the house after his former danger. Cf. Otto Crusius de Babrii aetate p. 204.

The Bodleian Paraphrast does not include Babr. vi.

1. *praedam* might be the bait, as it seems to be in Ovid Hal. 34, 5 *Atque ubi praedam Pendentem saetis avidus rapit* (*Polyxus*). But the words of Babrius μικρόν ποτ' ἰχθὺν ὀρμῆς ἀφ' ἡπείης "ἡγγενσεν point to the other sense of prey taken by the fisher, cf. 15 and Auson. Mosell. 254 *Nec mora et excussam stridenti urbere praedam, Dexter in obliquum raptat puer*, where it is used of a fish which has just taken the hook. So Ovid Met. xiii. 936. From the same point of view the fisherman is called *praedo* Auson. Mosell. 282. *saeta*, 'a horse-hair line.' Ovid Hal. 35, Mart. i. 55. 9, x. 30. 16, Auson. Mosell. 253 *crispoque tremori Vibrantis saetae nutans consentit harundo*. 2. *Exigui*. Babrius is equally indefinite: the prose version has *μαυνίδα*, 'a sprat.' As early as the Odyssey (xii. 252) the fisherman is described ἰχθύσι τοῖς ὅλ' ἰγοῖσι δόλον κατὰ εἶδατα βάλλων.

3. *superas ad auras*, where it could not breathe. Auson. Mosell. 261 *Quoique sub amne suo mansit vigor, aere nostro Segnis anhelatis uitam consumit in auris*. 265 *haustas sed hiatibus auras Reddit mortiferos expirans branchia flatus*. *captum perduxit*. Lucian Piscator 48 ἔψανσεν, εἴληπται, ἀνασπάζωμεν. 49 κατέπιεν ἔχεται ἀνεσπάζθω. 50 ἔχανεν εἴληπται ἀνιμήθω.

4. *auido*. Ovid Hal. 35 *praedam Pendentem saetis avidus rapit*. *fixum vulnus tulit*, 'the fish had been pierced with a wound.' *Figere vulnus* is found in Mart. i. 60. 4 of a lion biting bullocks; *f. mortem* in Seneca Herc. Oet. 519 of an arrow piercing mortally. It is in this latter sense it is used here; the wound is pierced, i. e. made by the piercing of the hook. *ab ore*, 'from,' i. e. 'through the mouth' as in Ovid Her. vi. 82 *Non expectato vulnus ab hoste tulit*. *tulit*, sc. *piscis*, a change of subject.

5. *lacrimis*, a grotesque touch all Avianus' own. 6. *quanta*, 'how small.' Hor. S. ii. 4. 81 *Vilibus in scopis, in mappis, in scobe quantus Consistit sumptus*, where A. Palmer quotes Prop. iv. 6. 65 *Di melius! quantus mulier foret una triumpbus*. *dona*, Lachmann for *damma* of MSS. The line of Babrius is cited by Suidas τί σοι τὸ κέρδος; ἢ τίν' ὄνον εὐρήσεις; for the last word of which the Athoan codex substitutes ἢ πόσον με πωλήσεις; Either seems to require *dona*, as *damma* can hardly mean 'costs,' and so 'damage' or 'price.'

Wopkens' view that *ex nostro corpore* = 'from the loss of my body,' i. e. by giving me up and restoring me to freedom, is harsh, but not impossible.

7. *Nunc*, 'as it is.' Catull. xxi. 10 *Nunc ipsum id doleo, quod esurire Mellitus puer et sitire discet*. The Brit. Mus. codex B has *Hanc*, possibly a mistake for *Hunc*. 'Such as you see me here my mother bore me under rocky caverns,' i. e. in contradistinction from the full-grown

fish it would afterwards become. This certainly agrees well with Babrius' οὐκ εἰμὶ γὰρ τέλειος, ἀλλὰ με πρῶην Πρὸς τῇδε πέτρῃ φυκίς ἔπτυσ' ἡ μήτηρ.

saxosis. Lucian Piscator 48 εἰληγαὶ λιχνεύων περὶ τὰς πέτρας, ἐνθα λήσειν ἡλπισας ὑποδεδυκώς (*sub antris*). In his *Halieutica* Ovid gives rules for fishing in rocky, sandy or open waters (85 sqq.), distinguishing the kinds of fish which haunt each. Fish that haunt rocky water were called *saxatiles*. Colum. viii. 16. 8 *Optime saxosum mare nominis sui pisces nutrit, qui scilicet, quod in petris stabulentur, saxatiles dicti sunt, ut merulae turdique nec minus melanuri.*

8. Fudit, 'spawned,' Babrius' ἔπτυσ'. **9.**

tuis mensis, 'for your table.' Symm. Ep. i. 14 *In tuis mensis saepe uersatus . . . numquam hoc genus piscium deprehendi* in a letter to Ausonius praising his description of the fish in his *Mosella*. The plural probably expresses the general idea of dining; the dinner recurs and the dining-table is renewed. Or, as A. Palmer suggests on Hor. S. ii. 2. 122, several tables were used, and hence the plural.

11. Protinus softens down to a minimum the interval which must elapse before the young fish can grow big and fat. 'A moment and I shall have gorged on the waters of the vasty deep and be returning of my own accord all the fatter to your rod.' **depastus,** deponent, as in Claud. de Sext. Cons. Honorii 239 *frondesque licet depastus amaras.*

caerula. Canneg. quotes Auson. Epist. iii. 13 *Remipedes (ducks) lato populantes caerula rostro.*

12. Pinguior. Babrius' ἐπὶν δὲ πλησθεὶς φυκίων θαλασσιῶν Μέγας γένωμαι. Cf. Fab. Aesop. 231 *καὶ γὰρ τηκεῖα πολλὰ φαγὼν πιμελέστερος γενήσομαι.* **sponte,** an exaggeration as absurd as the springing tears of the fish in 3. The word is used with similar laxity in XII. 6 where the earth turned up by the plough is said *sponte dedisse.*

recurro, pres. for future, a use as old as Ennius. Macrob. S. vi. 1. 15 *Non pol homo quisquam faciet impune animatus Hoc nisi tu, nam mi calido das sanguine poenas.* Roby L. Grammar 1461 cites Caesar B. C. iii. 94 *Tuimini castra et defendite diligenter si quid durius acciderit: ego reliquas portas circumeo et castrorum praesidia confirmo.* In the Greek Acta S. Christophori edited by Usener (1886 Bonn) it occurs several times: p. 61 *εἰ δὲ μή, ἡμεῖς ἀπελθόντες λέγομεν τῷ βασιλεῖ ὅτι οὐχ εἵρομεν αὐτόν.* p. 64 *εἰς τὸ πρόσωπόν μου βλέπε καὶ μανθάνεις τὸ ἔθνος μου. Δέκιος εἶπεν* "Ακουσόν μου, ῥέπρεβε, καὶ θῦσον τοῖς θεοῖς, καὶ γράφω τοῖς πᾶσιν, ἵνα ἱερέα σε καταστήσω.

13. nefas (esse) referens, 'saying it was a crime.' **14.** All MSS *casibus* which Fröhner changes to *cassibus*. I follow the learned editor in holding this to be true; and it is recommended by its simplicity. Yet *Av. may* mean merely that accidents are variable and difficult to count upon or manage, 'intractable,' as Seneca speaks Epist. 101. 9 of *uarietas mobilitasque casuum*. Withof paraphrases 'uices uocat difficiles quod sint periculosae et incertae, quibus difficulter aliquis possit confidere quarumque exitum nemo sibi facile polliceatur.' Ammianus Marcellinus xxv. 8. 4 *discrimine per difficiles casus extracti uses diff. casus* to mean 'arduous casualties'; and again xxxi. 15. 7 *reputantes difficiles Martis euentus.*

15. miserum, 'a wretched folly': as we say *pitiable*. Iahn on Pers. iii. 15 *Miser de eo qui praua stultitia laborat, ut 66, 107, v. 65 (?)*; Graecis *τάλας* e.g. Arrian diss. iii. 2. 9, 16. [Sittl compares IX. 22 and Greek *δυστυχίς* e.g. in Soph. O. C. 800, where however Jebb explains of Creon's failure to win Oedipus.] **amittere,** 'let go,' 'allow to escape.' Plaut. Mil. ii. 5. 47 *Manibus amisisti praedam.*

16. Stultius, 'yet more foolish.' **russum,** with *sequi*, 'to pursue again,' 'make a fresh pursuit of.' **futura,** 'in the uncertain future.' Fab. Aesop. 28 *ἀλλ' ἔγωγε εὐθὲς τατος ἂν εἶην, εἰ τὸ πᾶρον κέρδος ἀφείς ἀθλον ἐλπίδα διώκοιμι.*

XXI.

BABR. LXXXVIII.

Κορυδαλλὸς ἦν τις ἐν χλὼ νεοσσεύων,
 [ὁ τῷ χαραδριῷ πρὸς τὸν ὄρθρον ἀντάδων]
 καὶ παῖδας εἶχε ληϊὸν κόμη θρέψας,
 λοφῶντας ἤδη καὶ πτεροῖσιν ἀκμαίους.
 ὁ δὲ τῆς ἀρούρης δεσπότης ἐποπτεύων
 ὡς ξηρὸν εἶδε τὸ θέρος, εἶπε ‘νῦν ὦρῃ
 πάντας καλεῖν μοι τοὺς φίλους ἵν’ ἀμήσω.’
 καὶ τις δὲ κορυδοῦ τῶν λοφηφόρων παίδων
 ἤκουσεν αὐτοῦ τῷ τε πατρὶ μηνύει,
 σκοπεῖν κελεύων ποῦ σφέας μεταστήσει.
 ὁ δ’ εἶπεν ‘οὐπω καιρὸς — υ — — —
 ὅς γὰρ φίλοις πέποιθεν οὐκ ἄγαν σπεύδει.’
 ὡς δ’ αὖτις ἦλθεν, ἡλίου δ’ ὑπ’ ἀκτίνων
 ἤδη ῥέοντα τὸν στάχυν θεωρήσας
 μισθὸν μὲν ἀμητῆρσιν αὔριον δώσειν
 μισθὸν δὲ φησι ὀρυγματηφόροις δώσειν,
 κορυδαλλὸς εἶπε παισὶ νηπίοις ‘ὦρῃ
 νῦν ἐστὶν ὄντως, παῖδες, ἀλλαχοῦ φεύγειν,
 ὅτ’ αὐτὸς αὐτῷ κοῦ φίλοισι πιστεύει.’

A. Gellius N. A. ii. 29 gives a version of this ‘apologue of the Phrygian Aesop’ in Latin, the language of which perhaps retains some of the words used by the poet Ennius in his translation into trochaic septenarii, of which Gellius quotes two lines (see below on 14). As it differs considerably from the Babrian version I give it entire from the new edition of Martin Hertz 1883 :

Auicula est parua, nomen est cassita. Habitat nidulaturque in segetibus, id ferme temporis, ut appetat messis pullis iam iam plumantibus. Ea cassita in sementibus forte connesserat tempestiuiores: propterea frumentis flauescens pulli etiam tunc inuolucres erant. Dum igitur ipsa iret cibum pullis quaesitum, monet eos, ut, si quid ibi rei nouae fieret dicere-turuc, animaduernerent idque uti sibi, ubi redisset, nuntiarent. Dominus postea segetum illarum filium adulescentem uocat, et ‘uidesne’ inquit ‘haec ematuruisse et manus iam postulare? idcirco die crastini, ubi primum diluculabit, fac amicos eas et roges, ueniant, operamque mutuam dent et messim hanc nobis adiuent.’ Haec ubi ille dixit, et discessit. Atque ubi redit cassita, pulli tremibundi, trepiduli circumstrepere orareque matrem, ut iam statim properet, inque alium locum sese asportet: ‘nam dominus,’ inquit, ‘misit qui amicos roget, uti luce oriente ueniant et metant.’ Mater iubet eos otioso animo esse: ‘si enim dominus’ inquit, ‘messim ad amicos reicit¹, crastino seges non metetur, neque necessum est, hodie uti uos auferam.’ ‘Die’ inquit ‘postero mater in pabulum uolat. Dominus, quos rogauerat, opperitur. Sol feruit et fit nihil; it dies, et amici nulli eunt. Tum ille rursum ad filium: “amici isti magnam partem” inquit, “cessatores sunt. Quin potius imus et cognatos adfinesque nostros oramus, ut assint cras temperi ad metendum?”’ Itidem hoc pulli pauefacti matri nuntiant. Mater hortatur, ut tum quoque sine metu ac sine cura

¹ Here we seem to have a relic of the Ennian original—

Crastino seges

Non metetur, neque necessumst hodie uti uos auferam.

sint, cognatos adfinesque nullos ferme tam esse obsequibiles ait, ut ad laborem capessendum nihil cunctentur et statim dicto oboediant: 'uos modo,' inquit, 'aduertite, si modo quid denuo dicetur.' Alia luce orta, auis in pastum profecta est. Cognati et adfines operam, quam dare rogati sunt, supersederunt. Ad postremum igitur dominus filio: 'ualeant,' inquit, 'amici cum propinquis. Afferes primo luci falces duas; unam egomet mihi et tu tibi capies alteram et frumentum nosmetipsi manibus nostris cras metemus.' Id ubi ex pullis dixisse dominum mater audiuit: 'tempus,' inquit, 'est cedendi et abeundi; fiet nunc dubio procul quod futurum dixit. In ipso enim iam uertitur cuius res est, non in alio unde petitur.' Atque ita cassita nidum migravit, seges a domino demessa est.

Crusius (de Babrii aetate p. 204) well observes that the Ennian version is superior to the Babrian in its dramatic grouping into three acts.

There is considerable difference of opinion as to the bird which figures as protagonist in the fable. Babrius makes it a lark¹, and describes its young as crested. Gellius calls it *cassita*, a word seemingly ἀπ. εἰρημ. but identified rightly it would seem with *galerita*, which Pliny, H. N. xi. 121 *In capite paucis animalium nec nisi uolucris apices . . . praeterea paruae aui quae ab illo galerita² appellata quondam, postea Gallico uocabulo etiam legioni nomen dedit alaudae*, describes as a crested or tufted lark. The words of Pliny *paruae aui* coincide closely with Avianus' *Paruula ales*, and it might seem that this settled the question. But one of the earliest and most reliable MSS, the Paris C, prefixes to the fable the words DE LVSCINIA; and Isidorus xii. 7. 37 describes this bird in words which suit Babrius' ὁ τῷ χαραδριῷ πρὸς τὸν ὄρθρον ἀντῶδων exactly: *Luscinia aui inde nomen sumpsit, quia cantu suo significare solet surgentis exortum diei, quasi lucinia. Eadem et acredula*. Similarly the Balliol Glossary *Acredula luscinia aui modica*. Now this looks as if it might be the word disguised in the MSS as *credula* in 5; *acredula* is written *credula* in Reyfferscheid's Brussels MS of the Carmen de Philomela 15 *Vere calente nouos componit acredula cantus, Matutinali tempore rurirulans³*; and if so we may perhaps suppose that in Avianus' time the word *luscinia* or *acredula* was no longer identified with the nightingale (*philomela*, see de Philom. 45), but meant a bird which sang at day-break and heralded morning.

1. *mandauerat*, 'had consigned.' Ovid Her. v. 215 *Quid harenae semina mandas?* The word is very common in Claudian. 2. It is not easy to pronounce whether *caespites* is the ground on which the corn-crop rises, or the lower part of the stalk, which, as near the root and close to the ground, would remain green after the upper part, including the ear, was ripe and yellow (*flaua*). In the former case *caespites* would be a local ablative 'rose on the green soil'; in the latter an abl. of circumstance 'the yellow corn-crop rose erect with a green root-stem.' The question is not decided by Babrius, for ἐν χλόῃ νεοσσέων might as easily mean in the green corn, as in the green grass. *Caespes* is perpetually used in Ennodius (A. D. 473-521) of the young blade just risen from the root, as the passages cited in Hartel's Index prove. Dict. viii. p. 448 H. *Novellum caespitem fotu quo cuncta fructificare soles adtolle*. ix. p. 453 *Disce iam nunc uerborum luxuriam artis falce truncare, ut nouellus caespes sub ferri disciplina proficiat*. xiii. p.

¹ The Vatican codex has in 1 χαραδριός and in 2 ὁ τῷ κορυθαλλῷ πρὸς τὸν ὄρθρον ἀντῶδων; but erroneously, as not only metre, but the subsequent mention of the lark in 8, 17 show. Besides the χαραδριός was a water-bird. Aristoph. Av. 1141 οἱ χαραδριοὶ καὶ τάλλα ποτάμι' ὄρνεα.

² This must be the *galeritis*, quod in capite habet plumam elatam of Varro L. L. v. 76, cf. Seren. Sammon. 575 *Mande galeritam uolucrum quam nomine dicunt*.

³ Cf. our 'ritooralooral.'

466 *Habeat caespes radici obsecundans poma quae tribuat.* Av. himself in XVI. 7 applies the word to the lower extremity of a reed, from which the stalks rise: and so Vergil G. iv. 273. The difficulty is perhaps due to the same straining after antithetic effect which is seen in Merobaudes' *nigro candentes aethere terras*, of snowy ground under a dark sky (v. 2 of the hexameter fragment on Aetius' victories).

3. *fragili culmo*, abl. after *decerpere*, as in Met. v. 536.

5. *Sed* as in XXII. 9 introduces a new stage in the narrative. 'But, you must know.' If it has any adversative force, it is in relation to the clause commencing at 7, as if the construction were contracted from *Sed—nam uox turbauit nidos—bos mater uertit d. inplumes nidos*, 'unfledged nestlings.' Verg. G. iv. 512 of a nightingale's nest robbed by a countryman, *fetus, quos durus arator Obscruans nido inplumis detrahit.* As here *nidos*, Vergil Aen. xii. 475 *Pabula parua legens nidisque loquacibus escas.* *credula* MSS is either *acredula*, in which case Av. apostrophises the bird, see my note on Cat. liv. 2 or an epithet agreeing with *uox* possibly *sedula*, which is found in a Brit. Mus. MS (*b*) and would well suit the business-like diligence of the farmer (*sedulus agricola* Plin. H. N. xvii. 101).

6. *Suasit et e* is my conj. for *Suaserat et* for which *X* gives *Suaserat e*. The preposition seems absolutely required, though *fugere* is sometimes constructed with the simple abl. See on Cat. xxxvii. 11. *continuare fugam*, 'to take to flight without a moment's delay.' Sen. de Ira ii. 36. 5 *Multi continuauerunt irae furorem*, 'have carried on their anger into madness,' 'passed immediately from anger into madness.' Pacat. Paneg. xxxix *Exercitus spatio lucis unius Illyrico continuauit Aquileiam*, 'marched from Illyricum to Aquileia without stopping.' *continuare accelerare* is a gloss in the Treves MS.

7. *Cautior*, 'more wary than her young.'

8. 'Why, what good will come of strangers' help?'

9. *operam mandauit.* Stat. Theb. ix. 168 *Miserum sociis opus et sua mandat Proelia.* x. 81 *Orbis accingi solitis iubet Irin et omne Mandat opus.* Sen. Controv. xvi. 1 Bursian *Nec satis memineram tale ministerium mihi pater an nouerca mandasset.* Merobaudes Paneg. Actii 98 Nieb. *Non proelia mandat, Sed gerat*, 'not commit to others, but conduct himself,' a good illustration of our fable.

10. *inde*, all the safer in consequence. See on VII. 18.

12. *ueram*, the true hand of the master, not the false hands of the recusant friends. *saeuam*, the reading of *O* and some of Cannegieter's MSS, points I think rather to *seram* than *seruam*. But it is in every way weaker than *ueram*.

13. *o miseri*, compassionately, in reference to their enforced migration.

14. *de propriis uiribus.* Babr. $\delta\tau'$ αὐτὸς αὐτῶ καὶ φίλοις πιστεύει. It is remarkable that this fable has no epimythion or moral. Gellius has preserved the Ennian epimythion: *Hoc erit tibi argumentum semper in promptu situm. Ne quid exspectes amicos quod tute agere possies.* There was a rustic proverb, *Frons occipitio prior*, 'things go better in the master's presence than behind his back,' Cato R. R. 4, Plin. H. N. xviii. 31.

XXII.

This fable is not in our Babrius nor in any of Halm's prose versions.

1. *ambiguas*, 'uncertain,' and which he therefore wished to ascertain in advance (*praediscere*) to guide him in answering their prayers. *praediscere*, infin. of purpose after *misit*, 'sent Phoebus to learn.' Common from the earliest Latin to the latest, especially in Plautus, Terence, Lucretius (Roby) and writers that approach the language of common life; not unfrequent in Augustan and post-Augustan poetry. Plaut. Pseud. ii. 2. 47 *Reddere hoc, non perdere erus me misit.* Curc. i. 3. 50 *Parasitum misi nudius-*

quartus Gariam Petere argentum. Cas. iii. 5. 48 *Ego hac missa sum ludere.* Ter. Eun. iii. 3. 22 *Misit porro orare.* Prop. ii. 16. 17 *Semper in Oceanum mittit me quaerere gemmas.* Ovid Her. i. 39 *Te quaerere misso.* Stat. Ach. i. 209 *Laxantem Aegaeona nexus Missa sequi.* Apul. M. iii. 13 *Quod alterius rei causa facere missa sum.* Rutil. Namat. i. 210 *Missus Romani discere iura fori.* Maxim. El. v. 1. 2 *Missus ad Eoas legati munere partes Tranquillum cunctis nectere pacis opus.* Ennod. C. ii. 109. 11 *Mitteris ad laicum locupletem pascere parua.* (Heinsius on Ovid Met. v. 660, cf. Hildebrand on Apul. M. v. 31, Roby L. G. 1116, 1362, W. Wagner on Trin. iv. 3. 8, Sonnenschein on Most. i. 1. 64, Hartel Index to Ennodius, p. 676).

3. *diuersis*, 'imploping the gods' help for opposite vows.' *uotis* is better explained as dative if *numina*, the reading of the best MSS, is kept. It seems doubtful whether *poscere numen* can mean 'to beseech a god,' though Conington on Aen. i. 666 *Ad te confugio et supplex tua numina posco* appears to favour that view. Even in so late a poet as Claudian, Rapt. Pros. i. 66 *Posce Iouem, dabitur coniunx*, a second accusative of the thing asked for is easily supplied from the accompanying clause *dabitur coniunx*. Two of my Bodleian MSS have *munera* which is certainly easier, and may be right, as *numen munus* are constantly confused.

4. *liuidus*, 'jealous,' for *inuidus* of MSS is Withof's excellent conj. accepted by Lachm. Mamertinus Paneg. Iuliani xv *Si quis hoc liuidus iactitat, ipso tempore refutatur.* Seren. Samm. 1054 *Vel quicumque tuo carpetur liuidus auctu.*

5. If *His quoque se* is read, *quoque* merely carries on the story as in XVIII. 5, 'And so to them.' I have preferred to follow the S. Gallen fragm. *His sese.* *medium*, as mediator. Verg. Aen. vii. 536 *Dum paci medium se offert* (Optulit).

6. I have followed the suggestion of my Bodleian X, which has *precibus confiteretur* written by the first hand, with the reading of the other MSS *ut peteretur* superscribed. If I mistake not, I have cleared up the difficulty by my conj. *precibus cum peteretur*, ait, *Praestant di facilis*, 'when he was assailed by their prayers, replied, The gods are kind and grant fulfilment.' Lachmann's *et 'precibus Iuppiter aecus' ait 'Praestandi facilis'* though at first sight brilliant, does not seem to me right. It is not in Av.'s manner to accumulate two adjectives both predicates without a verb expressed: and *Praestandi facilis* is a construction more in the style of Prudentius.

7. *Praestant.* Ovid F. iv. 149 *Vt tegat hoc celetique viros Fortuna uirilis Praestat et hoc paruo ture rogata facit.* *quae namque* seems preferable to *nam quaeque*, although the use of *quisque* for *quicumque* in writers of this period and in the Digest is indubitable (Dräger i. 84). Even Symmachus has it Ep. i. 58 *quisque bonae frugis est = quicumque*, and cf. Wölfflin *Gemination im Lateinischen* p. 450.

8. *congeminata*, 'doubled,' or rather 'dupled.' Apul. de Dogm. Plat. ix *Substantiam mentis huius numeris et modis confici congeminationis ac multiplicatis.*

9. *longa*, 'far-reaching.' Somewhat similar is Catullus' *longa poena* xl. 8. *iecur*, which Horace makes the seat of love, is here the seat of cupidity. Cannegieter aptly quotes Claud. de iv Cons. Honorii 248 *At sibi cuncta petens, nil conlatura Cupido, In icur et tractus imos compulsa recessit.* *nequeat* MSS, justifiably, as *eupido* suggests the subject *eupidus*. 'But since far-reaching greed cannot be contented, he (i. e. the covetous man) put off his vow.'

10. *Distulit*, 'Put off (realizing) the prayer which, when addressed to the gods, brought only new loss,' i. e. which ultimately involved the loss of both his eyes. Lachmann's *dona* is simpler and very probable; *in noua dona* would mean the additional bounty which the gods would have to pay to the second petitioner, viz. twice as much as the first had received. *admotas preces*, always in the sense of *addressing* a prayer. Ovid Met. vi. 689 *Admouique preces quarum me dedecet usus?* Pont. iii. 7. 36 *Quas admorint non ualuisse preces* (quoted by Schenkl). Curt. v. 10. 14 *Preces deinde suppliciter admotae*

Dareum . . . flere coegerunt. noua, of which he had no experience before. The word is in opposition to the expected *gain*. 11. 'Not doubting that his hopes would rise by what the other wished.' *confidens*, followed by pres. infin. as in Caesar B. G. ii. 30 *Quibusnam manibus tanti oneris turrim in muro sese collocare confiderent?* which is nearly the same as B. C. ii. 31 *Qua fiducia et opere et natura loci munitissima castra expugnari posse confidimus?* So *fretus* in the hexameters inscribed on the basis of the Obelisk dug up in the Circus Maximus and erected by Pope Sixtus V in front of the Lateran Basilica, v. 10 in Castalio's edition (Var. Lect. p. 44, ed. Rom. 1594) *AT. DOMINVS. MVNDI. CONSTANTIVS. OMNIA. FRETVS. CEDERE. VIRTVTI.* 13. *Ille*, 'the other,' the *inuidus*. *captantem*, 'grasping' at the reward that was meant for himself: for the jealous man would in the natural course of things get twice the amount of the covetous man's desire. He was *bidding* for something he could not be sure of. 14. *Supplicium*, 'to be mulcted in his own body.' *ouans*, 'triumphant' in the opportunity of turning the tables on the other, and making him *lose* twice as much as himself. 15. 'He asked to live with one eye put out, on condition the other should double the punishment and lose both.' *extinctus lumine uno*, a variation on the ordinary construction, *lumen extinctum* which Ovid has Met. i. 721 of an eye put out. *sic* for *ut* of MSS seems to satisfy metre and give more point to v. 16. *Orientius* i. 311 *Sic miseros uindex semper populabitur ignis, Vi semper seruet pabula laeta sibi.* *degeret* is perhaps an error for *degat ut*, though there is something harsh in the sound of the repeated *ut* in the next v. In a writer so late as Av. a change from historic present (*petit*) to imperf. and then back again to present is not very surprising. Even *Propercius* v. 5. 11, 12 has *Quippe et Collinas ad fossam mouerit herbas, Stantia currenti diluerentur aqua.* 16. *hoc*, 'this amount,' viz. of one eye. 17. *sapiens*, 'taught wisdom' (Canneg.). 18. *Inuidiae malum*, 'the curse of jealousy,' i. e. what an accursed thing jealousy was. So *Claudian* Epig. 40 *Esuriens pauper telis incendor amoris Inter utrumque malum deligo pauperiem*, 'the curse of Poverty, the curse of Love.' *Fab. Perottin.* ix. 11 *Fassa est naturae malum*, the hen's irresistible tendency to scratch up earth. The opposite *bonum* 'blessing' in *Symm. Ep. i. 59 Amicitiae bonum.* *ipse*, 'himself' announced, as he had himself witnessed. 19. *prouentis iniquis.* *Non.* 521 *Prouentum etiam malarum rerum dici ueteres uoluerunt.* *Lucilius* lib. xxvi *dein* (l. *deinde*) *quae adeo male me accipiunt decimae et proueniunt male.* The masc. *prouentus* is common, especially in such combinations as *prosperiores prouentum*, *lucrosum prosperumque prouentum* (*Apul.* xi. 20, iv. 27, see *Hildebrand* on x. 26): the neuter *prouentum* is rather rare. Here *iniquis* determines the character of *prouentis*, 'luckless issues' = 'miscarriages,' 'disappointments.' 20. 'In its exultation is unhappy enough to long for its own harm.'

XXIII.

BABR. XXX.

Γλύψας ἐπώλει λυγδῶν τις Ἑρμείην.
 τὸν δ' ἠγόραζον ἄνδρες, ὃς μὲν εἰς στήλην
 (υἷος γὰρ αὐτῷ προσφάτως ἐτεθνήκει).
 ὃ δὲ χειροτέχνης ὡς θεὸν καθιδρύσων.
 ἦν δ' ὄψε, χῶ λιθουργὸς οὐκ ἐπεπράκει,
 συνθέμενος αὐτοῖς εἰς τὸν ὄρθρον αὐτὸν δείξειν
 ἐλθοῦσιν. ὃ δὲ λιθουργὸς εἶδεν ὑπνώσας
 αὐτὸν τὸν Ἑρμῆν ἐν πύλαις ὀνειρεῖαις
 'εἶεν' λέγοντα 'τάμα νῦν ταλαντεύη'
 ἐν γὰρ με, νεκρὸν ἢ θεόν, σὺ ποιήσεις.'

This fable forms a curious contrast to the proverb *Non ex omni ligno debet Mercurius exsculpi* Apul. de Magia xliii; perhaps, pointing to a time when the worship of images was in growing disrepute, as indeed it was forbidden by Christianity.

There is no prose version of this fable; but the last verse of it recurs in another and less known fable 55 Halm. There a man wishing to test the Delphian oracle hides a young sparrow in his robe and asks 'is the thing I have in my hands alive or dead?' intending to kill the sparrow, if the oracle answered 'alive,' and expose it to view, if the answer were 'dead.' Then the god, detecting his malicious purpose, replies: 'Have done. It is for yourself to determine whether the thing is living or dead' (*ἐν σοὶ γὰρ ἔστι, τοῦτο δ' ἔχεις ἢ νεκρὸν εἶναι ἢ ἐμψυχον*).

This is, I think, the most difficult of the Avianian collection, if indeed it is by Avianus. It is also one of the least finished in point of diction, e.g. 2 *fecerat expositum esse*, 3, 4 the awkward interlacing of clauses, 6-10 the extreme obscurity of the language, which induced Lachmann to doubt the genuineness of 8, 9, and led Bährens to one of his most infelicitous attempts at restoration: lastly, the difficulty of connecting the epimythion 13, 14 with the fable.

1. *referens*, all MSS rightly, whether the word means 'representing,' 'modelling,' a sense of which I have found no exact example, for *referre uultum, ora, parentem* etc., are only approximately similar, or, as is more likely, 'conveying from the marble-block the new form of a Bacchus,' 'converting a marble-block into a handsome Bacchus.' The idea of change which is here assigned to *referre* seems to exist elsewhere e.g. Pacat. Paneg. xxix *Cum damnatorum frena tractassent, pollutas poenali manus contactu ad sacra referebant*, i. e. transferred.

2. 'Had put up the god for sale.' A most awkward circumlocution for *exposuerat*. Cic. de Off. iii. 12. 51 *Ad ueni exposui uendo meum non pluris quam ceteri*. Mart. ix. 59. 8 *Expositumque alte pingue poposcit ebur*. *Expositum fecerat esse*, i. e. *fecerat expositum esse*. *Facio*, followed by the present infin. is shown by Dräger ii. p. 393 to be common in late Latin, but he quotes no instance of the perfect.

Thielmann however (Archiv für Latein. Lexicographie iii. p. 178) shows that the perfect infin. after *facere* is found, though much more rarely, in good writers. Verg. Aen. viii. 630 *Fecerat ... Procubuisse lupam*. Ovid Met. vi. 75 *Fecit ... stare ... ferire ... exiluisse*. xiii. 69 *Facit ... dare ... cecidisse ... ferri ... cremari ... exire ... ducere*.

3. *Nobilis*. Such men would be likely to have elaborate funeral monuments (Canneg.). *funesta in sede with compositurus erat*. The tomb is called *sedes* as the place where the body rests. Hence in inscriptions it is commonly i. q. *sepulchrum*. Auson. Prof. xii. 6 Schenkl *Esto placidus et quietis manibus sedem foue*. xxvii. 11 *Sedem sepulchri seruat inmotus cinis*. Epitaph. Heroum xxiv. 1 *Hic Priami non est tumulus, nec condor in illa Sede*. (Hildebrand on Apul. M. iv. 18.)

4. *Mercari cupiens* is not only out of its place, but awkward in itself as an expression. The writer, perhaps not Avianus, meant *mercari uoluit ut componeret in s. sepulchri*, which would otherwise be *mercari uoluit compositurus*. The form of the fut. participle seems to have suggested *erat* and the change to *Mercari cupiens* followed. The declining sense of Latin syntax is particularly perceptible in the use of the pres. participle. Thus in 1 *referens* = *qui rettulerat*.

compositurus, 'intended to arrange.' 5. The sentence is loosely attached to v. 4. Formally *ut* seems determined by *compositurus*, but the meaning is not so much that the man intended to arrange the statue with a view of making an offering of it to some temple, as that he wished to purchase it with that purpose. *adoratis*, most MSS, perhaps rightly. Verg. Aen. iii. 84 *Templa dei saxo uenerabar structa uetusto*. Inscript. ap. Muratori iii. p. 1638, quoted by van Goens de Cepotaphiis

p. 107 QVOD. CREDIS. TEMPLVM. QVOD. FORTE. VIATOR. ADORAS. POMPTIL-LAE. CINERES. OSSAQVE. PARVA. TEGIT. Rutilius Namatianus, addressing Rome, says, i. 50 *Non procul a caelo per tua templa sumus.* Apul. de Magia lvi *Si fanum aliquod praetereat, nefas habet adorandi gratia manum labris admovere.* numina, of a single god, as in Verg. Aen. i. 666. See Dräger i. p. 7. [My conj. *Alter ut auratis inferret* might be defended by Ovid's words F. i. 77 *Flamma nitore suo templorum uerberat aurum.*] 6. He had made a vow to place an image in a temple. Redderet, correla-tive to debita, 'pay the debt of a vow.' 7. ait, the statue. 'It is for you now to make a two-fold forecast of the future of your wares, when two unequal offers put a price upon your gift; and to forecast, it may be, consigning me to the dead, it may be, if you prefer, to the gods; perhaps converting me into an ornament on a tomb, perhaps into a divinity.' omen, if the fable has come down to us entire here = 'forecast,' i. e. little beyond a mere balancing of two possibilities still equally uncer-tain. Possibly a sense somewhat like this is to be found in And. i. 2. 29 *Ea lege atque omine*, 'on these terms and with this forecast of the future.' But the Babrian version makes it probable that one or perhaps more distichs have been lost, in which the god appeared in a dream to the maker of the statue, and then spoke vv. 7-12. The St. Gallen Glossary recently edited by Prof. M. Warren, has *omen quod homo somniatur, aus-picium, auguria maiora.* Then Nunc instead of referring to Cum spes, etc., will mean 'after my thus appearing to you in a dream.' 8. spes, here of opposite 'bids.' dispar with spes rather than with pretium. 9. Et MSS. The construction is *facies omen de mercibus et (seu) malis me defunctis seu diuis tradere.* From seu malis another seu is to be supplied to the former clause. A second, but harsher, pos-sibility would be to supply trades out of seu malis tradere. 10. seu uelis is too favorite a commonplace to be changed arbitrarily into seu posuisse (Withof), or siue locasse (Fröhner). Veget. i. 4 *Siue equitem siue peditem sagittarium uelis imbuiere siue scutatam.* 11. sacri for facti (fati) of MSS seems more probable than Bacchi, which is found in the Paraphrast. Indeed one of the earliest MSS, Fröhner's P, has sati, and the change of f and s is one of the commonest. Moreover the Treves MS glosses the words *magni reuerentia fati by honor diuini cultus.* By sacri I understand a religious observance, here the cultus of Bacchus 'in your disposal lies the respect paid to a solemn act of religion.' Bährens' fani hardly accounts for the variants facti fati sati. 12 eadem. The synzesis of ea, eo, eas, eos, in the cases of idem is proved by Ramsay (Latin Prosody p. 122) for Lucretius, Vergil, Propertius, but it does not seem to occur in Ausonius, Claudian, or Prudentius. funera nostra, 'my death-warrant'; to consign me to a tomb. The erection of statues is constantly mentioned in Inscriptions in connexion with sepulchral monuments. C. I. L. iv. 1130 *Locum sepulturae statuam ponendam.* 1286 *Locum sepulturae impen-sam funeris clupeum statuam pedestrem.* Av. is very far from the happy con-ciseness of his original ἐν γὰρ με, νεκρὸν ἢ θεόν, σὺ ποιήσεις. 13, 14. This epimythion is quite on a par in its obscurity with the rest of the fable. The best MSS agree in praestare, not prodesse, and as the fable turns on the doubts of a seller, it seems probable that the word is used in its tech-nical meaning of securing a buyer against loss. Cic. de Off. iii. 16. 65 *Ac de iure quidem praediorum sanctum apud nos est iure ciuili, ut in iis uendendis uitia dicerentur, quae nota essent uenditori. Nam cum ex duodecim tabulis satis esset ea praestari* ('should be made good,' i. e. the buyer should be secured against loss, Holden ad loc.) *quae essent lingua nuncupata, quae qui infitatus esset, dupli poenam subiret, a iuris consultis etiam reticentiae poena est constituta. Quidquid enim esset in praedio uitii, id statuerunt, si uenditor sciret, nisi nomina-tim dictum esset, praestari oportere.* Cf. Roby on Justinian p. 156, where the

legal uses of *praestare* are classified. If this is the sense of *praestare*, it fixes that of *nocuisse*, to be injuring a buyer by selling something without mentioning its defects or the liabilities which make it less valuable. The point of the fable, on this view, lies in the absolute control which the seller has over the thing sold: he can make a god of his article or condemn it to the service of the tomb at pleasure. The moral of which is that vendors would do well to utilize their opportunity and turn their goods to the best advantage. Yet it is also possible that the writer of the distich may mean 'I address this fable to those who have it in their power to be generous or to injure indifferently. Let them weigh well beforehand which they intend to do, and what will come of either line.' This is simpler; but *praestare*, though frequently used of giving a bounty (Mart. v. 52. 1 *Quae mihi praestiteris memini, semperque tenebo, 3 tua dona, 7 quamvis ingentia dona*) is in that meaning almost necessarily followed by an accusative expressed or implied. 14. An... seu. Auson. Epitaph. 31. 5 Schenkl *Nec quisquam Marius seu Marcius anne Metellus Hic iaceat, certis nouerit indicis.* *nocuisse* after *uelit* is quite regular. Dräger, who reviews the instances i. 230, 231, says no case of this so-called aoristic infin. is found in Cicero, Caesar, Sallust, Tacitus. The combination of it with the *present* infin. (*praestare*) is probably due, partly to metre, partly to the fact that in the legal sense found in this passage *praesto, praestare* not *praestitui, praestitisse* is the almost invariable form.

XXIV.

Fab. Aesop. 63, 63^b Halm, 148 Kn.

FAB. AESOP. HALM 63.

Ποτὲ συνώδευσε λέων ἀνθρώπων. Ἐκαυχῶντο οὖν πρὸς ἀλλήλους τοῖς λόγοις. Εὗρον δὲ ἐν τῇ ὁδῷ πετρίνην στήλην ὁμοίαν ἀνδρὶ, ἐτέραν στήλην λέοντος συμπνίγουσαν. Καὶ ὁ ἀνθρώπος ὑποδείξας πρὸς αὐτήν, ταῦτα ἔφη· "Ἴδε πῶς ἔσμεν κρείττονες ὑμῶν πάντων, καὶ ῥωμαλέοι ὕπερ ἅπαν θηρίων." Ὑπολαβὼν δὲ ὁ λέων ἔφη· "Υφ' ὑμῶν εἰσιν οὕτω ταῦτα γινόμενα καὶ πραττόμενα· εἰ γὰρ ᾗδεσαν λέοντες γλύφειν λίθους, πολλοὺς ἂν εἶδες ὑποκάτω λέοντων."

Ὁ μῦθος δηλοῖ ὅτι πολλοὶ καυχώμενοι πειρώνονται ἐν λόγοις ἑαυτοὺς ἐπιφημιζειν, καίπερ μὴ ὄντες τοιοῦτοι.

2. *nobilis* with *Venator*, 'a huntsman of fame,' who might fairly contend with a lion of the finest breed. Cannegieter's lengthy citation of passages showing that the lion is often called *noble* or *generous* (XXXVII. 14 *nobile murmur*, Plin. H. N. viii. 50 *Illa nobilior animi significatio*, Ovid Trist. iii. 5. 33-6, Mart. i. 48. 4, Claud. de Malli Consul. 305, to which add Plin. viii. 48 *Animalis omnium generosissimi*. 50 *Generositas in periculis maxime deprehenditur*), cannot outweigh the counter-arguments of metre and Avianian usage. In the eleven instances where Av. uses *atque* there is not one in which it stands second word in the sentence; it invariably *begins* the sentence or clause to which it belongs; in nine of the eleven instances it is the first word of a pentameter. The rhythm is equally decisive in joining *nobilis* with the first half of the line, not the last. 3. *perpetuum*, 'lasting,' as the quarrel was of long-standing. 4. *continuo fronte*, for *continuo forte* of MSS seems justified as an archaism by the passages cited in Gell. xv. 9 from the comic writer Caecilius and M. Cato, in Festus p. 286 M. from Cato, in Nonius 204 from Titinius Pacuvius Cato Caecilius; as a technical word Forcellini quotes Vitruv. x. 17. 7 *Quod autem est ad axona quod appellatur frons transversarius*. Here it would be specially appropriate, as the continuous frontage of the tomb would give room for a sculptured group of some size. Auson. Parent. 2. 12 *Frontibus hoc scrip-*

tis et monumenta iubent. Epitaph. 21. 3, 4 *Nec satis est titulum saxo incidisse sepulchri. Insuper et frontem mole onerant statuæ.* Schenkl defends the MS reading, translating 'they came on the instant to a high tomb.' But the juxtaposition *continuo forte* is very weak, and the sense given to *continuo* not supported by Av.'s use of the word elsewhere. *sepulchra*, here of a single monument. Catull. lxiv. 368 *Alta Polyxenia mædæfient caede sepulchra.*

5. *docta manus*, 'an artist hand.' Stat. S. iii. 3. 200 *Te lucida saxa, Te similem doctæ referet mihi linea ceræ: Nunc ebur et fulvum uultus imitabitur aurum.* *flectentem colla*, 'bowing or drooping his neck submissively,' here used of the vanquished beast. So *flectere poplitem*, of a kneeler, Pacat. Paneg. xlii. More usually *flectere colla (equi)* is said of a rider managing his horse with bit or rein. Verg. Aen. i. 156, Ovid Pont. ii. 9. 58.

6. *Fecerat . . . procubuisse* from Vergil. Aen. viii. 630 *Fecerat et uiridi fetam Mauortis in antro Procubuisse lupam*, 'had represented lying prostrate.'

7, 8. MSS give *Scilicet affirmans (infirmans B) pictura teste superbum Se fieri?* Two readings seem to be suggested by this, according as *affirmans* or *infirmans* is adopted. (1) *Scilicet affirmans pictura teste superbum Te fieri?* 'Can you really assert, when there is a picture to give evidence, that you have a right to be elated? Why, it shows the lion dead.' (2) *S. infirmas p. t. s. Defieri?* 'I suppose, you deny, when there is a painting to prove it, that pride (lit. the proud one) may fail?' *Scilicet* is, I think, to be retained at all risks, as introducing with no need of further preliminaries an ironical question.

affirmans MSS for *affirmas* reverses the more usual substitution of *-as -es* for *-ans -ens*. If *infirmas* is read, cf. Rosc. Com. xv. 45 *testis fidem infirmare* which agrees very well with *pictura teste*. But there is some harshness in constructing *infirmare* with an infinitive. *superbum*. Lachm.'s conj. *supernum* is possible, though not a very good word in the sense required.

8. If *Defieri* is read, De Vit's Forcellini will supply parallels, e.g. Gell. xx. 8. 4 *Eadem autem ipsa, quæ crescente luna gliscunt, deficiente contra luna defunt* (of oysters losing flesh). *nam* I consider to be part of the hunter's speech. It might also be explained (less well) as a parenthetical remark by the poet.

9. *Ille*, 'the lion.' *graues*, probably 'downcast,' from shame. Thus Statius S. ii. 5. 14, 15 speaking of lions ashamed by the defeat of Domitian's *leo mansuetus* in the Amphitheatre says *Tunc cunctis cecidere iuba, puduitque relatum Aspicere et totas duxere in lumina frontes*. The words *graues oculi* are found elsewhere in various senses (1) of eyes heavy with sleep, Prop. ii. 29. 16, Val. Fl. iv. 18; (2) heavy with the approach of death, sinking, Verg. Aen. iv. 688 *Illa graues oculos conata attollere*. Stat. Theb. i. 546 *graues oculos languentiaque ora* of the cut off head of Medusa, and again v. 502 of a tired child falling asleep: xi. 558 *Cerno graues oculos atque ora natantia leto*; (3) with the heavy look of debauchery Cic. Cum Senatui Grat. Egit vi. 13; (4) seemingly = 'serious,' though the passage is disputed, Apul. vi. 15 *Nec Providentia bonæ graues oculos innocentis animæ latuit aerumna*. In the passage of Av. *graues* seems to be partly determined by *retorquens*; the eyes are turned heavily earthwards and only lifted from their position by an effort to the pictured counterfeit on the tomb. The Bodl. Paraphrase strangely has *κακείνος* (the lion) *εἶπεν ὑπομεδιάσας*. *inania* gives a slight notion of contempt for the unreality of the presentation, Ovid M. iii. 668 *Quem circa tigres simulacraque inania lyncum Pictarumque iacent fera corpora pantherarum*.

retorquens. Claud. Rapt. Pros. i. 191 *quoties oculos ad tecta retorsit*.

11. From Vergil Aen. i. 136 *Tantane uos generis tenuit fiducia uestri?* which same passage, as Castalio long ago remarked (Var. Lect. p. 75, ed. 1594) has been twice imitated by Claudian, Bell. Gild. 330, B. Get. 122.

generis uestri 'of your human origin': *uestri* of course includes mankind in general. 'Your origin as man.' 12. *si cupis*, see on VII. 16, and cf. the use of *pugnare* with an infin. in Cic.

Acad. ii. 21. 68 where see Reid. 13. *caperet*, 'admitted of,' 'were equal to.' So Cannegieter, quoting Claud. Laud. Stil. iii. 132 *Cuius nec spatium uisus, nec corda decorem, Nec laudem uox ulla capit.* *sollertia*, 'ingenuity,' 'natural cleverness.' Ian's Index to Pliny's N. H. shows that the word is constantly used by Pliny of the instinctive dexterity with which animals avoid danger, secure their food, etc.: *dogs* viii. 147, *dog-fishes* ix. 153, *she-goats* viii. 201, *apes* viii. 215, *foxes* viii. 103, *crocodiles* xi. 226, *birds* x. 92, *shell-fish* ix. 111. 14. *Sculperet* MSS generally, and so I think Av. wrote, comparing Prudentius c. Symm. ii. 779 *Extā litant sculptis qui tabida saxis* where a Saxon MS in the Bodl. Auct. F. 3. 6 has *sculptis*, MS Trin. xii. m. pr. *scultis*. *docili pollice* is like Claudian's *pollice docto* Prob. et Olyb. Cons. 177 used of a clever embroideress. 15. 16. A Greek construction in Latin comparable with Babrius' constructions in Greek. (Rutherford p. xii.) 'Then you would see how the man, stifled by a deep growl, closed his day of doom in ravening jaws.' 15. *oppressum murmure magno* MSS oddly but intelligibly. Lachmann's *expressum marmore magno* is clever, and that is as much as can be said for it. It is very doubtful whether *magnum marmor* would have been used by Av. = 'a great block of marble.' 16. *Condere fata*, which Vergil Aen. x. 35 and Lucan vii. 131 use for *framing* a destiny, here = 'to close a destiny.'

XXV.

This fable is not in Babrius nor in any of the prose versions. But the association of the well and the boy who loses something in it, is also found in the Greek *Joe Miller* Philogelos 33 Eberhard.

'A boy sat crying at the edge of the water in a well, drawing his mouth wide asunder as he blubbered helplessly. A knave of a thief seeing him with the tears standing in his eyes asked "What was the reason he was in the dumps *now*"? The child makes up a story how his rope had broken and parted in two pieces, complaining withal that a crock of gold had leapt down the well. Without more ado, the thief's hand tugged at the robe that got in his way; a moment and he is stript and on his way to the well's bottom. Our little fellow, drawing the thief's mantle round his own small throat, plunged, they say, into the brambles, and lay lurking there. The other seeing how his purpose had betrayed him and only brought him face to face with danger, no sooner took his seat on the ground a saddened and disheartened man, than with imploring groans to the high gods he gave vent to his sad experience, they say, in these indignant words: "From this time forward, if anyone is fool enough to fancy a jar can swim on flowing water, let him be sure, whoever he may be, that he has no right to complain if he finds his coat is gone."'

1. *ad undam* (for which some MSS give *ad oram*) implies that the water came sufficiently far up the well for the boy to be described as sitting by its edge.

2. *Vana* seems a mere expansion of *superuacuis*, though from XXXVIII. 7, XL. 8 it might also be explained as 'hypocritical.' The boy is described throughout as sly. *Vana*, the conj. of Guiet, would more properly be said of the *legs* than the mouth. But Av. here imitates Juvenal xiii. 137, xvi. 41 *Vana superuacui dicunt chirographa ligni*.

riectibus, open-mouthed and demonstrative blubbering is meant.

4. *modo*, of something which has just happened and is still fresh. Ter. Hec. iii. 5. 8 *Aduenit modo?* 5, 6. The MSS (except C which has *Ac*) give *Atque* in 6, thereby introducing another anacoluthic construction like XVI. 12 *respondens canna Seque docet*, perhaps like XVII. 13 *gemens fractoque loqui uix murmure coepit*. In the present instance *Atque*,

which is specially used by Plautus in *apodosi* = 'on the instant,' e.g. Bacch. ii. 3. 44 *Forte ut adsedi in stega Dum circumspecto me atque ego lembum conspicio*, Most. v. 1. 9 *Quom eum conuocaui, atque illi se ex senatu segregant* (Dräger ii. 57, Sonnenschein on Most. l. c.) makes the unlogical character of the construction less marked and glaring. I have therefore retained *Atque*, but with hesitation, as Fröhner's *Hac* is not only an easy, but a highly probable, solution of the difficulty, and the weight of *C* as evidence on a question of readings is very great. *discrimina*, 'the parting asunder.' So Grätius Cyn. 486 *Medio in discrimine luci* where the forest parts off, Columella vi. 15. 2 *Discrimen ipsum quo diuisa est bouis ungula*, Ovid A. A. ii. 302 *discrimina lauda*, partings in the hair. 6. *dilituisse*, a variant found in *B* 'had disappeared,' ἀφανισθῆναι, is noticeable.

7. *sollicitam*, if not as in the translation, must mean the resistance which the mantle made in being pulled off. So I interpret Mart. xii. 60. 9 *Turbida sollicito transmittere Caeceba sacco*, of a strainer, through which the wine passes slowly and with resistance. *improba*, either 'greedy,' 'bent on lucre,' here the crock of gold: or 'thievish,' Guet, nearly = 'furis.' *uestem* has the respectable support of *BX*, and seems absolutely required by the sense. *mentem ACP*, and Schenkl defends this 'die freche (an das Stehlen gewöhnte) Hand riss den versaglichen, argwöhnischen Sinn mit sich fort.' But *traxit* can scarcely mean this. The sense is obviously as I have expressed it in my translation.

8. *ima petit*, a Macrobian expression. S. vii. 8. 11 *Frigus ima petens uitium radicibus inuoluitur*. vii. 11. 4 *Natura inum petendo penetrat sanguinem*. 9. *Paruulus*, 'the boy.' So *paruolae* several times in Fronto = 'little girls,' v. 19, 35 ed. Naber.

11. *fallaci*. Inscriptt. Orell. 4845, 4846 *Decipimur uotis*. *uoto* I explain of the thief's engaging to recover the lost crock, which *uotum* is *fallax* as betraying him into the danger (1) of drowning, (2) of losing his clothes. To this I think *suscepta* points: for the word is obviously chosen with a double significance, the *actual*, of encountering danger (*suscepta pericula*), the *suggested*, of taking on oneself a vow (*suscipere uota* technical in the best Latin e.g. Prop. ii. 9. 25, cf. Mamertin. Paneg. Maximiani vi *Et uota suscipere et soluta reddere*, Eumen. Paneg. Constantii v *uota suscipio*). Otherwise *fallaci uoto* might naturally be explained of the boy's wish to recover the crock: and so Guet. *suscepta pericula*, like *tantum laboris uigiliarumque suscipere* Mamert. Grat. Act. xx, *geminatum itineris laborem suscepas* Incerti Paneg. Constantin. xxi Bährens.

13. *sollers* is explained by Cannegieter as 'taught wisdom.' He quotes Avienus Aratea 673 *Tum quoque si piceam spectaris surgere noctem, Informem taetris tellurem ut uestiat alis, Litus ama, sollers fuge caerula tegmina noctis*, where however Breysig's best MS *V* gives *fuge sollers*. But the connexion of *sollers* with dexterity in thieving (Ovid Met. iv. 776 *Id se sollerti furtim, dum traditur, astu Supposita cepisse manu*) makes it possible that Av. has used the word here as little more than a variant for *fur*, 'the shrewd knave.' *uocem rupisse*, Vergilian. Aen. ii. 129 *Composito rumpit uocem*. iii. 246 *Celaeno Infelix uates, rumpitque banc pectore uocem*. xi. 377 *Exarsit dictis uolentia Turni Dat gemitum, rumpitque has imo pectore uoces*. Servius on Aen. iii. 246 *Rumpit uocem cum indignatione loquitur*.

15. *bene* with *Perdita*, as we might say 'well lost,' meaning that there is nothing surprising or unreasonable in the loss. It is hardly likely that *bene* can here = 'cheaply' as in *bene emere*, though the sense would well suit, as the descent into the well might have cost the man his life.

XXVI.

This fable is not found in our Babrius, but it exists in a slightly altered form in several prose versions. The lion in these has become a wolf.

FAB. AESOP. HALM 270.

Λύκος θεασάμενος αἶγα ἐπὶ τινοσ κρημνοῦ νεμομένην, ἐπειδὴ οὐκ ἡδύνατο αὐτῆς ἐφικέσθαι, παρήνει αὐτῇ κατωτέρω καταβῆναι, μὴ καὶ πέσῃ λαθοῦσα, λέγων, ὥς καὶ λειμῶνες εἰσι παρ' αὐτῷ, καὶ ἡ πόα φαιδροτέρα. Ἡ δὲ πρὸς αὐτὸν ἐφῆ 'Αλλ' οὐκ ἐμὲ ἐπὶ νομῇν καλεῖς, αὐτὸς δὲ τροφῆς ἀπορεῖς.'

Οὕτω καὶ τῶν ἀνθρώπων οἱ πονηροί, ὅταν παρὰ τοῖς εἰδόσι πονηρεύονται, ἀνόνητοι τῶν τεχνασμάτων γίνονται.

The valuable Latin Glossary 4626 in Sir Thomas Phillipps' library at Cheltenham contains an extract from Avianus' version of this fable. *Citisus est herba de qua Avianus florentem citisum carpe.*

2. *Comminus*, 'near,' 'close at hand,' as in Mamert. Genethl. Maxim. xii *Ad intuendum comminus quantum potuit accessit.* This use which Hand Tursellin. ii. p. 97 dates from the Augustan era, but which Servius more generally ascribes to the *ueteres* on Geor. i. 104 *Veteres enim non in tempore sed in loco comminus ponebant*, a passage which seems to justify the retention of the word in Catull. lxiv. 109.

3. From Vergil Aen. i. 321 *Ac prior, heus, inquit, iuuenes* ('Ha! my men,' Mackail) *monstrate*, where Servius notes *Heus nunc aduerbium uocantis est.*

prior, 'first,' before he was accosted by the she-goat. *ardua* with *praeruptis saxis*, 'the ground steep with precipitous crags.'

4. *hirsutis*, 'the prickly slopes,' mainly in reference to the briars and hairy shrubs with which they bristle. Propertius has *birsuti rubi* (iv. 4. 28), Vergil *birsuti uesperes*, *birsutae frondes* (G. iii. 444, 231), Calpurnius *birsuta genista* (i. 5).

5. *cytisi*. Keightley (Flora Vergiliana pp. 381, 2) states that this is the arborescent lucerne, a view first put forward by a Candian physician, Vicentini, and now generally followed. It has a yellow flower of which bees are fond, and cows as well as goats eat its leaves with avidity. In the *Αἶγες* of Eupolis a chorus of she-goats enumerating the various shrubs on which they feed mention *cytissus*, a kind of willow named *πρόμαλος*, and thyme (Eupol. *Αἶγες* fr. 14 Kock); and Theocritus x. 31 'Α αἶξ τὸν κύτισον, ὁ λύκος τὰν αἶγα διώκει seems to imply that the goats' fondness for *cytissus* was proverbial. Cf. Hehn Kulturpflanzen p. 299 ed. 1870.

6. *glaucas salices* from Verg. G. iv. 182. Vergil calls the leaves of the willow pale-green, G. ii. 13 *glauca canentia fronde salicta*. *thyma grata*, from Horace C. iv. 2. 29.

7. *gemens*, 'with a groan'; a rather strong word for the occasion. Av. probably implies the goat's consciousness of perpetual danger from the lion, which is too strong to be put out of mind by flattering words. This is why 'heavily she answers with a groan.' Shakespeare Sonnet 50.

8. *insimulare* MSS, perhaps rightly in the sense of 'pretend.' In Plaut. Amph. iii. 2. 21 *Nisi etiam hoc falso dici insimulaturus es*, Verr. ii. 2. 24, 59 *Aduersarii non audebant contra dicere: exitus nullus reperiebatur. Insimulant hominem fraudandi causa discessisse: postulant ut bona possidere iubeat*, the word has been thought to have this meaning; and so certainly in Apul. M. vii. 11 *Insimulatioe promendi quae posebat usus, ad puellam commeabat assidue*. See Hildebrand l.c. Cf. the S. Gallen Glossary edited by Minton Warren *insimulat accusat fingit*. The construction however (with which cf. *arguitur uinosus* Hor. Epp. i. 29. 6 Wilkins, *sperate deos memores* Aen. i. 543) is peculiar, *insim.* *securam me* for *ins. secur. me esse*: and it is better either (1) to read *insinuare* whether as active 'take to your bosom,' or as neuter, in which sense both *insinuare* and *insinuari* are constructed by Lucretius

with an accus. dependent on the *in* (Munro on Lucr. i. 116, cf. iv. 1030) 'steal over my security,' or (2) as the Paraphrast read, and as Wopkens suggested, *instimulare*, Ov. Fast. vi. 508. This I have adopted as perhaps the least objectionable view, and as accepted by Lachmann, Fröhner, and Bährens. In Plaut. Pers. i. 3. 48 most of Ritschl's MSS give *instimulas* for *insimulas*: conversely in Orientius Common. i. 220 Delrio's MS gives *instimulare* for *insimulare*.

9. 'Though the dangers you urge are true, and though you suppress the greater dangers (of following your advice), after all you cannot make me believe what you say.' *Vera* makes a better antithesis to *maiora* if taken with *pericula*. But it is of course possible that Av. meant merely 'though what you urge is true.' *tol-las* MSS. 'Withdraw' or 'keep out of view' seems to be the idea. Quintilian v. 10. 65 'ut sit ciuis, aut natus sit oportet, aut factus': *utrumque tollendum est*, 'nec natus nec factus est' uses *tollere* = *refellere*, 'to deny': but this the lion in our fable did not do, except by implication.

10. The position of *Tu* at the beginning of the clause, as well as of the line, makes the statement more marked and positive: 'be sure you cannot get your words believed.' *non facis esse fidem* = *non facis credi*. Av. is fond of the combination *facis, facit, esse*, so XXXIX. 16 *alios quod facis esse malos*, XXXVI. 14 *Expertem nostri quae facit esse iugi*, XXIII. 2 *fecerat esse deum*, no doubt determined by its metrical convenience. Thielmann (Archiv für Latein. Lexicog. iii. p. 188) traces this construction in the Early Latin versions of the Bible and in Tertullian, Cyprian, etc. *Infin.* after *facere* is especially frequent in the Christian poets from Prudentius to Venantius Fortunatus. The former has two instances, Perist. xiii. 45, c. Symm. ii. 220; the latter more than sixty. The tendency was an increasing one from the first century onwards.

11. 'Though your words are honest and have a sound drift.' *constet sententia* is like *constat mens*, 'the mind is sane,' Cels. iii. 19. 1; *constat lingua*, 'the tongue does not falter,' Sen. Epist. 83. fin. [For *constet C* and virtually *A* give *constat*, and both *quamuis* and *licet* are sometimes followed by indic. in the Digest (Roby Introd. to Digest p. ccxvi)].

12. *Suspectam*. Quintil. v. 14. 35 *Quoque quid est natura magis asperum, hoc pluribus condiendum est uoluptatibus: et minus suspecta argumentatio dissimulatione, et multum ad fidem adiuuat audientis uoluptas*. *ravidus*, 'hungry' or 'famished,'

Aen. vi. 421 *Ille fame rabida tria guttura pandens*. ix. 63 *collecta fatigat edendi Ex longo rabies* (Canneg.).

consiliator, a word used by Phaedrus ii. 7. 6 *Si uero accessit consiliator maleficus* (Canneg.) as well as Ausonius Grat. Act. x *Habes ergo consiliatorem et non metuis proditorem*, which looks as if it might be a reference to our fable. These nouns in *-tor -ator* are much affected by writers of this period. Symm. Epist. i. 90 *Fit plerumque ut leuia rerum portator festinus exornet*, a sentence which in form is exactly like Av.'s line. ii. 1 *Hic ille est Paralys cui accusator pater quantum discriminis mouit, tantum laudis parauit*. *habes*, though only found in one MS (*b*³) is approved by Wopkens and adds immensely to the point. As Wopkens points out, *suspectam habes sententiam* = 'sententiae fidem ab aliis non impetras.'

XXVII.

This fable is not in our Babrius, nor in any of Halm's versions. It exists however in the short collection of eighteen fables ascribed to Dositheus (ed. Böcking, 1834).

If Aelian may be trusted, the ingenuity here ascribed to the crow, properly belongs to the Libyan species of the bird. It seems a fair inference that this is one of the *Διβυστικοὶ λόγοι*.

DOSITHEI FAB. VIII.

Κορώνη διψῶσα προσήλθεν ἐπὶ ὑδρίαν καὶ ταύτην ἐβιάζετο ἀνατρέψαι· ἀλλ' ὅτι ἰσχυρῶς ἐστήκει, οὐκ ἠδύνατο αὐτὴν καταβάλλειν, ἀλλὰ μεθόδῳ ἐπέτυχεν ὁ ἡθέλησεν· ἐπεμπε γὰρ ψήφους εἰς τὴν ὑδρίαν καὶ τούτων τὸ πλήθος ἀπὸ κύτῳθεν τὸ ὕδωρ ἄνω ὑπερέχεεν, καὶ οὕτως ἡ κορώνη τὴν ἰδίαν δίψαν κατέπαυσεν.

Οὕτως οὖν φρόνησις ἀνδρότητα πλανᾷ.

1. *urnam*, 'a jar' = ὑδρίαν. 2. *minimam*, 'a very small amount of water.' *fundo*, 'in bodome' Treves MS, 'the water did not rise above the bottom of the jar.' *continuisset* is probably a mere attraction into the tense of *aspexerat*, cf. Dräger i. 291 sqq., though the pluperf. might have its proper meaning 'which the crow had found on examining to hold only a very little water.' The subjunctive carries on the definition of the jar as observed by the bird.

3. *enisa* C and so I think Av. wrote. Cannegieter quotes Serv. on Aen. i. 144 *Adnixus antiquum est, ut 'conixus,' quibus hodie non utimur; dicimus enim 'adnixus' et 'conixus.'* Charisius p. 374 *Keil nitor niteris, perfecto nixus sum: sed ueteres inmutantes nixus declinant, ut Vergilius (then four quotations from Verg. of conixus adnixus obnixus adnixus) melius autem dicimus nixus et nixa a nitendo, enixa enim appellatio est et ad partum refertur, cum dicimus geminos enixa est, ut apud Vergilium Triginta capitum fetus enixa: ut sit enisa uiribus conata, enixa in genua. effundere, 'to spill.'* None of my MSS support the spelling *ecfundere*, which Fröhner has ventured to introduce on the very doubtful evidence of Cabeljau.

5. *uiam uirtus* is a combination found in Claudian B. Gild. 318 *Noui consilium, noui Stilicbonis in omnes Aequalem casus animam: penetrabit harenas: Inueniet uirtute uiam.* Here *uiam* answers to μεθόδῳ of Dositheus' fable, 'system' or 'plan,' 'way of effecting:' just as *uirtus* expresses ἀνδρότητα, 'resolution,' 'stout effort.' Canneg. compares Phaedr. i. 13. 13 *Virtute semper praeualet sapientia.* *admouet*, a soldiers' word, used by Vegetius and the Panegyrici of moving up (προσάγειν) military engines, ladders, towers, rams, etc. Veg. iv. 2 *adm. scalas uel machinas*, iv. 13 *admouentur testudines arietes falces uineae plutei musculi turres*, cf. iv. 21. Translate, 'brings to bear all the appliances (engines) of his craft.'

6. *noua calliditate*. Aelian confines this ingenuity to the African crows. H. N. ii. 48 *Λίβυες δὲ κόρακες, ὅταν οἱ ἄνθρωποι φόβῳ δίψους ὑδρευσάμενοι πληρώσωσι τὰ ἀγγεῖα ὕδατος, καὶ κατὰ τῶν τεγῶν θέτης ἐάσωσι τῷ ἀέρι τὸ ὕδωρ φυλάττειν ἄσηπτον, ἐνταῦθα ἐς ὅσον μὲν αὐτοῖς τὰ ράμφη κάτεινεν ἐγκύπτοντες, χρῶνται τῷ ποτῷ· ὅταν δὲ ἐπολήξῃ, ψήφους κομίζουσι καὶ τῷ στόματι καὶ τοῖς ὀνυξί, καὶ ἐμβάλλουσιν ἐς τὸν κέραμον· καὶ αἱ μὲν ἐκ τοῦ βάρους ὠθοῦνται καὶ ἐφρίζουσιν, τό γε μὴν ὕδωρ θλιβόμενον ἀναπλεῖ. καὶ πίνουσιν ἐν μύλῳ εὐμηχάως οἱ κόρακες, εἰδότες φύσει τινὶ ἀπορρήτῳ δύο σώματα μίαν χώραν μὴ δέχεσθαι.*

7. *accrescens*. Cicero similarly, speaking of a river rising suddenly under a storm, *flumen subito accreuit* De Inuent. ii. 31. 97. Cf. the Epimythion of Phaedr. i. 13. 13, 14 *Huc re probatur ingenium quantum ualet. Virtute semper praeualet sapientia*, if indeed it is genuine. Nevellet cites a line of Titinius ap. Non. 186 *Sapientia gubernator nauem torquet, non ualentia.*

10. *cornix* for *uolucris* of MSS restores metre so easily and naturally that I have not scrupled to introduce it. *expleuisset* is the correlative of *coeptum*, 'as by it the crow had despatched the task it had undertaken,' i.e. had got at the water at last by the mechanical and dilatory process of dropping stones into the jar. So Pomponius in the Digest xxvii. 7. 1 *Quamuis heres tutoris tutor non est, tamen ea quae per defunctum inchoata sunt per heredem, si legitimae aetatis et masculus sit, explicari debent.* Apuleius M. x. 6 *has sepulturam explicare*, Florus i. 17 *bellum periculosissimum exp.* Frontin. de Aquaed. 121 *Ideoque haec opera sollicita festinatione explicanda sunt.* Sulpicius Severus Chron. i. 40 *Coeptum templi*

opus uigesimo anno explicuit. The word always gives the idea of something to be evolved or got through with difficulty.

XXVIII.

I have been unable to find this fable either in Babrius or any prose version.

1. **Vincla.** Columella ii. 6 gives directions for breaking in young bullocks (*domitura*). The horns were to be fastened with ropes of hemp; headstalls wound round with wool to prevent wounding the forehead to be placed beneath the horns. When taken to the stall they were to be tied to stakes (*stipites*) or to the manger (*praesepe*). **recusanti**, 'shirking.' So Val. Fl. vii. 589 *Ille* (the fire-breathing bull) *uirum atque ipsam tunc te, Medea, recusans.* Col. ii. 2. 26 *Vltima sint opus recusantibus remedia plague.*

2. **Aspera**, 'fierce,' 'ill-tempered.' Pallad. iv. 12 *Si nimia fuerit asperitas, uno die ac nocte inter vincula mitigentur atque ieiunia*; ib. *Asperum bouem mansueto et ualido boui coniungas.* In Digest. ix. 1 it is used of a dog, *si canis asperitate sua euaserit.* **mordaci**, 'gripping' or 'pinching.'

3. **obliqua** might be explained of the zig-zag or notched indentations of the *falx*, if we suppose the countryman to have used such an implement as is figured by Rich Companion p. 273 No. 3, in which such a notched blade (*denticulata*), is represented. It is more likely that **obliqua** refers to the slanting *position* in which the knife was held by the countryman, perhaps to cut the horns away with more effect, or to make the task easier.

4. **insanum**, 'ferocious,' IX. 24. **defremuisse** = *desaeuisse* of Columella vi. 2. 4. *Defremere* is found in the younger Pliny ix. 13. 4 of anger, and several times in Apollinaris Sidonius. (Unrein p. 39.)

5. **immenso**. Av. like Merobaudes Paneg. Actii 73 *Pace sub immensa*, uses the word *immense* in a sense considerably short of our word, of large bullocks XVIII. 1, of a full-grown lion XIII. 1. Here then it need mean no more than 'ponderous,' such as would keep in check the outbreaks of temper in an untamed steer. Yet it is noticeable that one of the earliest MSS *P* has *immensae*, possibly a relic of a variant *immensam*, which would well suit the thick neck which often is found in vicious beasts.

aratro. Columella directs (vi. 2. 7) that on the seventh day of the *domitura*, a yoke with a bough attached to it to serve as a pole (*temo*) was to be put on unbroken steers, and after this they are, as the next step, to draw an empty wagon: thus at last to be yoked to the plough.

6. **cornu promptior atque pede**, 'over-ready to butt or kick.' Col. vi. 2. 8 *Curandum ne in domitura bos calce aut cornu quemquam contingat, nam nisi haec caueantur, numquam eiusmodi uitia quamuis subacto eximi poterunt.* **promptior**, a favorite word in Symmachus' Letters.

7. **uerbera** in good Latin is so regularly used of lashes from a whip that Av. might seem to mean that the pole of the plough-share was meant to prevent any necessity of whipping the animal, e.g. if it turned fractious and lay down, cf. Pallad. iv. 12. 4 *Si post domituras decumbit in sulco, non afficiatur igne, uel uerberare.* Colum. vi. 2. 10 *Seu conatur decumbere . . . ad patientiam laboris paucissimis uerberibus producit.* Stat. Theb. v. 231 *Ut fera quae placido rabiem desueta magistro Tardius arma mouet, stimulisque et uerberare crebro In mores negat ire suos.* But the two vv. can hardly be separated from each other, and as in 8 Av. speaks of the steer using his hoof, he probably meant in 7 that he tried to use his horns, 'uerbera, capitis et pedum' Guet. Elsewhere he applies the word to the strokes of a dog's or tiger's tail VII. 5, XVII. 4.

8. **saeua**, 'angry.' 9. **irato**. as Ovid speaks of *irati ocelli, irata manus* Am. ii. 8. 15, iii. 6. 76. Here the epithet suggests the convulsive plungings of the animal to get rid of the neck-straps by which the plough is attached. **detractans** the best MSS, not *detrectans*, and so Jeep writes the word in Claud.

Rapt. Pros. i. 156: *retractare* is, I believe, invariable. 10. *Inmeritam*, the unoffending ground, which the bullock kicks in impotent rage. So Catullus *Irascere iterum meis iambis Inmerentibus*, and Propertius more than once, ii. 4. 3 *Et saepe inmeritis corruptas dentibus unguis*, iv. 5. 16. Hor. S. ii. 3. 8 *Inmeritusque laborat Iratis natus paries dis atque poetis*. *uacuo* is found in *BX* and the two Peterhouse MSS as well as in the Treves MS (Saec. x) and Bährens' Ashburnamensis (Saec. xi-xii). To *B* I incline to give great weight, perhaps the more so that the dot added beneath the *o* shows *uacuo* to have been the *m. pr.* *Calx* was used masc. by Lucilius (Charis. 93. 2 Keil), Plautus and Varro (Non. 199), Grattius (Cyn. 278), and in the Excerpta Charisii 551 K. is included among nouns which are fem. in Greek, masc. in Latin. The seeming preponderance of antiquity in favour of *uacua*, which is found in all Fröhner's Paris MSS, is rather diminished by the testimony of the Trevirensis; but in a case of this kind the abnormal gender, even though supported by evidence on the whole inferior, seems likely to be right as abnormal. The meaning seems to be 'ineffectual.' Wopkens cites Claud. in Rufin. i. 16 *Vacuo quae currere semina motu Adfirmat*. Apul. M. ix. 14 *Confictis observationibus uacuis* (unreal). *fatigat*, 'worries.' 11. *euersam* is glossed in the Treves MS by the word *emotam*. 12. A verse not yet satisfactorily emended. *sequentis*, to guide the plough. *agit*. This use of the hind feet to kick up earth or stones in the face of a pursuer is ascribed by Amm. Marcellinus xxiii. 4. 7 to *onagri*. His words well illustrate Av. *Ita eminus lapides post terga calcitrando emittunt, ut perforent pectora sequentium aut perfractis ossibus capita ipsa displodant*. 14. *Discutiens*, 'shaking' about him to get rid of the dust. Not a common use. *imo pectore uictus*, he felt he was utterly beaten. Ovid Trist. i. 4. 11, 12 *Nauita confessus gelido pallore timorem Iam sequitur uictus, non regit arte, ratem*. 15, 16. 'Sure enough I needed to learn what a vicious temper can be: how it can have a method in its mischief.' 15. *derat*, the imperf. of *reflectio*. The mind goes back to its past experiences, and returns with the conclusion which results from comparing them with the present. This use of the imperf. is common in Plato. *iniquae*, 'vicious' or 'intractable.' Hor. S. i. 9. 20 *iniquae mentis aellus*. 16. *Qua*, 'how.' Verg. Aen. i. 676 *Qua facere id possis nostram nunc accipe mentem*, where Servius notes *Qua id est quomodo*. *cum ratione*, 'on system,' 'methodically.' Veget. i. 15 *Vt dextra* (of the archer) *cum ratione ducatur*, where it seems to mean, with the proper method. A different, but I think less correct, interpretation is suggested by Colum. vi. 2. 11 *Eum* (an ox that lies down instead of drawing the plough) *non saeuitia, sed ratione* (by methodical treatment) *censeo emendandum*. Then *cum ratione* will be 'under methodical treatment' which was meant to cure vice, and ends with producing it. In Orientius i. 603, 4 *Hinc cobibet totum pacis concordia mundum, Quae brutis etiam cum ratione datur* the meaning is doubtful. Quiet notes: 'ita libere recusans iugum i.e. hominum more, non brutorum,' which seems to be virtually my first suggestion.

XXIX.

Fab. Aesop. 64 Halm, 145 Kn.

FAB. AESOP. 64.

"Ἀνθρωπὸν ποτε λέγεται πρὸς Σάτυρον φιλίαν σπείσασθαι. καὶ δὴ χειμῶνος καταλαβόντος καὶ ψυχῶς γενομένου ὁ ἄνθρωπος τὰς χεῖρας τῷ στόματι ἐπέπνει. Τοῦ δὲ Σατύρου τὴν αἰτίαν ἐρομένου, δι' ἣν τοῦτο πράττει, ἔλεγεν, ὅτι θερμαίνει τὰς χεῖρας διὰ τὸ κρύος. Ὑστερον δὲ παρατεθείσης αὐτοῖς τραπέζης καὶ προσφαγήματος θερμοῦ σφόδρα ὕντος, ὁ ἄνθρωπος ἀναιρούμενος κατὰ μικρὸν τῷ στό-

ματι προσέφερε καὶ ἐφύσα· πυνθανομένου δὲ πάλιν τοῦ Σατύρου, 'τί τοῦτο ποιεῖ ; ἔφασκε καταψύχειν τὸ ἔδεσμα, ἐπεὶ λίαν θερμὸν ἐστι. Κάκείνος ἔφη πρὸς αὐτόν· ἀλλ' ἀποτάσσομαι σου τῇ φιλίᾳ, ὦ οὗτος, ὅτι ἐκ τοῦ αὐτοῦ στόματος τὸ θερμὸν καὶ τὸ ψυχρὸν ἐξίεις.'

Ἄταρ οὖν καὶ ἡμᾶς περιφεύγειν δεῖ τὴν φιλίαν ὧν ἀμφίβολός ἐστιν ἡ διάθεσις.

There is a passage in Symmachus' Letters which might seem to allude to vv. 21, 22 in a different application, Epp. i. 101 *Qui fieri potest ut os unum contrariis adfectionibus induamus?*

1. **congestis.** Av. seems to have in his mind Vergil's description of a Siberian winter G. iii. 353 sqq., especially 354, 5 *Sed iacet aggeribus niveis deformis et alto Terra gelu late septemque adsurgit in ulnas.* See again on 5.

2. **Cunctaque** well expresses the universal veil of whiteness that lay on the frozen fields. *Vinctaque*, though conjectured by Heinsius and said to be found in some MSS (it is not in any of mine), introduces a tautology that Av. would have avoided. **durato stringeret arua gelu.** Orientius Common. ii. 279 *Illos constringet . . . dura gelu glacies.*

3. **Haesit**, 'was stopt or arrested,' 'brought up suddenly in his course.' Cic. Mil. xxi. 56 *In quos incensos ira uitamque domini desperantes cum incidisset, haesit in iis poenis quas ab eo servi fideles pro domini uita expetierunt.* Verg. Aen. xi. 289 *Hectoris Aeneaeque manu uictoria Graium Haesit.*

nimborum mole may have been suggested, as Cannegieter thought, by Vergil's *torpent mole noua* G. iii. 370, said of stags numbed by an unusual weight of snow. But **nimborum** (for which *B* and the second Peterhouse MS absurdly substitute *membrorum*) can only apply to snow so far as it is still unfallen and while descending with rain or in the form of sleet. This however is not the meaning; Av. obviously refers to the heavy and thick *mists* which often supervene after severe frost, and in which it is easy to be lost.

4. **Perdita**, 'obscured,' 'lost to sight.' Val. Fl. i. 466 *Cumque aethera Iuppiter umbra Perdiderit, solus transibit nubila Lynceus.* (Cannegieter.)

6. **continuisse**, 'to have given shelter to.' There is no idea of *confining* indoors, as Cannegieter supposed, though in Geor. i. 259, Amphi. ii. 2. 58 the rain (*imber*) and the weather (*tempestas*) are said to detain the farmer and the intending traveller (*continere*).

7. 'Construe *Quem ruris alumnus aspiciens, simul (dum nempe aspicit) miratur*' Wopkens. Cf. Aen. x. 856 *Simul hoc dicens attollit in aegrum se femur*, where Conington quotes Liv. xxii. 3 *Haec simul increpans cum oculis signa conuelli iuberet*, and compares the Greek construction ἅμα λέγων or ἅμα εἰπών.

8. The reading of this v. is very doubtful. The MSS generally give *Vimque homini tantam protinus esse pauet*, which cannot be right, as (1) *Vim tantam* is a ludicrous exaggeration; (2) *protinus*, unlike the instances compared by Schenkl from the other fables, is pointless and flat. Believing with Lachmann and Fröhner that the v. is corrupt, I think it possible that for this should be read *frontis in esse*: the Satyr is frightened at the man's unblushing use of his mouth for two purposes so wholly different, warming and cooling. The *effrontery* lies in the contradiction of the two uses; the alarm which follows it, springs from the dangerous character naturally attributable to such perverse inconsistency. This use of *frons* is common: Pers. v. 103-104 *Nauem si poscat sibi peronatus arator Luciferi rudis, exclamet Melicerta perisse Frontem de rebus.* Juv. xiii. 242 *Eiectum semel attrita de fronte ruborem.* Mart. xi. 27. 7 *At cum perfricuit frontem posuitque ruborem.* Sen. N. Q. iv Praef. 9 *Quo magis frontem suam perfricuit.* A passage from Symmachus' Letters (i. 90) well illustrates my conj. *Vereor protelare testimonium meum, ne magis laudi eius obsecutus iudicer quam pudori: nam quorum mens honesta est, eorum inbecilla frons est.* It is however true, as Wilkins has observed on Hor. Epist. i. 9. 11, that in this sense

of assurance *frons* is ordinarily combined with some adjective like *inuerecunda proterua* etc. *pauet*. Anecd. Fulgentianum ed. Reyfferscheid p. 7 *Flamma etiam plure didicit atque in suis incendiis guttas habere se repentinas expauit*.

9. *uitae in usum*, like Vergil's *usum in castrorum, usum agrestem* G. iii. 313, 163.

10. *calido ore*, 'with the hot breath of his mouth.' *soluerat*, 'had thawed.' Hor. C. i. 4. 1 *Soluitur acris hiemps*. The transference from snow and winter to the frozen limbs is so natural as to make any change like Lachmann's *fouerat* unnecessary.

12. *Hospitis sedulitate*, 'attentions of his host.' Cannege, crowds his columns with illustrations of this well-known use. I have found a typical instance which is better than any of his. Ovid F. vi. 529-534 *Hospita Carmentis fidos intrasse penates Diceris et longam deposuisse famem. Liba sua properata manu Tegeaea sacerdos Traditur et subito cocta dedisse foco. Nunc quoque liba iuvant festis Matralibus illam. Rustica sedulitas gratior arte fuit*.

13. *agrestem uitam*, 'how they lived in the country.'

14. *referens*, 'bringing from his stores,' i.e. from the place where they were stowed away, or possibly 'one after the other,' *optima quaeque*. But in the time of Av. *referre* had lost much of its original distinction of meaning, as may be seen in a passage of the Panegyrici, Gratianum Actio Constantin. x *Tu fructus meritorum tuorum statim nos metere et in conditiis referre iussisti*.

dabat, of successive offers: whereas the *optulit* refers to the single offer of the goblet.

18. *argenti*, the natural opposite of *calidus*. Plin. H. N. xx. 117 *Sucus (olusatri) argenti calefacit potus*.

rursus, 'now again,' in reference to his blowing on his hands before to warm them.

reflat, Schenkl's conj. for *sufflat* of MSS satisfies all requirements. Lucretius iv. 938 *Cum ducitur atque reflatur (aer)* 'as it is inhaled or exhaled.' Munro.

Apul. M. ix. 25 *Hominem crebros anbelitus aegre reflantem*. This sense 'breathes out, exhales' would suffice; but it is possible that Av. has a more direct antithesis in view, viz. to *Adflatas calido soluerat ore manus*; as there the mouth breathes on the hands to thaw them, so here it breathes a counter breath on the goblet to cool it: *reflat* would then be 'blows the other way.'

19. *monstro*, 'prodigy.' It was strange to the Satyr to see the mouth used for either purpose, warming or cooling. This is the natural interpretation: but it is possible Av. meant not a *double*, but a *two-sided* prodigy, i.e. one which was equally surprising from either point of view; if the breath could warm, how could it cool? if it cooled, how could it warm?

21. '*Nolo* with *ut* has no existence, though *prohibere* and *cobibere* with *ut* are found.' Dräger ii. p. 249. The present instance is therefore a rare exception. Of *uolo ut* Dräger quotes eight instances from Plautus, several from Cicero.

successerit, from Verg. Aen. iv. 10 *Quis nouus hic nostris successit sedibus hospes?* and Ecl. v. 6 *Siue antro potius succedimus, 19 succedimus antro*.

22. *duō*. Krenkel (De Aurel. Prudentii Clementis Re Metrica 1884) quotes a similar *duō* before *fluxerunt* from Prud. Hamart. 122, Lucian Müller de R. M. p. 335 *duō cogunt* in a hexameter from Perist. xi. 89, to which add *duō uariarum* Hamart. 13.

XXX.

This also is not in our Babrius, nor in any prose version. The joke, however, with which it ends, the pig's want of *heart*, i.e. intelligence, a Roman not a Greek play of words (see on 14), is found in the ninety-fifth fable of the Babrian Collection.

Λέων δ' ἕκαστον ἐγκάτων ἀριθμῆσας
μόνην ἀπ' ἄλλων καρδίην ἐπέζητει,
καὶ πᾶσαν εὐνὴν πάντα δ' οἶκον ἡρέυνα.
κερδῶ δ' ἀπαιολῶσα τῆς ἀληθείης
'οὐκ εἶχε πάντως' φησί 'μὴ μάτην ζῆται.

ποίην δ' ἔμελλε καρδίην ἔχειν, ἥ τις
ἐκ δευτέρου λέοντος ἦλθεν εἰς οἴκους;'

The last two verses, rejected no doubt rightly by Rutherford, are retained here, as they correspond closely with Avianus' closing distich:

Nam cur membrorum demens in damna redisset,
Atque uno totiens possit ab hoste capi?

Similarly in the Aesopic fable of the Dog and the Cook (Halm 232), when the dog has run off with a heart, the cook tells him: 'You have given me heart, not taken my heart away: for henceforward I shall be taught wisdom and be on my guard against you.' This joke about the pig's want of heart may be compared with Cleanthes' dictum that, as pigs were only good for eating, their soul (ψυχή anima Cic. de Nat. Deor. ii. 64, 164) was given them to keep the flesh from putrifying. See the learned note of Jos. Mayor on the passage of Cic.

Hartung (Thesaur. Critic. ii. 8. 5 in Gruter's Lampas ii. p. 726) cites a passage from Eustathius on Odys. xviii. 29 which states that there was an alleged law in Cyprus that a pig found eating the crop of any one not its master, should lose its teeth. Σὺς ληϊβότειρα ἢ διαβοσκομένη ἀλλότριον λήϊον, ἦν ἐξωδόντιζον οἱ δεσπότες τοῦ χωρίου· ὁ νόμος δέ, φασί, παρὰ Κυπρίοις. Cf. Dindorf's Scholia in Odys. vol. ii. p. 655.

Damage done by an animal was called *pauperies*, and the animal was said *pauperiem fecisse*. Dig. ix. i. 1 *Si quadrupes pauperiem fecisse dicetur, actio ex lege duodecim tabularum descendit; quae lex uoluit aut dari id quod nocuit, id est animal quod noxiam commisit, aut aestimationem noxiae offerre*. The title mentions a variety of such cases with the legal compensations.

Mr. H. A. Pottinger, of Worcester College, kindly sent me the following notes on this subject:—

'The law did not allow owners of land to detain beasts trespassing, if the owner were known.

'There were numerous actions for damage done by animals, and therefore the law would not allow mutilation.

'Anyone who blinded an ox or cut off his ears or tail (for trespassing), had to give the owner a sound animal of equal value.

'A pig, sheep, or dog might be deprived of his tail for a third offence.

'Besides the *leges agrariae* the sources of information about the rural population and their laws are—

Theodosian Code.

Justinian's Code, Bk. ii.

Some of the Novels.

Letters of Gregory the Great.'

1. *Vastantem*. Hyg. Fab. 173 *Aprum (σὺν ἄγριον) immani magnitudine qui agrum Calydonium uastaret. pinguis culta*. Vergilian, G. iv. 372, Aen. x. 141. *ruentem*, 'trampling down.' Donatus on Adelp. iii. 2. 21

Ruere est toto corpore uti ad impellendum, quod faciunt qui ipsi praecipites alios prosternunt. Unde proprie sues ruere dicuntur. Vergilius Ipse ruit, dentesque Sabellicus exacuit sus et Horatius Hac rabiosa fugit canis, hac lutulenta ruit sus: from which he would seem to connect the neuter sense of *ruere* with the active, the headlong course of the boar with the reckless knocking down of the crops produced by it. 'fodientem' Guet, wrongly, I think.

2. The MSS are in favour of *abscisa*, 'cut off,' rather than *abscissa*, 'slit off.' The latter suggests more distinctly the instrument, perhaps a pair of scissors, with which the ear was removed. *aure*. As here the pig loses an ear, so in the Odyssey he loses his teeth, and again in the *Νόμοι Γεωργικοί* said to be based on Justinian (p. 840 in Heimbach's Harmenopoulos) he loses his tail. *Ἐάν τις εὖρη χοῖρον ἐν πραιδᾷ (praedantem) ἢ πρόβατον ἢ κύνα καὶ παραδώσῃ αὐτὸν ἐν πρώτοις τῷ κυρίῳ αὐτοῦ, εἶτα*

δευτερώσας, καὶ παραγγέλλας τὸ τρίτον οὐροκοπήσῃ ἢ τοξέουσῃ, ἀξίμιος ἔστω. (Cannegieter.)

3. *referens*, 'carrying home' the reminder of his pain.

4. *Vlterius*, 'from that time forward,' 'for the future.' *Pacat*. Paneg. xxx *Vlterius se negare supplicio non poterat*. *teneris satis*. Verg.

G. i. 112, 113 *Luxuriam segetum tenera depascit in herba, Cum primum sulcos aequant sata*.

5. in *excepti* most MSS. The gloss in one

of my Bodl. MSS *R*, *excepti* seems substantially right. The field was 'reserved' perhaps under a special stipulation (*exceptio*) which forbade it to be used for any ordinary purpose, e.g. a field used for burial (see van Goens de Cepotaphiis); or, in a more general sense, set apart and reserved for crops of a particular and valuable kind, which would make the invasion of them by the pig a more heinous offence (*crimine*). It is however true that the participle agreeing with *campi* would more naturally express the nature of the offence; then *exsculpti*, 'grubbed up,' which was conjectured by Lachmann, and has since been found in the Gale MS, would seem better than *excerpti* of Guiet and Fröhner, though this has the support of Wopkens, who notes p. 41 'Proprie quidem non campi excerebantur, sed illa quae de campis proueniebant, atque inde a suc auferebantur.'

crimine campi, 'offence of grubbing up a field.' Juv. vi. 493 *flexi crimen facinusque capilli*, 'the offence and crime of spoiling a ringlet.'

6. *indultae*, 'spared.' Sil. xiv. 672 *Indulgens templa uetustis Incolere atque habitare deis*.

Indulgere followed by an accus. of the thing conceded is common in the Digest, e.g. xlii. 6. 1 § 14 *Practoris erit uel praesidis notio, nullius alterius, hoc est eius qui separationem indulturus est*. The passive participle which is found

in some MSS of Nux 39 hardly belongs to classical Latin. *perfidus*, 'by his treachery.'

auris onus, the one ear he was still allowed to bear.

7. *praedictae* of MSS is not impossible, as it might well mean 'the before,' i.e. 'first-mentioned' crop, viz. that in v. 1, and the pig-headed violation a second time of a field which had cost him the first of his two lost ears, would be an aggravation of a signal kind. In the natural sense of

'the field aforesaid,' i.e. in 5, the word is a little flat, though common enough in writers of an even early period. Colum. Praef. lib. i. 1 *Saepe numero ciuitatis nostrae principes audio culpantes modo agrorum infecunditatem,*

modo caeli per multam iam tempora noxiam frugibus intemperiem: quosdam etiam praedictas querimonias uelut ratione certa mitigantes. vi. 5. 4 *Facto feramini praedicta radícula inseritur.* vi. 7. 4 *Nec minus cacumina praedictarum arborum obiciunt,* 'the aforesaid trees,' 18 *quod si praedictum uitium inbaeserit sc.*

coriagio (skin-disease), 19 *post fomenta praedicta*. Quintil. viii. 3. 83 *Vicina praedictae sed amplior uirtus est* and so often, see Spalding's Index. Auson. Parent. v. 2 *praedicto Arborio* mentioned in Parent. iv; Tetrast. Caesarum i. 1 *Nunc et praedictos et regni sorte sequentes,* 'those I have spoken of already and those who succeeded them.' Ennod. Epist. ix. 2 *Praedictum iuuenem,* 'the aforesaid young man.'

Exactly similar is the use of *προειρημένος* in Polybius. Thus in two consecutive sections of the same chapter xv. 31. 9, 10 *τὴν εἰκόνα τοῦ προειρημένου* = the image of the said Agathocles, *λαβὼν τὰς προειρημένας ἐντολάς*, 'the commands I mentioned above': the former referring to what had immediately preceded, the latter to what had been mentioned

some sections above. If Av. meant this, he was guilty of a prosaism not usual in the fables; if the other, of a reprehensible ambiguity. Hence Lachmann may have been right in his conj. *praedator*; for *praeda* was, at least in its Greek form, technically used of the damage done by an animal in grubbing up or in other ways injuring a piece of ground: seen on 2.

horrens is glossed in the Treves MS *truncatum*. Rightly. 8. *Poenā sed indignum* the best MSS, *Poenā quod indignum* two Bodleian and the second Peterhouse. If *indignum* was written by Av. it can only mean that the loss of an ear which the pig had twice successively suffered made the third offence an outrage: which outrage was instantly followed by the death of

the guilty animal (Tunc 9). In this case *quod* is neater than *sed*, which indeed introduces an abruptness alien to our author's style. Hence there is high probability in Lachmann's conj. *Poena sed insignem*, 'but the double repetition of the punishment (cutting off both ears) makes him a marked pig,' and therefore easily detected. Cf. Lucil. xxvii. ap. Non. 331 *Cocus non curat cauda insignem esse illam (billam) dum pinguis siet.* **congeminata**, XXII. 8.

9. superbis, 'sumptuous dinner.' Pork in various forms would hardly now figure at a grand dinner; since Av.'s time Jewish scruples have been reinforced by Mahomedan; European tastes have succumbed to Oriental.

10. epulas, 'dishes' or 'entrees.' Cic. Tusc. Disp. v. 21. 62 *Aderant unguenta, coronae, incendebantur odores, mensae conquisitissimis epulis exstruebantur.*

11. consumpti, 'eaten up,' one dish after another. Verg. Aen. vii. 125 *Accisis cogat dapibus consumere mensas.*

12. Impatiens, 'ravenous.' His hunger could not brook delay. **rapuisse**, 'to have appropriated.'

14. stultum non habuisse, 'the pig was a fool and had no such thing.' Cic. Tusc. Disp. i. 9. 18

Aliis cor ipsum animus uidetur, ex quo excordes uecordes concordisque dicuntur, et Nasica ille prudens bis consul Corculum et Egrege cordatus homo catus Aelius Sextus. Plin. H. N. xi. 182 *Ibi (in corde) mens habitat.*

Hence the combinations *cor sapientiae* Plaut. Epid. iii. 3; *cor sapiens habere* Pers. iv. 4. 71; *cor habere*, 'to be of understanding,' Cic. de Fin. ii. 28. 91; Petron. 59 *Et tu cum esses capo, cocococo, atque cor non habebas*; Mart. ii. 8. 6, iii. 27. 4 *mibi cor non est*, vii. 78. 4, xi. 84. 17 *Vnus de cunctis animalibus bircus habet cor*, 'has sense' (Paley and Stone).

15. membrorum in damna redisset, 'had lost one limb after another.' Juv. x. 233 *Sed omni Membrorum damno maior dementia.* **redisset**, orat. obliqua, 'why, he asked, had he?' **16. posset** here nearly = 'allowed himself.' In XXXIX.

4 *Vel quicquid profugo posset ab hoste capi* the meaning is simply 'could be.'

17. descripta, 'marked out,' 'drawn up on rules.' Hor. S. ii. 3. 34 *Si quid Stertinius ueri crepat, unde ego mira Descripsi docilis praecepta haec.* It is tempting to believe that *descripta* might = 'rules,' cf. *optata disposita dictata*, etc. **ausi**, sc. *peccare*.

18. abstinuere, 'have never learnt to keep their hands from offending.'

XXXI.

BABR. CXII.

Μῦς ταῦρον ἔδακεν. ὁ δ' ἐδίωκεν ἀλγίστας
τὸν μὦν φθάσαντος δ' εἰς μυχὸν φυγεῖν τρώγλης
ἄρυσσεν ἑστῶς τοῖς κέρασι τοὺς τοίχους,
ἕως κοπωθεὶς ὀκλάσας ἐκοιμήθη
παρὰ τὴν ὁπὴν ὁ ταῦρος. ἔνθεν ἐκκύψας
ὁ μῦς ἐφέρει καὶ πάλιν δακὼν φεύγει.
ὁ δ' ἐξαναστὰς οὐκ ἔχων ὁ ποιήσει
διηπορεῖτο· τῷ δ' ὁ μῦς ἐπιτρύχας
'οὐχ ὁ μέγας αἰεὶ δυνατός· ἔσθ' ὅπου μᾶλλον
τὸ μικρὸν εἶναι καὶ ταπεινὸν ἰσχύει.'

1. oberrans, 'as he went his rounds,' 'roamed to and fro.' Vegetius twice uses the word of a *spy* wandering about an enemy's camp unobserved (iii. 26), of an enemy wandering about *carelessly* in quest of plunder (iii. 10).

2. The use of *ab* here may be compared with XX. 4 *Atque*

¹ It is noteworthy that the Brit. Mus. XIIIth century MS of Axianus 21, 213 has *Insignem* for *Ingentem* in XXXI. 1. Possibly a v.l. *Insignem* was transferred from the margin of XXX. 8 to XXXI. 1.

auido fixum vulnus ab ore tulit. In both *ab* accentuates and brings into relief the source through which the wound comes. But in the present v. *ab* is used where ordinary Latin would use a simple abl., as very often in Ovid, e.g. M. viii. 513 *Inuitis correptus ab ignibus arsit.* A.A. i. 763 *Hi iaculo pisces, illi capiuntur ab hamis.* Pont. iv. 7. 9 *Qui semel est laesus fallaci piscis ab hamo.* (From Dräger i. p. 508, cf. my note on Ibis 145.)

3. *conficere uulnera* is very rare and somewhat doubtful in meaning. Dr. K. E. Georges thinks it is merely a stronger *facere*; Ovid Quintilian Martial use *uulnera facere* = to wound, and so *confecit uulnera* might here be simply 'had well wounded him.' On the other hand, the far commoner use of *conficere* for despatching or effecting anything thoroughly, makes it possible that Av. meant 'to make an end of wounding.' And this agrees better with the natural sequel of completing so super-murine a task, viz. the safe retirement of the mouse to his hole, which follows in 4 *Tutus in amfractus conditur.*

4. *amfractus* most MSS, *amfractis* my Bodl. X and virtually the second Peterhouse, in which the first hand wrote *amphractis*. The word is ordinarily masc., sometimes neuter; Nonius 192 quotes *amfracta* from Accius and the Parmeno of Varro (*cauata aurium amfracta*). Cf. Varro de L. L. vii. 15 M. *Quod est Terrarum amfracta reuisam; amfractum est flexum, ab origine duplici dictum, ab ambitu et frangendo; ab eo leges iubent in directo pedum viii esse, in amfracto xvi, id est in flexu.* Professor Key considers *amfractus* to be 'a compression of *ambractus*, so that the second part of the word comes from *ago*. This agrees with the use of it for the sun's revolution in his orbit in Cic. de Rep. vi. 12. 12, and in the religious ceremony of the *ambarualia*, in *amuis amfractibus* Leg. ii. 8. 19.' Language p. 385. Here the word is applied to the winding hole in which the mouse lived. *inde*, 'thereupon.'

5. *uasta ceruice minetur*, cf. XXVIII. 5. *minatur* is given by some MSS, and so *certat* XV. 9. '*Licet* is generally used with the subjunctive in law Latin as well as in other: but occasionally we have the indicative.' Roby, Justinian, p. 78.

6. 'For all his rage sees nowhere the foe he must attack.' *esse* most MSS, which is slightly accentuated 'exists,' not merely 'is.' X and my Brit. Mus. *b*² (a good one) give an interesting and lively v.l. *ille* which well expresses the complete and decided defeat of the enraged ox, spite of all his attempts, 'not for an instant can he see.'

7. *iusto* of MSS is weak, even if interpreted 'fitting,' 'suitable,' as in Aegritudo Perdicæ 68 ed. Bährens *O socii uestro iustum si corde uidetur.* Withof saw this, but his conj. *mus hoc* is improbable. I have written *lusor* which would explain *sermone*.

Amphit. ii. 2. 62 *Quid enim censes? te ut deludam contra lusorem meum?* *fatigans* is interpreted by Savaron on Sidon. Ep. v. 17 in the sense of 'joking,' 'bantering,' which is common in Sidonius' Letters and quoted by Savaron from Sulpicius Severus, Acron the commentator on Horace, Victor in his Life of Carus, Cassianus, the author of the treatise de Vita Contemplatiua, ascribed to Prosper, and the Scholiast on Juv. ix. Sid. i. 8 *Facete et fatigationum salibus admixtis.* iii. 13 *Si fatiget, in contumelias, si fatigetur in furias (fertur),* where the Bodleian Glosses edited by me in Anecd. Oxoniens. i. 5, p. 40 note *Si fatiget s. alios conuicia dicendo, si fatigetur ab aliis s. quasi diceret, si alii derideant eum.* Sid. iv. 10 *Dicere solebas quamquam fatigans quod meam quasi facundiam nescire;* and hence the substantive *fatigatio*, 'banter,' adj. *fatigatorius*, 'bantering.' There can be little doubt that this was Av.'s meaning; for what force could there be in representing the mouse, after his successful attack on the bull, going on to worry him with a lengthy admonition on the text *Pride has a fall?* The Treves MS however glosses *fatigans* by the word *prouocans*.

8. Almost a repetition of X. 10 *Distulit ammota calliditate iocum*, where see note.

9. *tribuerunt*. Very similarly Fab. Perottin. ii. 3 *Nam cuncta nobis (natura) attribuisset commoda*

Quaecumque indulgens Fortuna animali dedit. 10. *effectum*, 'efficiency,' 'potency.' The combination *Viribus effectum* is Propertian. El. iii. 9. 27 *Et tibi ad effectum vires det Caesar*, which A. Palmer, following Beroaldus, wrongly alters to *affectum*. *constituere*, 'assigned,' MSS. Lachmann's conj. *contribuere*, 'have given with the limbs' is very seductive: cf. Mamertin. Paneg. Maximiani xi *Pulcherrimis rebus tu tribuis effectum*. 11. *breuibus*, 'little' as in XIV. 9, XXXIV. 6. *rostris*, the admirable conj. of Fröhner removes all difficulties. The MSS have *monstris* which is meaningless. *fiducia* as in XXIV. 11 *subjectively* of the mouse, 'what self-reliance pigmy snouts possess.' 12. *Et faciat* MSS, to which Guiet supplied *ut* from the relative in 11 'et disce ut paruula turba faciat quidquid cupit.' Wopkens also retained *faciat*, making the subject *paruula turba* referred backwards. But the construction Wopkens quotes from Tusc. Disp. iv. 4. 7 *Defendat quod quisque sentit*, cf. *Cantet amat quod quisque* Nemes. Ecl. iv, is peculiar to *quisque* or *quis*, and therefore not parallel. See Madvig on Fin. iii. 20. 67. I prefer to follow the first Peterhouse, the *m. secunda* of B, and the Paraphrast in reading *facias*. *quicquid paruula turba cupit*, 'act on the suggestion of the mouse-population.' Av. here follows in the track of Phaedrus iv. 6. 13 *minuta plebes*, in the Epilogue to the Fable of the Mice and the Weasels. But possibly Av. wrote *sapit*.

XXXII.

Babr. xx, Fab. Aesop. 81 Halm.

BABR. XX.

Βοηλάτης ἀμαξαν ἦγεν ἐκ κόμης.
τῆς δ' ἐμπεσοῦσης εἰς φάραγγα κοιλώδη,
δέον βοηθεῖν αὐτὸς ἀργὸς εἰστήκει.
τῷ δ' Ἑρακλεῖ προσήυχεθ', ὃν μόνον πάντων
θεῶν ἀληθῶς προσεκύνει τε κατίμα.
ὁ θεὸς δ' ἐπιστὰς εἶπε 'τῶν τροχῶν ἄπτον,
καὶ τοὺς βόας κέντριζε. τοῖς θεοῖς δ' εὔχων,
ὅταν τι ποιῆς καυτός, ἧ μάτην εὔξη.'

1. *gurgite*, 'pool.' 3. *depositis* seems to be used here not in the classical sense of giving up (Juv. i. 133, where Mayor cites Sen. Suas. v. 1 *Quae male expertus est uota deponit*) but of placing or depositing for security, as in *deponere aurum, d. pecuniam*, etc. Cf. Horace's *quidquid habes age Depone tutis auribus*, a sense to which the common use of *depositum* as a legal term would naturally lead the way. The reading of some MSS *dispositis* is preferred by Cannegieter, and would bear a good sense, as the prayers are offered to the gods (*numina*) generally, and might thus be said to be distributed. But in the age of Avianus *disponere* had lost much of its original meaning, as the recurring use of *disposita* = 'arrangements' in Symmachus' Letters shows: and though in 3 he uses the plural *numina*, he specifies the single god Hercules in 6, as indeed Babrius had done even more clearly τῷ δ' Ἑρακλεῖ προσήυχεθ', ὃν μόνον πάντων Θεῶν ἀληθῶς προσεκύνει τε κατίμα. Hence I follow the earlier MSS in retaining *depositis* which is to be constructed with *Frustra*, 'feeling sure that the vows he did but lodge in vain would move the gods to help his fortunes, despite his own inactivity.' 4. *Ferre*. See on XXII. 11. *resideret* (cf. *reses*), 'remained idle,' a sense as old as Plautus. Capt. iii. 1. 8 *Ita uenter gutturque resident esuriales ferias*, 'keep an idle holiday-time of hunger.' Capitolin. Vit. Maximi et Balbini xvi *resedissee apud Ravennam*. Babrius has

δέον βοηθεῖν αὐτὸς ἄργος εἰσῆκει.

5. **rector Tirynthius**, 'the Lord of Tiryns,' Hercules, like *rector Tartareus*, 'the Lord of Tartarus,' Pluto, Stat. Theb. xi. 421. Hercules was not only born at Tiryns (Serv. on Aen. vii. 662 *Tirynthius a Tirynthi ciuitate Argis uicina in qua nutritus est*) where Electryon, the father of his mother Alcmena, had reigned, but, after his father Amphitryon's expulsion from thence by Sthenelus (Apollod. ii. 4. 6), being ordered by the Delphian oracle, which he had consulted after his frenzied murder of his children, to dwell in Tiryns, returned there, and from it started to perform the XII *atbla* imposed by Eurystheus. Thus Hesiod (Theog. 291) speaks of his driving the oxen of Geryon into sacred Tiryns, and Pindar (Isthm. v. (vi.) 40) states that he went *σὺν Τίρυνθίουςι* to Troy. The fact that already in the Telephus of Euripides fr. 697 Nauck he is styled *τῷ Τίρυνθίῳ Ἡρακλεῖ*, and that the Latin poets from Vergil onwards use *Tirynthius* to connote Hercules, is perhaps due to the legend mentioned by Apollodorus (ii. 4. 12) that the name Herakles was given him *for the first time* by the oracle which ordered his return to Tiryns, after the murder of his children as stated above. For **rector** of most MSS, which I believe to be a reminiscence of Statius, with whom the word is a favorite, Cannegieter conjectured *uictor*, which he shows in a learned note to be constantly applied to Hercules. It is interesting to confirm this conj. by the more than respectable testimony of my Brit. Mus. B, in which it is the *m. prima*. Cf. my note on Ibis 500 *inuicto deo*. **infat**, like **summis ab astris**, is a grandiose touch.

6. **uocat in sua uota**. Conington on Aen. v. 234 shows Vergil to have used *in uota uocare* four times, Aen. v. 234, 514, vii. 471, xii. 780. He is wrong, I think, in explaining the meaning to be 'summoning to be a party to a vow'; the idea is rather summoning to help a vow.

7. **stimulis**. To use the goad was an extreme remedy only to be applied in cases of desperation. Colum. ii. 2. 26 *Numquam stimulo lacessat iuuenem*. 9. **Tunc quoque**. 'Then also,' after you have struggled and used your own utmost efforts, not only before any such effort and as a requisite preliminary. Symm. vi. 88 *Auditorem quondam popularis tui* (a pupil of your countryman) *aut silentio tuere aut tu quoque rursus institue*, 'you in your turn' might be cited in support of the v.l. *Te quoque*, 'you like others': but the weight of MSS is against this.

congressum, 'when you have grappled with the task.' A very rare usage: somewhat similar is Cic. pro Sulla xvi. 47 *Nondum statuo te uirum satis habere, ut ego tecum luctari et congredi debeam*, where however it is a personal encounter.

10. **animis**, either (1) your wishes, a meaning common enough in the singular from Terence onwards, cf. *ex animo, animo indulgere*, etc.; or (2) your determination, resolution, Val. Fl. iii. 519 *Verum animis insiste tuis astumque per omnem Tende pudor*. Eumen. Grat. Act. xiii *Desinunt odisse agrorum suorum sterilitatem, resumunt animos operi, praeferant culturam, melioribus annuntiantur auspiciis*, 'take fresh resolution for the task.' **conciliare**, 'win over to.' Ovid Fast. i. 337 *Ante, deos homini quod conciliare ualeret, Far erat*.

11. **pigris uotis**, 'vows without action.' 12. 'And call in the present help of the gods by acting yourself.' The sentiment is Aeschylean, Pers. 742 *Ἄλλ' ὅταν σπεύδῃ τις αὐτός, χῶ θεὸς ξυνάπτεται*. Nevelet quotes from Suidas (s.v. *Αὐτός*) *αὐτός τι νῦν δρῶν εἶτα τοὺς θεοὺς κάλει*, which Suidas compares with another proverb, *σὺν Ἀθηνᾷ καὶ χεῖρας κίνει*. *Ἐπὶ τοῦ μὴ χρῆναι ἐπὶ ταῖς τῶν θεῶν ἐλπίσι καθημένους ἀργεῖν*.

facis. Wopkens cites Cato R. R. ii *Dicit uilicus sedulo se fecisse, seruos non ualuisse*. Varro R. R. i. 1 *Et quoniam ut aiunt dei facientes adiuvant* (assist those who act), *prius inuocabo eos*.

Praesentes deos. Phorm. ii. 2. 31 *Ea qui praebet, non tu hunc habeas plane praesentem deum?*

XXXIII.

Of this fable the Athoan codex of Babrius possesses the first verse—

“Ορνιθος ἀγαθῆς χρύσε’ ὠὰ τικτοῦσης

and then stops. It is preserved however in several prose versions, Halm 343, 343^b, Kn. 112.

BODL. PARAPHR. 112 KN.

“Οτι τοῖς παροῦσιν ἀρκέισθω τις καὶ τὴν ἀπληστίαν φευγέτω. “Ορνιν τις εἶχε καλὴν χρυσᾷ ὠὰ τίκτουςαν. νομίσας δὲ ἔνδον αὐτῆς ὄγκον χρυσίου εἶναι καὶ θύσας εἶρεν οὖσαν ὁμοίαν τῶν λοιπῶν ὀρνίθων. ὁ δὲ ἀθρόον πλοῦτον ἐλπίσας¹ εὐρεῖν καὶ τοῦ μικροῦ κέρδους ἐστέρητο.

1. *pretioso germine*, ‘a seed of price,’ viz. golden eggs. *Germen* is here used nearly=*proles*, as in Nemes. Cyneg. 153, quoted by Canneg., *Nam postquam conclusa uidet sua germina flammis* of a dog and her puppies, and in numerous passages of Ennodius as Hartel’s Index shows.

2. *Ouaque quae*, ‘one of a kind to present her roosting-place with successive eggs of gold.’ Cf. XXXVIII. 7, 8 *Vana . . . mendacia Quaeque refutari . . . queant*. Macrobi. S. vii. 9. 17 *Partem in homine et altam et sphaeralem tenuit et quae sensu careat*, and with an indicative in the relative clause, Aegrit. Perdicae 152 *Hippocrates illic fuerat qui forte uetustus Ac uitae spatio longum qui ceperat usum*. Eutrop. ix. 26 *Diocletianus moratus callide fuit, sagax praeterea et admodum subtilis ingenio et qui seueritatem suam aliena inuidia uellet explere*.

3. *Fixerat*. Cannegieter aptly quotes Apul. de Mundo xxii *Distinxit genera, species separauit, fixitque leges uiuendi atque moriendi*. *uolucris superbae*, ‘the sumptuous bird,’ here as the producer of golden eggs. A comparison of Prop. iv. 5. 22 *Et quae sub Tyria concha superbit aqua*, Mart. vi. 55. 2, ix. 11. 4 *alitis superbae* (Phoenix), xiv. 67. 2 *Alitis eximiae cauda superba fuit* (fly-flap of peacock’s feathers), proves that *superbus* sometimes very nearly=our ‘superb,’ ‘gorgeous,’ ‘sumptuous.’

4. *munera ferre*, not in its proper sense of *proffering* gifts, but *producing*. 5. *cupidum*, ‘greedy,’ transfers to the vow the feeling of the man who made it. His cupidity was over-hasty. *sperans uanescere* most of the MSS, which is not impossible, as *sperare* even in Vergil has the sense of apprehending or anticipating evil. Servius on Aen. i. 543 *At sperare deos abusiue ‘timete’ ut alibi Hunc ego si potui tantum sperare dolorem* (iv. 419) *cum speremus bona, timeamus aduersa*. Cf. Val. Fl. iii. 295, Stat. Theb. vi. 137, and the use of ἐλπίζειν, e.g. ἐλπίζω νοσῆσαι Hierocles 34 ed. Eberhard. But we retain enough of the Babrian original to see that in it ἐλπίσας meant ‘hoping,’ and the variations of the MSS seem to indicate something wrong: *A* gives *spirans*, *B* *spernans*, *X* *uanescere*, *B* *uanescere*. Hence I follow Wopkens in considering *uanescere* corrupt, though what the word was which it has ousted is very doubtful.

[Interesting, but perhaps hardly probable, is *B*’s *spernans*, ‘disdaining that his covetous aspiration should vanish before him,’ i.e. when he thought to realize a gold-harvest, his hopes proved illusory by the goose laying only one egg. *Spernans* from *spernari* may be paralleled by Juv. iv. 4 where the Pithoeanus gives *spernatur*, and Fronto p. 144 Naber *spernabere*. Both Mayor and Bicheler retain *spernatur* in Juv. iv. 4.] 6. *exosas in sua lucra moras* is like *adnotas in noua damna preces*, ‘delays hateful for the purposes of his gains,’ i.e. which he disliked as retarding his gain. *Exosa nauigatio*, ‘the voyage we hate’ is found in Ennod. Dict. xxiv. fin.,

¹ The original may have been ὁ δ’ ἐλπίσας τὸν πλοῦτον ἀθρόον εὐρήσειν.

but this passive sense is rare, cf. II. 13. Unrein p. 40 cites Eutrop. vii. 24. 3 *Ob scelera uniuersis exosus*. Macrob. S. i. 11. 45 *Omni modo dis exosus*.

7. *ratus referre*=*ratus se relaturum*, with a notion of extra certainty, as in XXII. 12 *Seque ratus solum munera ferre duo*.

8. *tam continuo munere*, 'so unfailing a bounty' *erat*, not *esset*, in spite of the *orat*, obliqua. The indicative distinctly assigns the reason.

Pacat. Paneg. Theodos. xvii *Sibi humilitatem et tenebras suas inputet iacens uirtus, quae non obtulit se probandam*.

9. *nuda*, probably 'stript of its feathers' to make the opening with more dexterity. *minax*, the knife was flourished in the bird's eyes and then plunged in the flesh.

11. *tautae crimine fraudis*. *crimine* is doubtful: possibly 'by the fault,' or 'wrong,' as *crimine fati* Mart. x. 61. 2; more probably 'by a fraud so gross and culpable,' 'the scandal of such a cheat.' Verg. Aen. x. 668

Tanton me crimine dignum Duxisti, et talis uoluisti expendere poenas, cf. 12.

12. *meritis*, dative. *rettulit* with *poenam* as *referre praemium*. *inde*, as the consequence of the delusion.

13. *male*, 'wrongly.'

14. *diurna* is the opposite of *cuncta uno tempore*, 'the prayers of any single day': an approach to the meaning of *quotidianus*. Claud. de B. Gildon. 71 *Gaudetque diurnos, Vt famulae, praebere cibos*. Guet explained καθημερινά, τὰ καθ' ἡμέραν.

XXXIV.

Babr. cxxxvi, Fab. Aesop. 401, 401^b Halm.

BABR. CXXXVI.

Χειμῶνος ὥρῃ σίτον ἐκ μυχοῦ σύρω
ἔψυχε μύρμηξ ὃν θέρους σεσωρεύκει.
τέττιξ δὲ τοῦτον ἰκέτευσε λιμώττων
δοῦναί τι καὶ τῷ τῆς τροφῆς ὅπως ζήσῃ.
'τί οὖν ἐποίεις,' φησί, 'τῷ θέρει τούτῳ;'
οὐκ ἐσχόλαζον, ἀλλὰ διετέλουν ἄδων.
γελάσας δ' ὁ μύρμηξ τὸν τε πυρὸν ἐγκλείων
'χειμῶνος ὀρχοῦ' φησὶν 'εἰ θέρους ἄδεις.'

There is much in this fable which is common to Avianus and Phaedrus. The fable of the Ant and the Fly (Phaedr. iv. 24) contains the following verses, 15 sqq. :—

Ego granum in hiemem cum studiose congero,
Te circa murum pasci uideo stercore.
Aras frequentas: nempe abigeris quo uenis.
Nihil laboras: ideo cum opus est, nihil habes.
Aestate me lacessis; cum bruma est, siles;
Mori contractam cum te cogunt frigora,
Me copiosa recipit incolumem domus.

Saluianus de Gub. Dei iv. 43 *Formicae in subterraneis latibulis uaria frugum genera condentes ad hoc cuncta contrahunt ac reponunt, quia affectu uitae suae diligunt quae recondunt*.

1-2. 'The man that has allowed his youth to slip by him without action and never feared life's misfortunes or made provision for them in advance.'

1. *torpentem*, 'in sloth,' Inc. Paneg. Constantini xvi *Vt ex inueterato illo torpore ac foedissimis latebris subito prorumperet et consumpto per desidia sexennio ipsum diem natalis sui ultima sua caede signaret*. passus all MSS. Fröhner's *passus* is inadmissible for Avianus. It is probably a mere participle, though the omission of *est* is found in other writers of the period, e.g. Claud. Epist. iii. 23 *Dignatus tenui Caesar scrip-*

sisse Maroni. **transisse**, a strict perfect 'to be past and over.' Lucretius' use of the perf. inf. in iii. 69, 70 *Dum se falso terrore coacti Effugisse uolunt longe, longeque remosse* is very similar. I do not consider any of these perfects to be aoristic.

2. **Nec**, where *Non* would be expected, falls under the same class of anomalous constructions as XVII. 13, XXV. 5, in each of which a nominative participle is followed by a finite verb, but the verb clause is introduced by a *que* or *atque*; *respondens seque docet, fingens discrimine Atque . . . queritur*. It is certain that **Nec** cannot here = *ne quidem*; and I cannot believe *Av.* meant it as a mere variation of *Non*. A very similar anacoluthon is found in Prop. ii. 32. 33, 34 *Ipsa Venus quamuis corrupta libidine Martis, Nec minus in caelo semper honesta fuit.* **uitae** is possibly *dativae*, 'apprehended for his life.' Juv. vi. 17 *Cum furem nemo timeret Caulibus aut pomis et aperto uiueret horto.*

3. **Confectus senio**. Val. Max. v. i. 1 Ext. *Senio iam confectum militem Macedonem* (Canneg.). The best MSS give **collectus**, which the Trèves codex glosses by *contractus*. **senio** is not only age, but *senility*, i.e. the infirmities of age. In Symmachus' Letters *senio esse* = 'to be tiresome,' e.g. ii. 17. **grauis aetas**, 'the decline of life,' when a man begins to be elderly. **affuit**, 'is before him.' **Affluit**, 'is setting in,' the conj. of Heinsius, has the support of my Brit. Mus. b³.

4. **Heu frustra**, Vergilian. G. i. 158 *Heu magnam alterius frustra spectabis aceruum*.

5. **Solibus ereptos**. Cf. Seren. Sammon. 218 *Anguibz ereptos adipēs aerugine misce*. It may be doubted whether **ereptos** is to be constructed with **Solibus**, 'rescued from the days of midsummer' (Withof), or **hiemi**, 'rescued from the winter.' The balance of the clauses **Solibus ereptos hiemi Distulit** as well as the use of **Distulit**, which is somewhat bare if it stands alone, is in favour of the former view. 'aestati praereptos distulit consumendos in hiemem.' (Withof.) On the latter **Solibus** must = 'at midsummer,' 'in summer days.' **hiemi**, if constructed with **Distulit**, 'put off,' or 'reserved for winter' (so *Guét*), may be compared with Stat. Theb. viii. 687 *Crudelis Erinys Obstat et infando differt Eteoclea fratri*, and with Phaedrus' *Ego granum in hiemem cum studiose congero* quoted above. **labores**, 'fruits of its toil,' Vergilian. G. i. 325 *Sata laeta boumque labores*.

6. **cauis**. Prud. c. Symm. ii. 1052, 3 *Nec metuit ne congestum populetur aceruum Curculio, uel nigra cauis formica recondat*.

7. **suscepit**, ἀνέδεξάτο, 'assumed its winter robe of white hoar-frost.' **candentes pruinas**. Minutius Vita Donati ap. Hagen Anecd. Heluet. p. cclx *Hiemis autem tempore solo canente pruina*.

8. **gelu** all MSS, where we might expect *niue* as in Mamert. Genethl. Maxim. ix *Cum agros glacies, glaciem niues premerent*.

9. Barth, whom Bährens follows, wished to write *Pigranimis*, which he called *uox noua quidem sed elegantissima*. It is so written in G and the Carlsruhe fragment, as reported by Fröhner, cf. *exanimis unanimis magnanimis semanimis longanimis pusillanimis*. Yet it seems hazardous to ascribe to *Av.* a word which is not known to exist elsewhere, and the balance of clauses is better preserved by reading *Pigra nimis*, to which **non aequans** stands parallel. As Schenkl observes, two reasons are given for the ant's remaining at home, (1) she is numbed with the cold; (2) her body is too small and feeble to face the stormy weather. *tanto* of some MSS may be right = 'so little.' Trèves MS *tanto modico*.

10. **umida**, 'damp from the moisture sinking through. Plin. H. N. xi. 109 *Semina adrosa condunt, ne rursus in frugem exeant e terra. maiora ad introitum diuidunt, madefacta imbre proferunt atque siccant.* **legit**. The Paraphrast has *frumentum quod aestate collegerat, exsicabat*, which agrees with the words of Babrius. Χειμῶνος ὥρη σίτον ἐκ μυχοῦ σὺρων Ἐψυχε μύρμηξ ὃν θέρου σαρπείκει. On this view **legit** is 'picks' or 'sorts' for drying. This is not the ordinary sense of *legere* with *semina*, *grana*, etc. Cf. Ovid's *frugilegae formicae* Met. vii. 624, and *auidaeque uolucres Semina iacta legunt* M. v.

484, in both of which the idea is of picking up grain or seed for consumption. And so I think Av. meant here; the ant picks from her store of grain some for the need of the moment. Guet explained 'edit uescitur.'

11. It is hard to choose between **Discolor** of *ORX* and *Decolor* of *AP* and the Carlsruhe fragm. Though there is some confusion of the two words in MSS, their meanings are on the whole distinct. (1) **Discolor** is applied to objects which present a *mixture* of colours, as a *tiger's skin* (Stat. Theb. ix. 685), a *poplar-leaf* (S. ii. 3. 51), the *rainbow* (Theb. x. 119); and a *cicala* would be so called as not uniform in colour, but presenting in its body different hues crossing and intermingling with each other. This would be true of our grass-hoppers, which sometimes combine brown with green or yellow; and it may be equally so of Italian species. (Av. perhaps meant to contrast the motley colours of the *cicala* with the black hue of the ant, cf. Horace's *Vt matrona meretrici dispar erit atque Discolor* Epp. i. 18. 4). (2) *Decolor* is used of things which have changed or impaired their colour, whether by assuming a darker and dingier tinge, as *decolor Indus* (of which Passerat on Prop. iv. 3. 10 quotes 4 instances), 'the swarthy Oriental,' who has lost the fresh colour of the West, or by losing their healthy hue and turning pale, as in Prudentius' *decolor invidia* Ham. 286. Here Av. might use the word somewhat less particularly, 'dingy' or 'sombre,' to suit the reversed circumstances of the insect now experiencing the shady side of its days.

12. **querulo ruperat arua sono**, 'had made the fields split.' Vergilian, G. iii. 328 *Et cantu querulae rumpent arbusta cicadae*. **querulo**, a word not peculiar to the *cicada*, but expressing the 'noises' which each animal severally makes, the frog's *croak*, the she-goat's *bleat*. Apuleius uses the extraordinary adj. *obstreporus* to express the noise of the *cicala* (Flor. ii. 13). **sono**. Hence the Greek names for the *τέττις* mentioned by Aelian H. A. x. 44 *λακέτας ἀχέτας*. Cf. Plin. H. N. xi. 92. Aristophon Comicus fr. 10 Kock Πνίγος ὑπομείναι καὶ μεσημβρίας λαλεῖν Τέττιξ.

13. **tunderet**. The threshing-floor is personified as in Verg. G. i. 192, 298. **Se quoque**, 'she for her part,' i.e. she had had her own occupation like the ant. Verg. E. ix. 51 *saepe ego longos Cantando puerum memini me condere soles*.

14. **explicuisse**, 'had worked out or finished off,' 'carried to their end': with some notion, as above XXVII. 10, where see note, of a lengthy and tiresome task: 'extendisse' Guet.

15. **Paruula**, 'the tiny one' = *formica*. From Horace S. i. 2. 33 *Paruula nam exemplo est magni formica laboris*. So 'hard-shell' for tortoise in Uncle Remus xxvi.

16. A parenthesis exactly like XV. 3, 4. **continuare**, 'to prolong' from year to year, neither of them dying in the winter. (Cannegieter.)

17. **En** which *C* alone of my MSS gives is hardly so good as **Mi** of the rest. The emphatic position of the word at the beginning of the v. is determined by the opposition of **At tibi** in 19; but instead of the nominative which might be expected, the pronoun is (doubtless for metrical reasons) constructed as part of the protatic clause, just as in Verg. Aen. iv. 340-2 *Me si fata meis paterentur ducere uitam Auspiciis et sponte mea componere curas, Urbem Troianam primum dulcesque meorum Reliquias colerem*, the prose order *ego* or *equidem* gives way to *Me* constructed with the hypothetical clause.

substantia, 'subsistence,' 'means,' a sense in which it is found in the *Dialogus de Oratoribus* viii *Sine commendatione natalium, sine substantia facultatum*. 'Sane est posterioris Latinitatis, uerum imprimis frequens apud Ictos,' Orelli there: but would Tacitus, or whoever wrote this dialogue, have used *substantia* by itself? At any rate neither Symmachus' Letters nor the Panegyrici nor Prudentius give any instance; but Wopkens quotes it from Fulgentius (Myth. iii. 3), Sulpicius Severus (Chron. i. 76), Salvianus, and Aurelius Victor; Hartel's Index to Ennodius shows it was then quite established, and S. Jerome has the diminutive *substantiola* = 'a little property.'

20.

Cantibus for in cantibus is noticeable. Manilius iv. 157 ed. Bentley *Otia et aeternam peragunt in amore iuventam*; in ii. 205 *Non tenebris aut luce suam peragentia sortem* (*Signa*) is justified by the locative sense of the ablatives.

XXXV.

Babr. xxxv, Fab. Aesop. 366, 366^b, 30 Kn.

BABR. XXXV.

Δύω μὲν υἱοὺς ἢ πίθηκος ὠδίνει,
τεκοῦσα δ' αὐτοῖς ἐστὶν οὐκ ἴση μήτηρ,
ἀλλ' ὅν μὲν αὐτῶν ἀθλίης ὑπ' εὐνοίης
θάλπουσα κόλποις ἀγρίοις ἀποπνίγει,
τὸν δ' ὡς περισσόν καὶ μάταιον ἐκβάλλει.
κάκεινος ἐλθὼν εἰς ἐρημὴν ζῶει.

Avianus has here deviated considerably from Babrius. In the Greek fable the mother ape stifles her favorite child by over-caressing; the less favored and discarded child escapes to the desert and comes to maturity. Babrius' version is identical with Oppian's, *Cyneg.* ii. 605 sqq. Schneider:—

Δεῖπω τρισσὰ γένεθλα, κακὸν μίμημα, πιθήκων.
τίς γάρ ἂν οὐ στυγέοι τοῖον γένος, αἰσχρὸν ἰδέσθαι,
ἀβλήχρὸν στυγερὸν δυσδέρεκτον αἰολόβουλων;
κείνοι καὶ φίλα τέκνα δυσειδέα δοιὰ τεκόντες
οὐκ ἀμφοῖν ἀτάλαντον ἔην μερίσαντο ποθητὴν·
ἀλλὰ τὸ μὲν φιλέουσι, τὸ δ' ἐχθαίρουσι λόχευμα,
αὐταῖς δ' ἀγκαλίδεσσιν ἔων τέθηκε τοκίῳν.

1. *prōfundens* as in Catullus lxiv. 202; and in the hexameters on the Nile ascribed to Claudian xlvii. 12 (xxvii. 12 Jeep). The instance alleged by L. Müller from Lucan vii. 159 is not certain. He shows that in Christian poets the long *o* is of frequent occurrence. (*De R. M.* p. 363.)

2. 'Allots her children each to a separate destiny.' An inversion of the ordinary construction *diuidere uices in pignera* (Pers. v. 49 *Diuidit in geminos concordia fata duorum*). *pignera nata*. Canneg. quotes from Gruter DCCCVII. 12 *P. Memisianae uxori castiss.* *Q. Herculanus maritus cum pignerib. de ea natis locum consecrauit.* Claud. *Laus Seren.* 111 *non ante suis inpendit amorem Pigneribus.* Prud. Cath. x. 119 *Nullus sua pignera plangat.* The two oldest MSS of Prudentius are very clear for *e*, not *o*, in the oblique cases of *pignus*. Paris 8084 (in capitals, and perhaps of fifth century) gives *PIGNERA* P. ii. 523, C. x. 119, *PIGNERE* P. iv. 52, *PIGNERIBVS* Ps. 479. Bodl. Auct. T. 2. 22 (of eighth century) gives Cath. x. 119 *pignera*, Perist. ii. 523 *pignera*, xi. 210 *pigneribus*, v. 491 *pigneris*, all except the last in the sense of 'child': in Perist. iv. 52 alone *pignore*, not in the sense of child.

3. *caro*, 'fond' as an epithet of *amore* is unusual, but there is no evidence for *raro*.

4. *Alteriusque*. It is not true that when *unus* (*alter*) is followed by *alter*, the second *alter* is always without a copula. Vitruv. iv. 4. 3 *Equibus una sit non striata et altera striata.* iii. 5. 7 *Vnum cum sit positum . . . et alterum diducatur.* *odiis exsaturata* from Vergil Aen. vii. 298. Cannegieter's conj. *insaturata* is plausible; but the word is very rare, though found twice in the Aratea of Avienus, *insaturatae odiis* Phaen. 183, i. *cibi* Progn. 513. *tumet*, 'rankles with excess of hate.' 5. *fetam*, here of an animal which has recently produced young ones. So Verg. Aen. viii. 630 *Fecerat et uiridi fetam Mauortis in antro Procubuisse lupam; geminos huic ubera circum Lambere.* *grauior*, 'serious' or 'threatening,' as *grae*

periculum Macrob. S. ii. 8. 6. *tumultus*, 'sudden outbreak of war,' 'alarm of attack.' Verg. G. i. 464. It is noticeable that *tumultus tumescere* are there found in consecutive vv. as here *tumet tumultus*. 6. Dissimili condicione of unequal treatment like *dispar condicio* Cic. de Prouin. Consul. vii. 16. 7. *manibus*, here of the prehensile extremities of a monkey's fore-feet. Plin. H. N. xi. 246 (*Simiae habent mammas in pectore et brachia et crura in contrarium similiter flexa, in manibus unguis digitos longioremque medium*). So *χείρες* of apes in Aelian H. N. v. 7. *pectore*. Fab. Aesop. 366^b *αὐτὸν ἐν τοῖς κόλποις περιφέρουσα*. 8. *dorso suscipiente leuat*. Av.'s way of expressing *dorso suscepto leuat*, 'takes up and lifts on her back.' 9. *nequeat* of MSS need not be altered. Munro on Lucret. iii. 736 '*Cum subeant* and v. 62 and 680, as well as Cato de Re Rust. 90 *Cum far incipiat puriter facito*; in these cases *cum* with the pres. subj. or potent. seems to denote repetition; as *cum* seems to be clearly temporal in them all.' *consistere*, 'stand,' i. e. maintain an erect posture. The ape is tired out with the combined effort of escaping and carrying her young, one on her back, the other supported in her front paws. 10. *Oppositum*, the burden at her breast, i. e. in front. (Gruet.) Heinsius' *Appositum* is comparatively weak and without any MS support. *remisit* is not only given by P, the Trèves MS (T), and the Carlsruhe fragm. but was the *m. pr.* of G. It is an aoristic perfect. 11. Almost all MSS here agree in giving *ab*, which with Cataldo Iannelli I retain. It must be constructed with *Haeret*, 'hangs clinging to the neck.' Yet as P and the first Peterhouse MS give *ad*, the reading of most edd. *at* may be right; and the construction *circumdans collo* is certainly more simple, Ovid M. ix. 459, 605, vi. 479. 12. 'Shares the flight of his dam against her will.' 13. *quoque*. See on XVIII. 5. 14. *unicus heres*. Prud. Cath. xii. 82. Symm. Epist. i. 3 *Solus hausisti iustus heres ueterum litterarum*. *herēs*, as Ausonius Griph. 2. 39 writes *bipēs* and *tripēs*, Parent. 29. 4 *celeripēs*, Maximianus *Vlixēs* v. 20. Prudentius, as Krenkel shows p. 8, uses the nominatives *cautis famis prolis luis stipis Ioannis* and perhaps *pubis*, for the ordinary forms in *-es*. Vegetius i. 11 and 12 uses *cratis* as nom. for *crates*; and Av. himself seems to have written *uulpis* for *uulpes* in XL. 7. The Paris MS of Prudentius, which I examined for this purpose, gives *PVBIS OMNIS LIQVERAT* G. vii. 162, *LVIS INCENTIVA FATIGAT* H. 249, *LVIS INPROBA* Ps. 508, *FAMIS INPIA NATOS* Ps. 479; and it is a reasonable conclusion that where metre required a short syllable, the *-is* form was preferred. None of these however increase in the genitive, and as Priscian i. p. 156 Hertz ranks *quadrupes iniquus* with *diues superstes* as all ending in *ēs*, it is clear that the earlier sense of quantity in these final syllables had then been lost, and Av. may have written *herēs* as Ausonius wrote *bipēs tripēs celeripēs*. *auis*, probably more after *heres* (Cic. Fam. xiii. 26 *Heres est M. Mindio fratri suo*) than *Seruatus*, though *seruare* with a dat. is common enough, e. g. in Symmachus' Letters (x. 12 (32)). Titul. Sepulchr. Nicomachi Flauiani C. I. L. vi. 1783 *SI EVM QVEM VIVERE NOBIS SERVARIQ VOBIS QVAE VERBA EIVS APV'T VOS* (of the Emperor Theodosius to the Senate) *FVISSE PLERIQ. MEMINIS'TIS OPTAVIT*. The less favored *apeling* is left the sole survivor of the name and fortunes of the family, by the death of his over-caressed brother. 15, 16. Hardly by Av. The Latinity wants clearness and point: *rursus* before *in* is less likely to have been introduced as a corruption of something written by Av., than as a prosodial licence common in writers subsequent to him. Yet the fable would end very abruptly with v. 14: and Lachmann's conclusion that the whole of vv. 13-16 is a later addition is critically very probable. 15. 'So it is that many find a pleasure in what they disparaged, and hope, reversing the order of things, brings men of mean estate back to a happier fortune.' 16. *rursus*, though it is tempting

to alter its position and write *Rursus spes humiles*, is right where it stands before in *meliora*.

XXXVI.

Babr. xxxvii, Fab. Aesop. 113 Halm, 24 Kn.

BABR. XXXVII.

Δαμάλης ἐν ἀγροῖς ἄφετος, ἀτριβὴς ξεύγλης,
κάμνοντι καὶ σύροντι τὴν ὕνιν ταύρω
‘τάλας’ ἐφώνει ‘μόχθον οἶον ὀτλεύεις.’
ὁ βοῦς δ’ ἐσίγα χυπέτεμεν τὴν χώραν.
ἐπεὶ δ’ ἔμελλον ἀγρόται θεοῖς θύειν,
ὁ βοῦς μὲν ὁ γέρων εἰς νομάς ἀπεξεύχθη,
ὁ δὲ μόσχος ἀδμῆς κείνος εἴλεκετο σχοῖνῳ
δεθεὶς κέρατα, βωμὸν αἵματος πλήσων.
κάκείνος αὐτῷ τοιάδ’ εἶπε φωνήσας
εἰς ταῦτα μέντοι μὴ πονῶν ἐτηρήθης
ὁ νέος παρέρπεις τὸν γέροντα καὶ θύη,
καὶ σου τένοντα πέλεκυς, οὐ ζυγὸς τριψύει.

1. *resultans* seems to mean ‘bounding to and fro,’ or ‘backwards and forwards.’ This sense is post-classical. There is nothing in Babrius corresponding, nor in Halm’s prose version.

4. *Ferre nec expositis* MSS mostly. Withof explained *expositis* as ‘open.’ ‘*Exposita iuga uocat montes seu colles herbosos et apricos, et quod maxime uim epitheti exprimit, tales colles qui armentis libere patent, et unde non prohibentur,*’ p. 281. Cf. Stat. S. i. 2. 34 *Licet expositum per limen aperto Ire, redire gradu*. Most edd. however, including Guiet, who notes ‘i.e. depositis, barbare,’ have found the word objectionable: and *Ferre* of B, with the omission of *nec* in P, perhaps points to a corruption. I have written *Ferre nec haec positis*, ‘and never to get rid of the yoke and taste the sweets of repose like mine.’ *haec*, ‘such as you see.’ So *haec deuia*, ‘your present sidling gait,’ III. 5.

5. *subiectas* seems to suit *iugis* in the sense of *bills*. The calf might descend to the grassy ground on the lower part of the slopes, or mount to the woods higher up. *discursus* all my MSS, ‘to range freely over the grass.’

6. *rursus*, ‘and then again, if I am so inclined.’ Cf. XXIX. 18. Lachm. preferred *sursus* as in XV. 8, and Canneg. found *sursus* in two MSS. But here the antithesis to *subiectas* is somewhat flat; *rursus* is more natural and quite in Av.’s manner. *opaca*, if I need shade.

sequi, ‘push into the dark depths of the woods.’ Vergilian, Aen. ii. 737 *auia cursu Dum sequor*, v. 629 *pelagique extrema sequentem*.

7. *nullam*, ‘not for a moment angered by what he said.’

8. *solitam*, XVII. 5. *fessus*. Av. is here closer than usual to his original, *κάμνοντι καὶ σύροντι τὴν ὕνιν ταύρω*.

9. *per prata* with *procubuisse*. The ox is removed from the ploughing-field to the meadow.

11. I retain the MS reading, but for *innexum* write *ut nexum*. *sacris aris*, ‘sacrificial altars,’ or ‘altars of divine worship,’ to be connected with *Admotum* as in Luc. i. 608 *sacris tunc admonet aris Electa ceruice marem*. Verg. Aen. xii. 171 *admonuitque pecus flagrantibus aris*. Ovid M. xiii. 454 *postquam crudelibus aris Admota est*. Cannegieter’s conj. (accepted by Lachm.) *sertis*, though well according with *innexum* (Ovid Trist. v. 3. 3) heaps up the successive clauses *sertis innexum, aris admotum*, very awkwardly, and could hardly be what Av. wrote. Besides, it only loosely expresses the Babrian *εἴλεκετο σχοῖνῳ δεθεὶς κέρατα*. *nexum*, ‘tied with a cord.’

12. *popae*, genitive on which *cultro* depends,

'grapple with the knife of the priest's attendant.' Properly the *papa* seems to have been distinguished from the *cultrarius*, Suet. Gaius Caesar 32: here the functions are blended. Both Suetonius and Propertius (iv. 3. 62) apply the word *succinctus* to the *papa*: see the illustration in Rich. 12. It

is difficult to decide between *tristis* of most MSS and *testis* of C and the Carlsruhe fragm. If we argue from Babrius, the words *κακείνος αὐτῷ τοῦδ' εἶπε φωνήσας* (9) as well as *ὁ νέος παρέρπει τὸν γέροντα* (11) which implies that the calf passed the ox on his way to be sacrificed, are somewhat in favour of *testis*. Rhythm on the other hand rather supports *tristis*, which itself well expresses the *disastrous* consequences of the forbearance (*indulgentia*) which has left the calf its freedom only to sacrifice it in the end.

15. *gravis quamvis*, 'however severe.' *Quamvis* with adjectives almost always precedes, here follows its adj. as *licet* does even in the polished Merobaudes Paneg. Aetii 70 N. *tali residem licet excitat orsu*.

16. *quam*, as if *magis* preceded: so XLII. 14. *tenerum*, 'in childhood.' Verg. G. ii. 343 *in teneris*, Ecl. i. 8 *tener agnus*. *mox peritura*, 'idleness doomed after a time to end,' *pati*. Though used elsewhere in *re bona* as Forcellini shows from Asin. ii. 2. 58 *Fortiter malum qui patitur, idem post patitur* (Goetz *potitur*) *bonum*. Poen. iii. 3. 83 *Siquidem potes pati esse te in lepido loco*. Rutil. i. 446 *Dum mala formides, nec bona posse pati* is here at least half in a bad sense, 'be sentenced or condemned to.'

17, 18. If with most MSS *regat* is retained in 18, translate, 'This is the lot of men, that the happier die soon, whereas the poor are governed by the uncertainties of a life shifting from day to day.' The two vv. are peculiar and, spite of Lachmann's condemnation, not unworthy of Av. Nevelet's reading *m. fel. ut sit Mors cita* is against all my MSS; yet it certainly balances the sounds more effectively *sors ista—mors cita*. 'Vita diurna est ἐφημέριος, nullum diem secuta aut certa sui,' Caspar Barth Aduers. L. 7, rightly, though as both Guiet and Wopkens thought, there may be in *diurna* some idea of *prolongation* from day to day. A. Gellius xvii. 2 and Nonius 100 both quote the annalist Claudius Quadrigarius as using *diurnare* = *diu uiuere*: an inscript. in Gruter has *diurno parasito Apollinis* = 'qui quotidie epulabatur in synhodo Apollinis' (Forc.); and *diurnis diebus* in the medical writer Caelius Aurelianus = 'every day.' Cf. XXXIII. 16 *uota diurna*. But *regat* is, to say the least, somewhat forced; and if we remember the close resemblance in some of the earlier forms of writing between *n* and *r* is very likely to be a corruption of *negat*, which is actually given by two Brit. Mus. MSS, B and b². B had also as m. pr. *miseris*, and this gives a good sense, 'whilst the life they lead day after day (prolonged from day to day) says no (*Nulli negare soleo* Plaut. Stich. i. 3. 28) to the wretched,' i.e. will not permit them to die. Or again, *regat* may be a corruption of *necat*, the sense being 'the happy die soonest, whereas the wretched are slain day after day by the unhappy lives they lead.' This would agree with the common use of *enecare* in Plaut. and Terence for plaguing to death. [This conj. of my own I have decided to admit as more direct and intelligible than either of the other readings.]

XXXVII.

Babr. c, Fab. Aesop. 278.

The leading idea of this fable, the contrast of pampered slavery that hugs its chains with hungry independence, is presented in more than one form in the Aesopian collection. Here and in Fab. Aesop. 278 we have a dog and lion; Aesop. 321 brings before us a tame ass which feeds well and becomes sleek, but is beaten severely by its master, and a wild ass which at first discontented with its rough life is consoled by seeing the rigorous treatment its domesticated brother has to endure.

Phaedrus has a long fable identical with this, except that a wolf takes the place of Av.'s lion (iii. 7). He prefaces it with the words *Quam dulcis sit libertas, breuiter proloquar*, a line which to the degenerate Romans of the declining Empire would have had little meaning, but in the age of Tiberius was very significant.

BABR. C.

Λύκῳ συνήντα πιμελὴς κύων λίην.
 ὁ δ' αὐτὸν ἐξήταξε ποῦ τραφεῖς οὕτως
 μέγας κύων ἐγένετο καὶ λίπους πλήρης.
 'ἄνθρωπος' εἶπε 'δαψιλὴς με σιτεύει.'
 ὁ δέ σοι τράχηλος, εἶπε, πῶς ἐλευκώθη;
 'κλοιῶ τέτριπται σάρκα τῷ σιδηρεῖ,
 ὃν ὁ τροφεὺς μοι περιτέθεικε χαλκένυσας,'
 λύκος δ' ἐπ' αὐτῷ καγχάσας 'ἐγὼ τοίνυν
 χαίρειν κελεύω' φησὶ 'τῇ τρυφῇ ταύτῃ
 δι' ἣν σιδήρος τὸν ἐμὸν αὐχένα τρίψει.'

1. **exhausto** = *exhaustis uiribus*, 'worn out,' as Lucan says iv. 622 *Exhaustique uirum*. Juv. ix. 59. 2. **insertis**. Quintilian ii. 10. 9 uses *inserere iocos* of introducing jests into rhetorical language. Ovid Trist. ii. 444 *Historiae turpes inseruisse iocos*, of weaving jokes into the texture of history. Av. means scarcely more than 'adding gibes' nearly = *iocans*. Possibly we should read *intortis* like *intorquere contumelias* Cic. Tusc. Disp. iv. 36. 77. *uerba dedisse* like *insertis iocis* shows how the correct feeling of language had declined. As in IX. 20 it = *locutus esse*, but without the epithets which there take from the strangeness of the expression. In classical Latin *uerba dare* = 'to deceive': Ter. Eun. Prol. 24 is a *double entendre* which proves nothing. Cf. the definition of Symmachus in the Explanat. in Donat. Grammat. Lat. Keil iv. 488 *Symmachus sic: uerba dare captiui est, argentum dare satellitis*. 3. **duplici tergo** was explained by Heinsius Advers. p. 611 as *lato tergo*, like Vergil's *duplex agitur per lumbos spina*, which Servius interprets *lata* and Oppian's Διπλὰ δὲ οἱ μετόπισθε μετάφρενα, πύονα δημῶ. If this is so, the abl. can only loosely be constructed with *tendantur*, 'how my flanks dilate (swell) and my back rises in a double ridge.' It seems more likely that **targo** is here used more indefinitely of the ridge or projecting surface of the skin covering the dog's flanks, which is called double from the inequalities produced by the outstanding muscle or fat: for it can hardly be simply = *tergore* or *cute*, as explained in some of the mediaeval glosses. Another view has been suggested to me by my friend Mr. C. N. Eliot, viz. that **duplici tergo** means the point where the spine *parts off* into the haunches; but Av. seems to be imitating Vergil here as in 4. **tendantur**, 'dilate,' 'are distended,' Col. vi. 14. 4 *Intumescit collum, neruique tenduntur*. 4. Verg. G. iii. 87 *Luxuriatque toris animosum pectus*, where *animosum* corresponds to Av.'s *nobile*. 5. **Proximus** with *humanis mensis*. The dog is most in the confidence of man and is admitted to the nearest place at his table. **post otia** is obviously modelled on Phaedr. iii. 7. 13, 14, where the dog says to the wolf *Quanto est facilius mihi sub tecto uiuere, Et otiosum largo satiari cibo*. It is true that in Amm. Marc. xvi. 12. 9 *post otium cibique refectiōnem*, Paneg. Maxim. et Constantin. xii Bährrens *multo magis mirum est te imperium ferre post otium*, the words mean 'after resting,' whereas here they must mean 'when resting-time has set in.' But this is scarcely reason enough for altering them. 6. **Communem**, 'shared with my master.' Phaedr. iii. 7. 21 *Adfertur ultro panis; de mensa sua Dat ossa dominus, frustra iactat familia Et quod fastidit quisque pulmentarium*. Poseidonius ap. Athen. i 52 F τὸ παραβληθὲν κυνιστὶ σιτεῖται. 7. **crassa**, 'brawny' with

good fare. Lachmann's *rasa* is however very plausible, for Babrius has κλοιῷ τέτριπται σάρκα, Phaedrus iii. 7. 15 *adspicit Lupus a catena collum detritum cani*. *malum*, hardly the interjection (see Munro, Elucid. of Catullus, xxix. 21, p. 102), but mockingly 'what is that villainous chain round your throat?' Catullus' *mala tussis* is somewhat similar, xlv. 7.

8. 'That when I have guarded the house (by night) I may not be free to leave it (by day).' Phaedr. iii. 7. 18 *Quia uideor acer, adligant me interdiu, Luce ut quiescam, et uigilem nox cum uenerit*. 9. *moribundus*, 'ready to die' with hunger: Phaedr. iii. 7. 6 *Ego qui sum longe fortior, pereo fame*.

lustra, 'wilds,' where no food is to be got. 12. *Dum*, 'till,' i. e. with the prospect of eventually being fed for your services.

faciles, 'easily won,' opp. to the difficulty of getting food in the woods. 13. *collectus in iram* = *se colligens in i*. Lucan uses *colligere iram* of a lion, i. 205 *Sic cum squalentibus aruis Aestiferae Libyes uiso leo comminus hoste Subsedit dubius, totam dum colligit iram, Mox ubi se saevae stimulauit uerbere caudae Erexitque iubam et uasto graue murmur biatu Infremuit*: and so Val. Fl. vii. 335 *moriturque conligit iras*, where Burmann quotes Stat. Theb. xii. 759 *extrema se conligit ira*.

14. It is hard to decide whether this is anacoluthon like XXV. 5, 6, or *collectus* and *Atque ferox animi* are both nominatives to *agit*. The former is perhaps more in Av.'s manner. See XVI. 12, XVII. 13. *ferox animi*, 'in pride of soul.' *nobile*, 'a generous' growl. *agit*, 'heaves' or 'gasps forth': on the analogy of *animam agere*. 15. *meritis*, 'as it deserves': see on XVII. 5.

16. 'And let your hunger be a set-off to the galling of your chain,' i. e. an excuse which may be alleged on the other side. With a similar inversion Horace says S. i. 3. 70 *mea compenset uitii bona*, meaning 'counter-balance my vices by my virtues,' 'set my virtues against my vices,' see A. Palmer in loc. The sense can hardly be 'let your chains counterbalance (i. e. be set in the scale against) the gratification of your hunger,' which forces *famem* over-much. *Conpescant* is not found in any of the earliest MSS, and is in any case 'durius dictum' as Wopkens remarked. *dura*, MSS, like Prud. Psych. Praef. 21, c. Symm. i. 473. Wopkens preferred *dura*, 'quod nonnisi horum gestandorum pretio acquireret cibos de quibus gloriabatur.'

17. 'When I return in freedom to my solitary cavern, famished as I am I start for any field I wish.' *mea libertas* = *ego liber*. *redditor* of MSS must not be altered to *redditor* (Withof), which would necessitate changing *peto* to *petam*. In itself the emendation is a good and likely one: in Orientius Common. i. 52 *propriis consequitor meritis* is a certain restoration of Delrio's for the MS *consequitur*. 19. 'Remember to commend this rich living, not to the lovers of independence, but to those who have renounced freedom for gluttony.' *Has*, this good feeding of yours, like *haec otia* in XXXVI. 4. *potius*, 'preferably,' i. e. rather than to those who like me love their freedom.

XXXVIII.

I have not found any Greek fable corresponding to this in Halm; and it is not in our Babrius.

1. *torrente*, abl. absolute, 'by the rushing of the river.' Verg. E. vii. 52 *torrentia flumina*. *coactus*, forced to quit the depths of the river, where the water was sweet, for the salt water of the sea. By *stagnis* Av. seems to mean the water at the bottom of the river, much as Vergil says Aen. x. 765 *medii per maxima Nerei Stagna*. Ovid F. iii. 647, 8 *Gerniger hanc tumidis rapuisse Numicius undis Dicitur et stagnis oculuisse suis*.

2. *praeceps obibat*, 'darted to and fro.' 3. *squamigerum agmen*, 'the scaly company.' So Lucretius uses *squamigeri* = *pisces*, i. 371, 378, cf.

squamigerum genus i. 162 (Munro). *improbis, ἀναίδης* (Munro on Lucr. iii. 1026). So XLII. 12. 4. *nobilitate*, 'gentility.' 5. *Non tulit*, 'could not put up with the airs of the ejected fish.' Vergilian, Aen. viii. 256, ix. 622, xii. 371. *expulsum* represents the point of view of the habitual occupants of the sea (*patrio sub gurgite*). *phoeois* of C and the Carlsruhe fragm. accounts for *phocas*, the reading of most MSS. It is another spelling of *phycis*, cf. *Poenicus Punicus*, *poeniceus puniceus*, *moenia munia*, etc. (Roby L. G. i. p. 84). Pliny H. N. xxxii. 150 mentions the *phycis* as a rock fish (*saxatilius*), in ix. 81 as changing its hue at different times, in spring parti-coloured, generally white: and as the only fish which constructs a nest of sea-weed in which it brings forth its young. Pliny's description is throughout of a *sea-fish*, which also suits the etymology (*φύκος alga*) Oppian Ἀλιευτ. i. 122 sqq. cited by Cannegieter Πέτραι δ' ἀμφιαλοὶ πολυειδέες· αἱ μὲν ἔασιν Φύκεσσι μυδαλαί, περὶ δὲ μνία πολλὰ πέφυκε, τὰς ἴτοι πέρκαί καὶ ἰουλίδες, ἀμφὶ τε χάννοι Φέρβονται, σάλπαι τε μετὰ σφίσιν αἰολόωντοί, καὶ κίχλαι βράδιαι καὶ φυκίδες, οὓς θ' ἄλιγες Ἄνδρος ἐπωνμῆν θηλύφρονος ἠυδᾶξαντο (*cinaedi*). 6. *cum salibus* MSS against metre. The Gale MS, as reported by Bährens, gives *cum sociis*, a manifest interpolation, and without much point, for the force of the fable lies greatly in the sharp contrast of the *two* fishes. *Pet*² has *cum reprebensionibus* written over *cum salibus*; possibly this gloss has remained after the word it explained had become corrupted; and for *salibus* we should read *sannis*, 'derisive scoffs.' Juvenal (vi. 306) and Persius (i. 62, v. 91) both use the word: the Schol. on Pers. i. 62 explains *Sanna dicitur os distortum cum uultu: quod facimus cum alios deridemus*. Like *μυχθισμός sanna* expresses the act of forcing the breath through the nostrils and the scornful sound thus produced, 'reucato naribus spiritu insultare' Schol. Juv. l.c. 7. *laboratis*, 'studied' to give what he said a look of *plausibility* (Cannegieter). The idea is perhaps an extension of this, 'magniloquent.' Or is it 'fabricated' and so 'unreal'? 8. *Quaeque*, i.e. *uana mendacia et quae refutari queant*. See on XXXIII. 2. *refutari*, 'disproved.' Mamertin. Grat. Actio Iuliano v *Si enim comminisci aliqua flagitia temptassent, facile ipso splendore laudis et gloriae refutarentur*. *te quoque teste*, 'by the evidence of your own eyes' (Canneg.). 9. *eat* is Bährens' emendation for *erit* of MSS: which however can hardly be considered certainly wrong in the Latin of Av. There is, too, something unusual, perhaps over-pompous, in *eat*; cf. however XVII. 6. 10. *Si pariter*, i.e. should both be taken in some fisherman's net. *umida lina trahant*, from Vergil G. i. 142 *pelagoque alius trahit umida lina*. 11. *nobilior*, of rank or consideration. See on XXIII. 3, 4 *Nobilis hunc... Mercari cupiens*. 12. *simul*, 'eodem tempore,' Wopkens. The word points the contrast. *aere breui*, 'for a brass farthing.' *debile*, XVI. 12. The sense seems to be 'insignificant,' but I have not been able to find it elsewhere, unless this is the meaning of Capitulinus Vit. Maximi et Balbini xiv *Cum Balbinus Maximum quasi ignobilem contemneret, Maximum Balbinum quasi debilem calcaret*. In Stat. Theb. iii. 563 *nos prauum ac debile uulgus Scrutari penitus superos*, the best MSS seem to give *flebile*. The *phycis* is often mentioned by the writers of the Middle and New Comedy as a good fish for eating. Diphilus of Siphnos in his work περὶ τῶν προσφερομένων τοῖς νοσοῦσι καὶ τοῖς ὑγιαίνουσι (directions for food in health and disease) said τῶν πετραιῶν ὁ φυκὴν καὶ ἡ φυκὶς ἀπαλώτατα ἰχθῦδια ὄντα ἄβρωμα καὶ εὐφθαρτά ἐστιν Athen. 355 b. Cf. Alexis fr. 110 Kock, Antiphanes fr. 132 K., Ephippus fr. 12 K., Mnesimachus ap. Athen. 403 b. Anaxandrides in his Protesilaus introduced *boiled* phycides (Athen. 131 e). Their being so often alluded to by Athenaeus is a proof of the high estimation in which they were held by epicures.

XXXIX.

Fab. Aesop. 386 Halm, 131 Kn.

This fable is not in our Babrius. Gitlbauer, following Lachmann, has attempted to reconstruct the prose version of the Bodl. Paraphrast (131 Kn.) in Babrian sczons (171 ed. Gitlbauer).

AESOP. 386 HALM.

Σάλπιγκτῆς στρατὸν ἐπισυνάγων καὶ κρατηθεὶς ὑπὸ τῶν πολεμίων ἐβόα ‘μὴ κτείνετε με, ὦ ἄνδρες, εἰκῆ καὶ μάτην’ οὐδένα γὰρ ὑμῶν ἀπέκτεινα’ πλὴν γὰρ χαλκοῦ τούτου οὐδὲν ἄλλο κτῶμαι.’ οἱ δὲ πρὸς αὐτὸν ἔφασαν ‘διὰ τοῦτο γὰρ μᾶλλον τεθνήξῃ, ὅτι σὺ μὴ δυνάμενος πολεμεῖν, τοὺς πάντας πρὸς μάχην ἐγείρεις.’

BODL. PARAPHR. (131 KN.).

“Οτι πλείον πταίουσιν οἱ τοὺς κακοὺς καὶ βαρεῖς δυνάστας διεγείροντες πρὸς τὸ κακοποιῆσαι.

Σάλπιγγός τις ἦν ἐπιστήμων στρατὸν συνάγων εἰς συμβολὰς πολέμων. οὗτος αἰχμάλωτος ληφθεὶς ἰκέτευσεν μὴ κτείνειν αὐτόν, ὥς μήτε τινα φονεύοντα μήτε κουρσεύοντα, πλὴν τὸ χαλκοῦν τοῦτο βύκανον εἶδεναι. οἱ δὲ εἶπον ‘Διὰ τοῦτο μᾶλλον τεθνήξῃ ὅτι σὺ μηδὲν ἰσχύων τοὺς ἄλλους διεγείρεις.’

1. *Vouerat*. Florus (ii. 4. 4) cited by Canneg. of the Gauls *Mox Ariovisto duce uouere de nostrorum (= Romanorum) militum praeda Marti suo torquem. Intercepit Iuppiter uotum. Nam de torquibus eorum aureum tropaeum Ioui Flaminius erexit. Viridomaro rege Romana arma Vulcano promiserant: aliorum uota ceciderunt.* attritus per proelia, ‘battered in many a fight.’ Pacatus Paneg. Theodos. v *attritam pedestribus proeliis Batauiam referam?* Amm. Marc. xvii. 13. 28 quoted by Heinsius on Claud. Nupt. Honor. et Mar. 179 *Quados Sarmatis adiumenta ferentes attriuiimus.* 2. *suppositis ignibus dare*, ‘to light a pyre and consign to it.’ *Supponere ignem* is Vergilian, Aen. xi. 119, and so Ovid M. ii. 810 *cum spinosis ignis supponitur herbis*, F. iv. 803, 4 *tectis agrestibus ignem Et cessaturae supposuisse casae.* dare, XXII. 11, 12. The construction *igni dare* is Macrobian, vii. 7. 5. 3. *moriens*, falling in combat. 4. *capi* followed by *ab* would more naturally mean to be taken by than from. Hence Canneg. conj. *rapi*. The MS reading however may be defended even from Cic. Verr. v. 48. 127 *In urbe nostra pulcherrima atque ornatissima quod signum, quae tabula picta est, quae non ab hostibus uictis capta atque deportata sit?* 5. *uotis fors affuit*, ‘chance favoured his hopes.’ Symmachus has similar combinations Epp. iv. 18 *si fors uotum iuuat*, v. 69 *si fors uotis effectum secundet*. The opposite is *fortuna defuit* Val. M. iii. 2. 3. *memor*, ‘recalling his vow.’ 6. *singula*, ‘piece by piece.’ 7. *deflectens*, ‘repelling,’ and so ‘deprecating.’ This is the reading of the best MSS: but the use is rare. *defendens* is comparatively common-place. *murmure*, ‘boom.’ Lucr. iv. 543 *Cum tuba depresso grauiter sub murmure mugit, Et reboat raucum retro (regio Munro) cita barbara bombum.* 8. *esse prius MSS.* *isse pyrae* is the joint conjecture of myself and Fröhner. ‘Explains that it had come to the flames of the pyre for no fault of its own.’ I prefer this to Fröhner’s *Inmeritum in flammis s. d. esse pyrae*, as less tame and prosaic. But it is possible that Cataldo Iannelli was right in retaining *prius* (sc. *Inmeritum*), which with *isse* would give a fair sense, ‘explains that it had come to the fire without having committed any fault up to that time.’ 10. *tamen* leaves a doubt whether Av. means ‘cruel as is your action, you might yet allege as a plea for it that I had aimed a dart at you,’ or ‘though the dart did not strike or hurt you, you might yet say it was thrown by me,’ with which cf. Plin. H. N. viii. 51 *eum uero qui telum quidem miserit, sed*

tamen non uolnerauerit. It marks something which is regarded as a set-off or compensation. See my note on Catull. ci. 7.

11. uentis et cantibus, 'with blasts of wind and sounding tones,' a sufficiently apt phrase to express the function of a trumpet. None of the modern emendations *uanis ego cantibus* Lachm., *uetis ex c.* Bährens, are as plausible as the interpolated reading of the Brit. Mus. Reg. 15 A. vii *uentis errantibus.* **arma coegi,** *στράτον συναγῶχα εἰς συμβολὰς πολέμων*, as the Bodleian Paraphrast words it. It is a variation on Vergil's *totamque sub arma coactam Hesperiam* Aen. vii. 43. Ovid's *arma coacta*, 'unavoidable war' (Trist. iv. 9. 8) is quite different.

12. 'And even this only with a subdued sound, be the stars themselves my witness.' The trumpet is hardly loud enough for the stars to hear. **summisso**, like *summittere uocem, orationem* in Quintilian. *R* glosses the word by *humili*.

13. resultantem addens, 'jerking on the fire and making it rebound.' I see no reason for believing with Unrein p. 42 that *resultare* here = *recusare* or *aduersari* in which sense it is used by Cassiodorus Hist. Eccles. v. 11 *Iudaei tentabant resultare Romanis*, and Gregory of Tours Hist. Franc. x. 15 *Resultare coepimus dicentes, quod non accederemus ad hunc locum*; to which add Sidon. viii. 14 *difficultas resultat optatis*, vii. 2 *ueritati resultantia*. **flammis crepitantibus.** Lucretian, vi. 155 *laurus Terribili sonitu flamma crepitante crematur*. Verg. G. i. 85 *crepitantibus urere flammis*.

14. Nunc, 'now,' after what you have confessed. **maior,** 'an extra severity of punishment and pain.' **dolorque**: possibly *calorque*, as suggested by *B*'s *colorque*, is right, 'fiery punishment'?

15. temptare, 'try anything aggressive.' **ausis**, as my excellent Brit. Mus. MS *B* gives, is clearly right. No greater proof of its value could be, for all the other, even the earliest MSS, have *ausis*.

16. Saeuior hoc, 'you are a fiercer foe to deal with in so far as you make others quarrel.' **hoc,** 'for this reason,' referring to *quod facis*. The omission of *es* after *Saeuior* is unusual: see on XXXIV. 1. In the somewhat later Commonitorium of Orientius it is tolerably frequent.

XL.

A fine fable on the frailness of beauty in comparison with mental gifts. The Babrian original is lost, but is almost recoverable in the prose version of the Bodleian Paraphrast¹. See Eberhard 137, Giltbauer 172.

A very similar fable, but in which the interlocutors are a wolf and a fox, is still extant No. 101 in our Babrius. There a wolf that from his fine size and shape was called 'lion' by his brother wolves, quits their society for the company of lions (*τῶν δὲ συμφύλων Ἀποστατήσας τοῖς λέουσιν ὤμιλει*). A fox meets him and remarks 'I pray to be saved from your delusions: among wolves you *may* be a lion, but among lions you are assuredly a wolf.'

Fab. Aesop. 42, 42^b Halm = Bodl. Paraphr. 132 Kn.

CXXXII. KN.

Στικτὴ ποτε πάρδαλις ἐκαυχάτο φορεῖν ὑπάντων ζῶων ποικιλωτέραν δέξιν. Πρὸς ἦν ἡ ἀλώπηξ εἶπεν, 'Εγὼ σοι τῆς δορᾶς κρείττονα καὶ ποικιλωτέραν γνώμην ἔχω.'

'Once a leopard spotted gaily and beauteous of breast went to parade himself among his fellow-beasts. But finding that the lions were surly and had no rich colour on their skins, that instant he concluded them to be a sorry breed. The other brutes he damned for a mean-looking lot, and found he was himself the one sole pattern of nobility. A wily fox seeing him so proud of his spring-like attire took him to task and showed that his fine

¹ I have attempted to restore this to Babrian scazons in Excursus II.

markings were a delusion. "Go thy ways," said he, "put the prodigal's trust in thy blazon'd youth, if thou wilt: only let me have the fairer possession, understanding; and let us own the fascination that comes of mental adornment rather than of glittering personal advantages."

1. *maculis*. Plin. H. N. viii. 62 *Panthera et tigris macularum uarietate prope solae bestiarum spectantur. Pantheris in candido breues macularum oculi*. Il. x. 29 *παρδαλέη ποικίλη*. *pectore*, the reading of all early MSS, is to be preferred to *corpore* (1) from the pleasing alliteration *pulchro pectore pardus*; (2) from the fine contour of the leopard's neck and chest. *pardus*. Leopards and panthers, from their combined grace of form, colour, and movement, are natural types of beauty. Wordsworth *Ruth* 37 *He was a lovely youth! I guess The panther in the wilderness Was not so fair as he*. From the earliest period of the Roman Empire to the latest no gift was more acceptable to the Roman people than these graceful but fierce habitants of the jungle. Mamertinus in his Panegyric addressed to Maximianus says of the Persian King (c. x) *Offert interim uaria miracula, eximiae pulcritudinis feras mittit*. 2.

consimiles seems to express the Babrian *σύμφυλοι* (ci. 4). Lachm. went on to infer that the rest of Av.'s verse must correspond to the Babrian *δὲ σμφύλων Ἀποστατήσας τοῖς λέουσιν ὠμίλει*, and conj. for the corrupt *ibat inira* of the earliest MSS *abnuir*; which is accepted by Schenkl. With Bährens, I doubt the soundness of this emendation. For (1) *Sed* in 3 is then awkwardly explained by the negative *idea* in *abnuir*, instead of marking a distinct opposition, as it surely ought; (2) *ibat* is the recurring *ἦει* of Babrius (Rutherford's Index gives five examples) and the prose fables. What then is *inira* for which *P* gives *mira*, *RT* *inire*; *A m. sec.*, the two Peterhouse MSS, my *X*, and the valuable *B*, *ibat in arua*? It seems hardly probable that *in arua* should appear in the strange form of *in ira*; and there is some force in Withof's objection that the pard would be more likely to go into the jungle than the fields. Withof's own conj. *honore*, 'his co-mates in distinction' would have a significance if we regard the fable as aimed at the *purpurati* and gaily-drest officials of the Imperial Court of the fourth and fifth centuries: *honore* indeed would suggest both ideas, official rank and splendid exterior (see on XV. 9). On this point of view we might illustrate from the Panegyrici. Mamertin. Grat. Act. Iuliano xxx *Paene intra ipsas palatinae domus ualuas lecticas consulares iussit inferri et cum honori eius uenerationique cedentes sedile illud dignitatis amplissimae recusaremus, suis prope nos manibus impositos mixtus agmini togatorum praeire pedes coepit . . . Credet hoc aliquis qui illa purpuratorum uidit paulo ante fastidia? qui ideo tantum honorem in suos ne inhonoros contemnerent conferebant*. Yet there is something forced and unlike Av.'s ordinary style in *ibat* standing thus isolated: may the right reading be *in ora*? The pard went to parade himself among the beasts his compeers. A similar corruption of letters is found in XXXVII. 8 where for *abire* was at first written in *C abore*. For the sense cf. Ovid Pont. iv. 6. 18 *Vestra procul positus carmen in ora dedi*; similarly in ore Trist. iv. 1. 68 *Güthling Viuere quam miserum est inter Besosque Getasque Illum qui populi semper in ore fuit*. Prop. iii. 13. 12 *Et spolia opprobrii nostra per ora trahit*. Symm. Epist. x. 32 *sit in ore plurimorum*, of Praetextatus to whom a statue was to be erected. 3. *nulla*. See on XXXVI. 7. Calp. Ecl. iii. 5 *Iam dudum nullis dubitavi crura rubetis Scindere*. *grauus* might seem here to mean 'strong-scented,' for Pliny describes the lion as having *grauem odorem, nec minus balitum* H. N. viii. 46. The v. would then carry a double reproach, 'the lions had a noisome smell and showed no fine colours in their skin.' This would agree with the fact stated also by Pliny (viii. 62) that the peculiar odour of the panther has a strange attraction (*mire sollicitari*) for all other quadrupeds: and the

contrast of the two animals would be complete. On the other hand, *lightness* and agile grace of movement is as marked a characteristic of the panther and the leopard as a grave and even heavy demeanour of the lion: qualities which again part off into *sprightliness* on one side, *surliness* on the other.

uariarent terga, 'spotted their backs' = *uariata t. haberent*. Pliny mentions as one kind of pard *uaria* viii. 63 and 64.

4. *Protinus*, 'he concluded without more ado': as we might say, leapt to his conclusion. *miserum*, δειλαιον, 'sorry' or 'paltry.' 5. *sordenti uultu* MSS, 'as mean-looking.' Martial has *Dum nulla teneri sordet lamugine uultus* i. 32. 5: but this ill defends the MS reading, as there *sordet* = 'is discoloured.' Hence Lachm.'s emend. *cultu* is probable, cf. *amictu* in 7: the attire is of course the skin.

damnans, absolutely 'rejecting, vilipending,' our 'damning,' as several times in Pliny xx. 77 in *totum damnauit serim*, xi. 4 *fastidio damnare*. Sil. vi. 448 *patrios damnare penates Absiste*. This is more natural than to take *uultu* as abl. after *damnans*, 'condemning of,' 'holding guilty of' an ignoble look: though this is common enough.

6. 'Was himself the one sole pattern of aristocratic breeding.' *in exemplum*: frequent in Quintilian. ii. 1. 41 *Vnam de schola controuersiam proponam in exemplum*. xii. 2. 27 *In exemplum bene dicendi facundissimum quemque preponet sibi ad imitandum*. v. 12. 21 *Cum corpora quam speciosissima fingendo pingendoue efficere cuperent, numquam in hunc ceciderunt errorem ut Bagoam aut Megabyzum aliquem in exemplum operis sumerent sibi*.

7. *arguta*, 'shrewd': from which quality the fox was called κερδῶ, κιδάφη, κιδάφιων. *nouo*, hardly 'rare,' 'strange,' like *noua figura oris* Ter. Eun. ii. 3. 25, which expresses the opposite of a common or every-day beauty (Donatus in loc.), *arbor mira et noua* Fronton. Epist. ii. 11 Naber, but 'fresh.' The pard was in the first flush of his youthful beauty.

uulpis is guaranteed by C and the Trèves MS: and cf. XXXV. 14. Otherwise the remarkable v.l. of B, *gudentem uulgu*, might seem to point to a different reading, *fraudentem* or *ludentem uulgu*, like Ovid's *Indoctum uana dulcedine fallere uulgu* M. v. 308. We must then suppose that *arguta*, 'the shrewd one' = *uulpes*, like *paruula*, 'the ant,' XXXIV. 15, *auritulus*, 'the ass,' *laniger*, 'the sheep,' in Phaedrus i. 11. 6, i. i. 6, *domiporta*, 'the snail,' = Hesiod's φερέοικος E. κ. 'H. 571, ἀνόςτεος, 'the cuttle-fish,' ib. 524.

8. *uanas*, 'neutiquam eius momenti de quibus merito sic se iactare pardus possit.' Wopkens. *approbat*, 'shows convincingly.' Wopkens quotes Lamprid. Vit. Alex. Seueri 19 *Quasi falsi rei* (Casaubon *falsarii*) *adprobati*. Spartian. Vit. Getae 6 *Vt postea nece Pertinacis est adprobatum*. Add Veget. ii. 19 Lang *Tunc enim difficile commeatus dabatur nisi causis iustissimis adprobatis*.

9. *Vade age*, but not *Vade* alone, is Vergilian. *pictae*. Canneg. quotes Mart. i. 105. 1 *Picto quod iuga delicata collo Pardus sustinet*. The word aptly expresses the painted coat of the panther.

iuuentae, as we might say 'the rich blazon of thy youth.' Those who would substitute *figurae* would convert poetry into prose. Merobaudes ii. 1 Nieb. *pulchram domini sortita iuuentam*.

10. *pulchrius* suggests the bodily beauty with which the mental adornment of wise counsel is here contrasted. *esse queat* has its full meaning 'so long as I am permitted to surpass you in fine counsel.' Wopkens wrongly explained it as a pleonasm for *sit*: cf. XLII. 9. I cannot think Fröhner's *rear*, though admitted by Schenkl, necessary.

11. *Miremurque* depends on *Dum*.

12. *corporeis bonis*, 'advantages of person.' For the sentiment cf. Mamertin. Grat. Act. Iuliano xi *Facile fuit iuueni dignitati corporis decorem animi praepnenti et candorem decolorare et oris nitorem alti inpressis cicatricibus deuenustare*. Sidon. Epist. v. 10 *Erubescibat . . . formae dote placuisse quippe cui merito ingenii suffecisset adamari, et uere optimus quisque morum praestantius pulchritudine placet*.

XLI.

Fab. Aesop. 381 Halm, 124 Kn.

381 HALM.

Ποταμός δι' αὐτοῦ βύρσαν φερομένην ἰδὼν ἠρώτησε τίς καλεῖται· ἡ δὲ εἶπε
'ἐξήρά.' Ἐπικαχλάσας δὲ τῷ βεύματι εἶπεν· "Ἄλλο τι ζῆται καλεῖσθαι. Ἀπα-
λὴν γὰρ ἐγὼ ἤδη ταχὺ ποιήσω σε.'

The skin in this prose fable takes the place of the jar in Avianus. Whether Babrius was here Av.'s model is uncertain.

1. Impulsus. It is the clouds, rather than the rain-shower, which strictly speaking are pushed by the force of the winds. Lucr. vi. 509 *Conferat nubes ui uenti mittere certant Dupliciter : nam uis uenti contendit et ipsa Copia nimborum turba maiore coacta* ('when a greater mass than usual has gathered,' Munro), *Vrget de supero premit ac facit effluere imbres.* **pressa nube coactus,** 'driven into a mass by the pressure of the clouds upon each other.' Lucr. vi. 517 *Sed uemens imber fit, ubi uementer utraque Nubila ui cumulata premuntur et impete uenti,* a passage which describes the same two sources of heavy rain as Av.: (1) the accumulated pressure of the clouds, (2) the impetuous shock of the wind. **2. Ruperat se with hibernis aquis,** 'had burst in a fall of winter rain.' *Se ruperat* is Vergilian, Aen. xi. 548 *tantus se nubibus imber Ruperat.* Cf. G. i. 446. **3. effusas,** 'wide-spread,' to mark the far-reaching extent of the inundation. Tac. Germ. 30 *Non ita effusis ac palustribus locis ut ceterae ciuitates in quas Germania patescit.* Luc. viii. 369 *effusaque plano Tigridis arua solo.* But it is not to be denied that the v. seems to be an imitation of Vergil's *effuso stagnantem flumine Nilum* G. iv. 288, and it is possible Av. meant not so much 'wide-spread' or 'open,' as *spreading into a flood* with the gradual increase of the rainy deluge. **stagnaret,** covered the land like a lake or pool, the consequence of the overflow. Conington on G. iv. 288. **4. Expositum,** 'set in the open air.' **ficile opus,** 'a jar of earthenware,' **pressit:** not 'sank' as Canneg. thought, for a dialogue follows: but 'bore down upon' nearly = 'struck or smote upon.' **5. Mobile,** 'plastic,' as in Vergil's *mobilis aetas* G. iii. 165, and so the younger Pliny, Epist. vii. 9. 11 *Vt laus est ceræ, mollis cedensque sequatur Si doctos digitos iusaque fiat opus . . . Sic hominum ingenium flecti ducique per artes Non rigidas docta mobilitate decet.* The other sense of 'moving in a wheel,' 'whirling,' is commoner, especially in Prudentius, e.g. Apoth. 210 *Cuius ad arbitrium sphaera mobilis atque rotunda Voluatur;* but here the clay has already passed through the wheel and assumed its shape. *Nobile,* a v.l. mentioned by Iannelli would be quite classical. Pliny, when speaking of *uasa figlina,* says xxxv. 160 *Retinet hanc nobilitatem et Arretium in Italia . . . Habent et Trallis ibi opera sua et in Italia Mutina, quoniam et sic gentes nobilitantur.* It would be 'rare.' **instruit,** 'forms,' 'prepares.' **6. perquiri,** classical from Plautus onwards. **7. Immemor sui,** 'forgetting itself' in its presumption, and assuming the style and title of a finished jar of the largest size. The hiatus after *sui* is probably as Av. wrote the v., since there is no other sign of disturbance as there seems to be in XXXVIII. 12, XXVII. 10. Else it would be easy to read *Immemor olla sui est 'Amphora dicor' ait;* and Iannelli found *est* in his MS. **8. docta manus,** 'craftsman's hand': Pliny's *docti digiti.* **Nunc,** 'as you see me now,' 'under present circumstances' deprecatingly. The jar seems to hint 'the state in which you see me is on the way to something more complete. I am already shaped to become when baked a perfectly tempered amphora.' This proves the jar was not yet broken, and still retained the fine shape and outline given it by the

wheel. **rapiente uolumina gyro**, 'as the wheel speeds on in its revolution.' Ovid M. ii. 71 *celerique uolumine torquet*. **gyro**, 'the *rota*' (Plin. xxxv. 159), or *orbis* (Plin. vii. 198), a wheel used in making pottery. **10. Molliter with obliquum**, 'has given my side a gentle inclination,' i.e. not a coarse or gross shape, but a finely convexed, gradually sloping, outline. **11. Hactenus**, 'up to this time and no longer.' Pacat. Paneg. Theodos. xlvii *Hactenus memet, Imperator Auguste, praeteritas res tuas attricare fas fuerit*. Verg. Aen. vi. 62 *Hac Troiana tenuis fuerit fortuna secuta*. **figura**, perhaps 'fine shape,' as in Cat. lxiii. 62. **12. subiectam**, 'shall plunge you in its waters and wash you away.' Whatever the source of Cabeliauius' *pelluet*, it would not be the right word here: for according to Fronto p. 64 Naber *Os colluere dicam, pauimentum autem in balneis pelluere, non colluere: lacrimis uero genas labere dicam, non pelluere neque colluere*. **accepto uiolentius amne fatiscens**. Vergilian, Aen. i. 123 *Accipiunt inimicum imbrem rimisque fatiscunt*. **uiolentius** with **accepto**, 'drawing in the flood with a rush and cracking open.' **14.** 'It gave way and dashed head-long into the flowing waters.' **tenues**, as an epithet of *aquas*, occurs twice in the Georgics, iii. 335 *Tum tenuis dare rursus aquas*, iv. 410 *Aut in aquas tenuis dilapsus abibit*. Conington on this last passage compares the Homeric ὑγρόν, and this is obviously Av.'s meaning, 'flowing.' The edition of 1494 glosses the word by *liquidus*. **uieta**. Withof compares Val. Fl. iv. 48 *Vieta fatiscit aquis donec domus, baustaque fluctu est*. **15. Infelix, quae**. Verg. Aen. ii. 345 *Infelix quae non sponsae praecepta furentis Audierit*. **magna**, the proud style of an Amphora. **16. pharetratis** MSS, and so in the verses on the winds printed in Reyfferscheid's Suetoni Reliquiae p. 305 *Mollior occiduos zephirus lambendo Britannos, (Dicitur Italiae sed et iste fauonius orae) Arma pharetratae labefactat uitrea brumae*. The clouds discharge from their full quivers the arrows of storm. Merobaudes Paneg. Aetii 123 *Mox iaculum petiere manus, lusitque gelatis Imbribus et siccis imitatus missile lymfis Temptauit pugnans* shows that the resemblance of stiff icicles to pointed darts was sufficiently familiar to be introduced as a poetical conceit. The Trêves MS glosses *faretrate dicuntur nubes quod imbres atque fulmina de se emittant*. Yet there is some plausibility in the conj. *Ausa erat iratis* (Ellis, after Fröhner), cf. *O miserum, cui peccare licebat!* Cicero ap. August. de C. D. v. 27, or *Ausa foret tantis* (Bährens, after Wopkens). **17, 18** are considered spurious by Lachm. If *ut* in 18 were indubitable, metre would be a strong argument against their genuineness: and the fable ends sufficiently well with v. 16. But *B* gives *ne* for *ut*, as Withof subsequently conjectured, and *ne* is also in the ed. of 1494. Hence I have not ventured to mark them as suspicious. **17.** 'This may serve as a warning to the weak, not to place their destiny in the power of the great, and then deplore its unhappiness.' **miseros**, in a general sense 'mean men,' i.e. of no consideration 'debiles,' ed. 1494: or possibly like δειλοί, 'base born,' in opposition to high rank (*nobilibus*). This is the view of the commentator of ed. 1494: 'Reprehenduntur in hoc apologo omnes de infimo et uili genere exeuntes et de clara parentela se esse mentientes.'

XLII.

Fab. Aesop. 273 Halm.

Λύκος ἀνρίον ἐδίωκε· τὸ δὲ εἰς τι ἱερὸν κατέφυγε. Προσκαλουμένου δὲ αὐτοῦ τοῦ λύκου καὶ λέγοντος ὅτι θυσίασει αὐτὸ ὁ ἱερεὺς, εἰ καταλάβῃ, τῷ θεῷ, ἐκείνο ἔφη· 'Ἄλλ' αἰρετώτερόν μοι ἐστὶ θεῷ θυσία γενέσθαι, ἢ ὑπὸ σοῦ διαφθαρίναι.'
'Ο λόγος δηλοῖ ὅτι οἷς ἐπικείται τὸ ἀποθανεῖν, κρείττων ἐστὶν ὁ μετὰ δόξης θάνατος.

This is the same fable as Av.'s, but substitutes a lamb for the Latin poet's kid. It seems to have been written while sacrifices in heathen temples were still permitted, i.e. between 341 A.D. when a law of Constantius forbade *sacrificiorum insaniam* and the edicts of Theodosius by which the same law was reenacted under severer penalties at the close of the fourth century.

1. *melior cursu* like Vergil's *pedum melior motu* Aen. v. 430, *pedibus longe melior* Aen. ix. 556 (Koch-Georges Wörterbuch p. 53). The Bodl. MS R glosses the word by *uelocior*. *deluserat*, 'had baffled.' Hor. S. ii. 2. 56 *coruum deludet biantem*.

2. *uicinis* seems to be dat. after *Proxima*, 'fields nearest to huts adjoining,' where the kid would be in reach of protectors, and the wolf would have to keep out of sight. *uicinis* is thus scarcely more than an amplification of *Proxima*. *dum petit*, sc. *baedus*.

casis, straw-roofed huts used by herdsmen or rustics. Sidon. vii. 21, 22 *Angulus iste placet paupertinusque recessus Et casa cui culmo culmina pressa forent*. Isid. Origin. xv. 12. 1 *Casa est agreste habitaculum palis atque uirgultis barundinibusque contextum, quibus possint homines tueri a ui frigoris uel caloris iniuria*.

3. *fugam tendens*, Vergilian, Aen. ix. 781 *Quo deinde fugam, quo tenditis? inquit*. *in moenia* is explained by *urbem* in 5, a walled town where there was no fear of wolves or depredators.

4. *astitit*, all the best MSS. There seems to be hardly more force in the preposition than in Verg. Aen. ii. 328 *Ardus armatos mediis in moenibus adstans Fundit ecus* where Servius notes 'pro stans.' It is perhaps truer to say that Av. has followed the Vergilian use by which the word is combined with another preposition followed by a case *ante oculos adst.* Aen. iii. 150, *iuxta genitorem adst.* vii. 72. *astitit*, from this point of view, repeats the notion of *Inter*. (See Koch-Georges s.u.)

5. *Impiger secutusque*, untiring, and therefore following the kid right into the city. See on XVII. 13. Fröhner's *mediam usque secutus* is clever but unnecessary. Mamertin. Paneg. Maximian. x *Regionem quam saepe uno die impiger uiator emensus est*, 'an active or brisk traveller.' Ovid M. i. 778 *Aethiopasque suos, positosque sub ignibus Indos Sidereis transit, patriosque adit impiger ortus*.

raptor, Verg. Aen. ii. 355 *lupi ceu Raptores*. 6. *compositis*, 'studied,' 'artificial': a frequent use in Quintilian. Spalding cites viii. Pr. 23 *ficta atque composita*.

7. *cunctis*, VIII. 10, XIX. 10. The wolf tries to frighten the kid by appealing to his immediate surroundings. They are in a city, therefore with temples visible everywhere around them: in every one of these temples a victim bleeds.

uictima, in combination with *cunctis templis*, points to a time before Paganism had succumbed to Christianity. See above on XXIII. 5.

8. *Inmitem*, 'relentless,' taking no notice of the blood that falls upon it. *regemens ORST*, *regimens P*, of which *redimens* in C is only a farther corruption. The word is used twice by Statius, from whom Sidonius has borrowed it. Theb. v. 388 *dat operta fragorem Pinus et abiunctis regemunt tabulata cauernis*, viii. 17 *Tunc regemunt pigrique lacus uastaeque paludes*. Sid. C. xi. 123 *per bifores regemunt caua buxa cauernas*.

cruentet, as *tendantur*, *Luxuriet* in XXXVII. 3, 4. The indicative *cruentat* (BPSX) would be like Vergil's *Nonne uidēs croceos ut Imolus odores India mittit ebur?*

9. *Quod nisi*, not before Cic. Verr. ii. 66 *Quod nisi Metellus hoc tam grauius egisset*, Dräger Histor. Synt. ii. p. 490, who adds four other instances from Cicero. It is found in Vergil Ecl. ix. 14, G. i. 155. *se-curo*, as applied to a safe place, is not very common. Forc. quotes Liv. xxxix. 1 *Hostis leuis et uelox et repentinus qui nullum usquam tempus, nullum locum quietum aut securum esse sineret*.

ualeas is not otiose as Wopkens thought; the sense is 'unless you succeed in escaping from the city with its temples and sacrifices to the undisturbed seclusion of the fields.'

10. I follow Lachm. in writing *Ei mihi* with R in preference to *Hui mihi* which

has most of the earlier MSS to support it. The instances of *heu* followed by an accus. pronoun and an adj. in agreement with it *heu me miserum*, etc., are undoubted; *heu misero mihi* Ritschl's MSS in Merc. iii. 4. 76, *heu miseræ mihi* Merc. iv. 3. 2: but in Prop. i. 3. 37, iv. 1. 58, iv. 8. 48, the Neapolitanus reads *ei mihi*: and in Verg. Aen. xi. 57 none of Ribbeck's primary MSS give *heu mihi*. In 10 passages of Ovid's *Tristia* Mr. S. G. Owen's three best MSS give *Ei bei i* or *et mihi*, never *heu*. If *Heu mihi* was sometimes substituted for *Hei mihi*, the cases are exceptional, and not generally supported by early MSS. It is unfortunate that Prudentius who several times uses *heu* alone, does not seem to combine either *heu* or *ei* with a personal pronoun; had he done so the question might have been almost settled by the invaluable Paris codex. uittata. Verg. G. iii. 486 *stans hostia ad aram Lanæ dum niuea circumdatur infula uitta*. 11. *Ille refert*, Vergilian. *Modo quam* MSS, changed unnecessarily by Lachm. to *mibi quam*. It is however not easy to decide whether *modo* is to be constructed with *metuis*, 'you have just been apprehending,' 'you have just explained your fears of,' cf. *aduenis modo* Ter. Hec. iii. 5. 8, *modo* thus expressing 'tempus tam proximum ut pro præsentis haberi possit,' Hand Tursellin. iii. p. 643; and for the position of *modo* before *quam* Cic. Phil. xiv. 22 *Supplicationem modo qui decreuit*; or, as Canneg. thought, with the imper. *exue*, 'just,' dismissing the wolf's suggestion with some contempt, as in *i modo tace modo age modo uide modo caue modo*; cf. Vergil's *Necte Amarylli modo* Ecl. viii. 79. *exue*. I again follow Lachm. in preferring this to *exime* of all the early MSS. It is true that *eximere* is often joined with *curam metum* and corresponding words (Hor. C. iii. 14. 13, 14, Epp. i. 5. 18, Cic. Tusc. Disp. ii. 12. 29), but in the sense of withdrawing cares from *others*: on the other hand *exue* = 'drop' from your own mind; and this is obviously Av.'s meaning. So Mart. x. 30. 3, Ovid M. i. 622. 12. *uiles*, 'paltry.' *minas*, 'forebodings,' 'praedictiones malorum,' Wopkens, quoting Verg. Aen. iii. 540 *Bello armantur equi, bellum hæc armenta minantur*. 13. *sat erit*, 'I shall be content,' is not to be changed to the weak *satius*, but stands in the same relation to *Quam* as *Proderit* in XXXVI. 15. Vergil G. i. 68 and Columella R. R. vi. 3. 6 *sat erit pondo quadrageña singulis dari*, vi. 5. 3 *portione æqua per triduum cum uino dedisse sat erit* use the words in a sense like the medical use of *sat*, *satis est* in prescriptions (Celsus *passim*); and there may be this under-notion here: the kid's *perfect cure* for the threatened but unreal danger of sacrifice is the thought of the real danger from the wolf's jaws. *sacrum*, 'sacrificial.' Catull. lxviii. 75 *sanguine sacro*, Verg. Aen. v. 333 *sacro cruore*. 14-16. The Old English translation of Avianus is worth quoting here. 'I had rather to shed all my blood for the love of the gods, and to be sacrificed to them, than to be eaten and devoured of thee. And therefore he is full of wisdom and prudence, who of two great evils, may escape the greatest of both.' 14. *Quam* with no *magis potius* or similar word preceding has parallels in law language, as well as in classical writers generally. Roby, *Introd.* to Justinian, ccxviii. Dräger, *Hist. Synt.* ii. p. 618.

EXCURSUS I.

Praesumere.

Though the sense of 'anticipating' can alone claim to be classical, as early as Tacitus *praesumere* was already on its way to the later meaning of 'presuming,' 'arrogating,' which it still retains from the writers of the fourth, fifth, and subsequent centuries. Thus in Hist. i. 62 *Torpebat Vitellius et fortunam principatus inertis luxu ac prodigiis epulis praesumebat* the meaning 'anticipated his imperial fortune' is not far removed from 'presumed upon.' Tertullian seems to be the earliest writer who distinctly used it in this later sense. De Cultu Feminarum ii. 2 *Qui praesumit, minus ueretur, minus praecauet, plus periclitatur*. Possibly it was an Africanism. In the time of Constantine it was quite common, and except in elaborate poetry seems almost to have banished the more correct use. Inc. Paneg. Constantin. (ix Bährens) ii *Tene imperator tantum animo potuisse praesumere ut bellum tantis opibus, tanto consensu auaritiae, tanta scelerum contagione, tanta ueniae desperatione conflatum, quiescentibus cunctantibusque tunc imperii tui sociis primus inuaderes?* Inc. Paneg. Maximian. et Constantin. vii *Hoc iam tum diuina mente praesumpseras*. Porfirius Optatianus x. 10 ed. L. Müller *Ludere fas nobis, praesumere, dicere metra*, where the editor notes 'praesumere audere, ex more deterioris aetatis.' It does not seem to occur in Ausonius or Prudentius; but their contemporaries Symmachus and Pacatus both employ it, the former frequently. Symm. Epp. iv. 36 *Praesumptum de te officium operi meo uindicauit*, 'the courtesy which I had counted upon,' viz. of writing to me. vii. 47 *securitatis de tua mente praesumptae*, 'the secure feeling I assumed as to your disposition.' Pacat. Paneg. Theodos. xlii *Si nec praesumere ueniam reus, nec sperare fugam clausus, nec mortem potuit timere moriturus*. It is not avoided by the careful writer Vegetius in his treatise De Re Militari iv. 44 *Lang qui de uirtute praesumunt*; but no instance is found in Claudian, who introduces the word once, in its classical sense of anticipating, de iv Cons. Honorii 165 sqq. *Saepe tuas etiam iam tum gaudente marito Velauit regina comas, festinaque uoti Praesumptum diadema tulit*, a passage very like that above cited from the Histories of Tacitus. After 400 A.D. it is of very frequent occurrence, e.g. in Salvianus De Gubernatione Dei and Ennodius' Letters. Salv. de G. D. iii. 1 *Pauly recte etiam a nobis incolumitas aedificii praesumitur, cuius status subsidiis immortalibus continetur*. Ennod. Epp. v. 8 *Hartel quantum praesumo, nec fides in diligentia nec ad unguem ductus sermo uos deserit in loquela*. Libell. pro Synodo Praef. (p. 288 Hartel) *animus habendi cupidine subingatus praesumptum aestimat iam habere compendium*, 'the gain it counts upon getting.' Vit. Epiphani (p. 371 H.) *Audi Italorum supplicum uoces et de te praesumentium preces serenius admitte*, 'of those who count on your help.' Dictio iv. p. 436 *nec praesumimus aliquid nec tinemus*. On the other hand, it is remarkable that Ennodius in one of his poems introduces *praesumere* in its strictly classical sense. De Castitate p. 404 *Ad me currentes puerum seponite factis* (put aside the boy = boyish habits), *Deque meo, iuuenes, canam praesumite uitam*, anticipate by early sobriety the life of old men. The general elevation of Avianus' style inclines me to believe that he uses *praesumptus* in V. 10 similarly in a sense if not classical (see Commentary) at least short of that claimed for the passage by Barth, Wopkens, and Unrein.

EXCURSUS II¹.

CONIECTURAE BABRIANAE.

XII. 16, 17, Rutherford:

τί σε δροσίξει νῶτον ἔννυχος στίβη,
καὶ καῦμα θάλλει, πάντα καὶ κατακαίει;

Perhaps καὶ καῦμα θάλλει (dative) πανταχῇ κατακαίει.

XVIII. 3:

The following passage from Amm. Marcellinus is not noticed by Rutherford. xvi. 5. 5 *Ex tapete et σισύρα quam uulgaris simplicitas susurnam appellat.*

XLV. 8:

τὰς δ' ἰδίας ἀφῆκε μακρὰ λιμώττειν.

It seems possible that ἰδίας is a mistake for ἡμέρας, the tame goats. He has just before mentioned the other αἶγας κερούχους ἀγρίας πολὺ πλείους ὧν αὐτὸς ἦγε.

LIX. 12:

ὥς ἂν βλέποιτο τὸν πέλας τί βουλεύοι.

Rutherford reads after Gitlbauer:

ὥς ἂν βλέποι τὸ τοῦ πέλας τί βουλεύοι

against the Babrian rules of rhythm. It would be better to retain βλέποιτο as a passive, and reading τοῦ πέλας, make the genitive depend on the substantial notion contained in τί βουλεύοι, 'that so might be seen in one's neighbour, what he was purposing' = 'one's neighbour's intention.'

LXXXIX. 5:

ἐγὼ οὐ περυσινός· ἐπ' ἔτος ἐγεννήθην.

Rutherford seems right in supplying a negative to ἐγεννήθην; but I would then recast the verse as follows:

ἐγὼ περυσινός; ἐπ' ἔτος οὐκ ἐγεννήθην.

I do not believe Babrius could have admitted so faulty a rhythm as οὐκ ἐπ' ἔτος ἐγεννήθην.

XCV. 75:

καὶ νῦν ἐκείνος πλείον ἢ σὺ θυμοῦται.

θυμαίνει is an obvious correction.

XCIX. 2, 3:

χῶ λέων τί κωλύει;
πρὸς αὐτὸν εἶπεν, ἀλλ' ἐνέχυρον δώσεις
τῷ κυπτέρῳ σου μὴ μεθίεναι πίστιν.

Rutherford writes ἀλλ' ἐπ' ἐνεχύρῳ δώσεις and adds in his note that he considers this conjecture certain. I should much prefer, taking a feather from his own wing, to write

ἀλλ' ἐνέχυρον οὐ δώσεις

τῷ κυπτέρῳ σου μὴ μεθίεναι πίστιν;

'But won't you give your two quill-feathers as a pledge of your fidelity?'

CLXXII, Gitlbauer (137 Eberhard):

I would write this fable as follows:

στικτὴ ποτ' ἐξηυχήσε πάρδαλις ζῶν
φορεῖν ἀπάντων ποικιλωτέραν δέρριν.
πρὸς ἣν ἀλώπηξ· ἀλλὰ σῆς δορὰν κρείττω
γνώμης τ' ἔχω γὰρ ποικιλωτέραν γνώμην.'

¹ Reprinted, with some slight alterations and additions, from the *American Journal of Philology*, vol. iv. p. 210.

INDEX.

A.

A, ab praef. 21. v. 13.
IX. 24. X. 5. XIII. 12.
XVII. 10. XX. 4. XXI.
8. XXII. 2. XXIX. 18.
XXX. 16. XXXI. 2.
XXXII. 5. XXXV. 11.
XXXIX. 4.
Abies XIX. 1.
Abire XXXVII. 8.
Abit XIII. 7.
Abolere XIV. 12.
Abrupti XXV. 5.
Abscisa XXX. 2.
Absolvere XX. 13.
Abstinerere XXX. 18.
Abstracto v. 15.
Accenso XXXIX. 6.
Accepti XXX. 3.
Accepto XLI. 13.
Accrescens XXVII. 7.
Acerbis XVIII. 13.
Acredula XXI. 5.
Acta XVI. 14. XXXIX.
10.
Ad praef. 14. IV. 1. VI.
3. X. 3. XII. 4. XIV.
3. 5. XX. 3. 12. XXII.
2. XXIV. 9. XXV. 1.
XXXII. 2.
Addens XXXIX. 13.
Adesse I. 8. XVII. 4.
XXI. 12.
Adgreditur VII. 14.
Adhibe XXXII. 12.
Adire XVIII. 8.
Admonet XII. 8.
Admotas XVIII. 17.
XXII. 10.
Admoto XLI. 6.
Admotum XXXVI. 12.
Admouet XXVII. 5.
Adoratis XXIII. 5.
Adornant XL. 11.
Adposita x. 8.

Adspiceres XXIV. 15.
Adspiciens XXIX. 7.
Aduersa XXIX. 3.
Aduerso x. 5. XXIX. 3.
Aegrotis VI. 11.
Aequaeuae x. 12.
Aequans XXXIV. 9.
Aequor IV. 3.
Aequoreas XXXVIII. 2.
Aer XLI. 5.
Aera VII. 9. XV. 13.
Aere VII. 17. IX. 4.
XXXVIII. 12.
Aerea XI. 7.
Aesopum praef. 7.
Aestiuos XXXIV. 14.
Actas XXXIV. 3.
Aether IV. 7.
Affata XXXIV. 15.
Affirmans XXX. 14.
Affirmas XXIV. 7.
Affirmes XXXIX. 10.
Afflatus XXIX. 10.
Affluit XXXIV. 3. XXXIX.
5.
Agebat XI. 2.
Agens XVII. 12.
Ageret II. 6.
Aggere XVII. 15.
Aggreditur XVIII. 11.
Agit XXIII. 8. XXVIII.
12. XXXVII. 14.
Agitare XXXII. 7.
Agmen XXXVIII. 3.
Agmina xv. 7.
Agnoscas praef. 18.
Agrestem XXIX. 13.
Ait I. 11. XXI. 8. 13.
XXII. 6. XXIII. 7.
XXVIII. 14. XXIX. 21.
XXXVI. 13. XXXVII.
4. 15. XXXIX. 14.
XL. 9. XLI. 8.
Ales xv. 1. XXI. 1.
Algenti XXIX. 18.
Alias x. 2.

Alieno XXII. 11.
Alimenta XXXIV. 11.
Aliorum XXII. 19.
Alios XII. 10. XIV. 11.
XXXIX. 16.
Aliquam praef. 14.
Aliquem XVII. 18.
Alitis II. 10.
Alloquis III. 4.
Alter IX. 7. XXII. 4.
8. 16. XXIII. 5. XXXV.
11.
Alter a XI. 4.
Alterius III. 12. v. 2.
VIII. 2. IX. 23. XXXIV.
4. XXXV. 4.
Alumnus XXIX. 7.
Alueus XVI. 3.
Amans XVIII. 4.
Ambiguus XXII. 1.
Ambiguum XXIII. 7.
Ambobus XI. 14.
Amfractus XXXI. 4.
Amica VI. 2.
Amicis XXI. 9.
Amicitiae XVIII. 2.
Amico XXXV. 7.
Amictu XL. 7.
Amictum IV. 9.
Amissa XXV. 12.
Amittere XX. 15.
Ammota x. 10.
Amne XLI. 13.
Amnis XI. 6.
Amore XXXV. 3.
Amphora XLI. 8.
An XXIII. 14.
Animalia praef. 20. XL.
5.
Animi XXXVII. 14.
Animis XXXII. 10.
Animo XI. 12. XII. 3.
Animos XVIII. 13.
Animum praef. 17.
Anser XXXIII. 1.
Ante I. 4. VIII. 4. IX.

- 12, 18. X. 8. XIV. 11.
XVIII. 18. XXXIV. 2,
6.
Antra XIII. 2.
Antris XX. 7. XXIX.
21. XXXVII. 17.
Antro XXIX. 5.
Apollinis praef. 8.
Apollo XXII. 17.
Approbat XL. 8.
Apri XXX. 11.
Aptauit praef. 11. V. 7.
Aquam XXVII. 2.
Aquis IV. 8. XXXVIII.
2. XLI. 14.
Aquilam II. 7.
Aquis III. 2. XI. 2. XX.
8. XLI. 2, 12.
Aras XII. 5.
Aratra XII. 3.
Arbores praef. 19.
Arcatum XV. 8.
Arce XXII. 2.
Ardua XVI. 5. XXVI.
3.
Area XXXIV. 13.
Argumenta praef. 12.
Arguta XL. 7.
Aris XXXVI. 11.
Arma XXXIX. 2, 5, 11.
Armis X. 3.
Arridens VIII. 11.
Ars XI. 3.
Arte I. 15.
Artificis XXIV. 12.
Artum IX. 1.
Artus XXIX. 9.
Arua XXIX. 2. XXXIV. 8,
12. XXXVI. 2. XXXVII.
18. XLII. 2.
Asellus V. 18.
Asinus V. 5.
Aspera XXVIII. 2.
Asperiora XXXVIII. 6.
Aspexerat XXVII. 1.
Aspiceres XXIV. 15.
Aspiciens XXIX. 7.
Assidue XXXVI. 2.
Ast II. 7. V. 9. XV. 13.
XVI. 10, 15.
Astilit XLII. 4.
Astra XV. 8. XIX. 6.
XXXIX. 12.
Astris XXXII. 5.
Astuta VI. 9.
At V. 18. XVII. 9. XIX.
9. XXI. 10. XXXIV.
19. XXXVI. 7. XXXVII.
9. 17.
Atque VIII. 4. X. 2.
XII. 10. XX. 4. XXIII.
12. XXIV. 2. XXV. 6.
XXVIII. 6. XXX. 16.
XXXV. 15. XXXVII.
14.
Atticos praef. 6.
Attritus XXXIX. 1.
Audaci VII. 6.
Audax XVII. 3. XVIII.
9.
Audiit I. 3.
Aufer XXXVIII. 7.
Auibis II. 1.
Auido XX. 4.
Auis XXXV. 14.
Aura IV. 10. XIV. 6.
XVI. 18. XIX. 8.
Auras II. 11. VIII. 5.
XX. 3.
Aure V. 13. XXX. 2.
Aurea XXXIII. 2.
Aures XVIII. 17.
Auri XXV. 6.
Auris VIII. 12. XXX.
6.
Auro XXXVIII. 11.
Ausa XLI. 16.
Ausi XXX. 17.
Auis XXXIX. 15.
Ausum XXXII. 9.
Ausus XXXI. 2.
Austros XVI. 15.
Aut XVII. 12. XVIII.
18.
Axem XXXII. 1.
- B.
- Babrius praef. 12.
Baca II. 4.
Bacchum XXIII. 1.
Barbis XIII. 9.
Bene XXV. 15.
Blando XVI. 11.
Bona V. 2. XIX. 11.
Bonis XL. 12.
Boreae X. 5.
Boreas IV. 1.
Bouem XXXI. 2. XXXVI.
2.
Boues V. 12. VIII. 8.
XII. 4. XVIII. 8.
XXXII. 2.
Brachia XXXV. 11.
Breui XI. 10. XXXVIII.
12.
Breuibis XXXI. 11.
XXXIV. 6.
Breuis XIV. 9. XXVII.
7.
Bruma XXIX. 1.
Busti XXIII. 10.
- C.
- Cadauer IX. 15.
Cades XLII. 10.
Cadum XXV. 6.
Caerula XX. 11.
Caeruleam XV. 6.
Caeruleus VI. 12.
Caespite XVI. 7. XXI.
2.
Calamos XVI. 6.
Calamum XX. 12.
Calcans V. 11.
Calce XXVIII. 10.
Calido XXIX. 10, 15.
Callida VI. 5.
Calliditate X. 10. XXVII.
6. XXXI. 8.
Callidus XXV. 3.
Calor IX. 14.
Calus X. 1.
Camelum VIII. 9.
Campi XXX. 5.
Campis XXVII. 3. XLI.
4.
Campo XLII. 9.
Campum X. 3.
Cancer III. 1.
Candentes XXXIV. 7.
Canis VII. 3. XXXVII. 1.
Canna XVI. 11.
Cantibus XXXIV. 14,
20. XXXIX. 11.
Capellam XXVI. 1.
Caper XIII. 6.
Caperet XXIV. 13.
Capi XXX. 16. XXXIX.
4.
Capiare IX. 24.
Capiens XXXVII. 6.
Capillos X. 1, 11.
Capiti X. 1.
Captantem XXII. 13.
Captos XXXVIII. 10.
Captum XX. 3, 13.
XXX. 9.
Caput V. 8. X. 6. XXX.
7.

- Carens XXII. 16.
 Caris XXI. 9.
 Caro XXXV. 3.
 Carpebat IV. 4.
 Cassibus XX. 14.
 Casis XLII. 2.
 Casu XLII. 15.
 Catenis XXXVII. 11.
 Caudae VII. 5. XV. 7.
 Cauenda VII. 10.
 Causis XXXIV. 6.
 Causa XXV. 4.
 Causam IV. 5.
 Cautior XXI. 7.
 Cautus praef. 18.
 XXXVIII. 5.
 Cedens III. 1.
 Cedentibus XI. 1.
 Cedo XVI. 16.
 Censor III. 12.
 Certamen XIX. 3. XXIV.
 I.
 Certare praef. 19.
 Certatim XIV. 3.
 Certet XV. 9.
 Certior III. 10.
 Ceruice XXXI. 5.
 XXXVI. 1.
 Ceruicem XXVIII. 5.
 Ceruicibus XXXVII. 15.
 Cessisse VI. 7.
 Cetera XL. 5.
 Cibo XV. 2.
 Cibus XXXVII. 6.
 Cicadam XXXIV. 15.
 Cingula VII. 14.
 Cinyphii XIII. 4.
 Circumdans XV. 7.
 XXV. 9. XXXV. 11.
 Circumdatus IV. 9.
 XXXVII. 7.
 Circumstetit V. 9.
 Circumtonat IV. 7.
 Cita XXXVI. 18.
 Cito VIII. 3. XVIII. 17.
 Citos XVII. 8.
 Coactus XXXVIII. 1.
 XLI. 1.
 Coartauit praef. 13.
 Cocus XXX. 12.
 Coegi XXXIX. 11.
 Coeperat XXXIX. 6.
 Coeperit V. 4. XXXV. 5.
 Coepisset XXIX. 11.
 Coepit X. 4. XVII. 13.
 Coeptum XXVII. 10.
 Cogitur XIV. 4.
 Cognomina XLI. 15.
 Colla XXIV. 5. XXVIII.
 2. XXXVII. 11.
 Collatis XVIII. 5.
 Collato IX. 4.
 Collectus XXXVII. 13.
 Colles VI. 3.
 Collisum XVIII. 12.
 Collo XXV. 9. XXVIII.
 9. XXXV. 11. XXXVI.
 3.
 Color VI. 12.
 Coma X. 8.
 Comae X. 12.
 Comas X. 2. XIX. 6.
 Comminus XXVI. 2.
 XXXVI. 12.
 Commoto XVII. 4.
 Communem XXXVII. 6.
 Communi XV. 2.
 Communia V. 11.
 Communium praef. 11.
 Compensent XXXVII.
 16.
 Compescuit XXX. 13.
 Compositas praef. 16.
 Compositis XLII. 6.
 Compositurus XXIII. 4.
 Compulsus XXXVI. 7.
 Conatus praef. 16.
 Concepta praef. 3.
 Conchas II. 3.
 Conciliare XXXII. 10.
 Concitus VII. 6.
 Concordia XI. 5.
 Concreto IX. 13.
 Conderet XXIV. 16.
 Condicione XXXV. 6.
 Condidit XXXIV. 6.
 Conditur IX. 16. XXXI.
 4.
 Conectens XVI. 7.
 Confecit XXXI. 3.
 Confectus XXXIV. 3.
 Conferat XI. 13.
 Confide XL. 9.
 Confidens XXII. 11.
 XXXII. 3.
 Confringeret XI. 7.
 Congestis XXIX. 1.
 Congeminata XXII. 8.
 XXX. 8.
 Congressum XXXII. 9.
 Coniuratos XVIII. 8.
 Coniunx I. 8.
 Conpellens XII. 4.
 Conprendens IX. 7.
 Conprehendere XXI. 11.
 Conpulit XIV. 10.
 Consedit XXV. 1.
 Consequitur XIII. 10.
 Conseruere IV. 2.
 Consiliator XXVI. 12.
 Consilium XL. 10.
 Consimiles XL. 2.
 Consistere XXXV. 9.
 Consociaret XIX. 4.
 Consortia IX. 23.
 Conspectus X. 3.
 Conspiciente X. 6.
 Constare XLI. 11.
 Constet XXVI. 11.
 Constituire XXXI. 10.
 Constituisset II. 2.
 Construit XII. 5.
 Consumpti XXX. 11.
 Consumptis I. 10.
 Contemptum XXXV. 8.
 Contenta III. 7.
 Contentum VIII. 1.
 Contineant praef. 12.
 Contingere I. 13. XXIX.
 17.
 Continuare VI. 6. XXI.
 6. XXXIV. 16.
 Continuasse XXIX. 6.
 Continuisse XXVII. 2.
 Continuo IX. 11. XII.
 5. XXIV. 4. XXVIII.
 11. XXXIII. 8.
 Contorquens XVII. 5.
 Conuenit IV. 5. IX. 6.
 XVII. 15. XXIII. 13.
 Coqui XLI. 6.
 Cor XXX. 11.
 Cornibus VIII. 8. XVIII.
 5.
 Cornix XXVII. 1. 10.
 Cornu XXVIII. 6.
 Cornua XXVIII. 3.
 Corruptum V. 14.
 Corripit XL. 8.
 Corpora V. 15.
 Corpore XX. 6. XXXIV.
 9.
 Corporeis XL. 12.
 Corporis VIII. 5. XXII.
 14.
 Corpus XIX. 5.
 Cortice II. 4. XVI. 10.
 Crassa XXXVII. 7.
 Cratera XXIX. 15.
 Creauit XI. 3.
 Credat XXV. 15.

Credebat VII. 11.
 Credens IX. 15.
 Credidit I. 16. XXVIII.
 4. XL. 4.
 Credulus I. 3.
 Crepitantia VII. 9.
 Crepitantibus XXXIX.
 13.
 Crescere IV. 11. XX. 9.
 XXII. 11.
 Crimen XIV. 12.
 Crimine XXX. 5. XXXIII.
 11.
 Crimes XXVIII. 13.
 Croceum XXVI. 5.
 Cruenta XVII. 8.
 Cruentet XLII. 8.
 Cruor XVII. 17.
 Cruorem XLII. 13.
 Cucurrit IX. 11. XLI.
 14.
 Cui III. 9. VI. 12. VIII.
 13. XXII. 9. XXXII. 5.
 Cuidam XXXIII. 1.
 Culmo XXI. 3.
 Culpam XXXIX. 7.
 Culta XXX. 1.
 Cultro XXXVI. 12.
 Cum prae. 4, 5, 19.
 I. 14. II. 11. III.
 1, 11. IV. 2. V. 4.
 IX. 2, 17. XI. 10.
 XII. 11. XIII. 1. XIV.
 9. XVII. 9. XIX. 2, 7,
 13. XXI. 14. XXII. 6.
 XXIII. 8. XXIV. 3.
 XXVI. 2. XXVIII. 16.
 XXIX. 1, 11. XXX. 11.
 XXXII. 4, 12. XXXIV.
 13. XXXV. 9, 12.
 XXXVI. 5, 18. XXXVII.
 17. XXXVIII. 6. XLI.
 3. XLII. 12.
 Cuncta XXIX. 2.
 XXXIII. 13.
 Cuncti XIX. 10.
 Cunctis VIII. 7, 10.
 XIX. 3. XLII. 7.
 Cupere VIII. 2.
 Cuperent XXIV. 3.
 Cupido XXII. 9.
 Cupidum XXXIII. 5.
 Cupidus XXII. 4.
 Cupiens III. 3. IX. 11.
 XVII. 3. XVIII. 12.
 XXI. 3. XXIII. 4.
 XXIX. 13.

Cupis VII. 16. XXIV.
 12.
 Cupit II. 16. XIV. 12.
 XVIII. 16. XXII. 20.
 XXXI. 12.
 Cur I. 9. XXX. 15.
 Curam XLII. 11.
 Curet VI. 8.
 Currit XIV. 3.
 Cursu IX. 7. XLII. 3.
 Curua III. 1.
 Curuas XXI. 11.
 Curuis IX. 1, 12.
 Custodita XXXVII. 8.
 Custos XXIX. 5.
 Cytisi XXVI. 5.

D.

Dabat VII. 6. XXIX. 14.
 Dabit VI. 11. XX. 10.
 Damna VIII. 14. XX. 6.
 XXII. 10, 20. XXX.
 15.
 Damnans XL. 5.
 Dant XIX. 9.
 Dapes XXXVII. 12.
 Dare XXXIX. 2.
 Daret II. 4. XIV. 2.
 XXVIII. 8. XXXIII. 2.
 Darent I. 14. VII. 10.
 Dari VII. 16.
 Dat I. 5. II. 16. IV. 9.
 Datur III. 4. XV. 10.
 XXV. 10.
 De prae. 4, 5, 14. I. 9.
 VII. 13. XIII. 7. XV.
 4. XXI. 14. XXIII. 1,
 7. XXXIII. 7.
 Debile XXXVIII. 12.
 Debita XXIII. 6.
 Debilitate XVI. 12.
 Deceat prae. 3.
 Deceptum I. 11.
 Deceptus XXXIII. 1, 11.
 Decerpere XXI. 3.
 Decet V. 1.
 Decidit XVI. 2.
 Decore XV. 5.
 Decurrens XVI. 3.
 Decutienda IV. 6.
 Decutiendus XI. 12.
 Decus VII. 17. XXIII.
 10.
 Dedi prae. 15.
 Dedignanti XXVIII. 1.

Dedisse XXXVII. 2.
 Dedisset XII. 6. XXXIX.
 3.
 Dedit II. 13. VIII. 4.
 IX. 20. XXIV. 10.
 XXVII. 5. XXX. 9.
 XXXVI. 13. XXXVIII.
 6.
 Deductum XIX. 5.
 Deflectens XXXIX. 7.
 Deflentem I. 1.
 Deformem XIX. 9.
 Deformi XV. 13.
 Defremuisse XXVIII. 4.
 Defunctis XXIII. 9.
 Degeret XXII. 15.
 Dei XIV. 8.
 Deiecto X. 7.
 Delituere XXXIV. 8.
 Delituisse I. 12. XXV.
 10.
 Delituisset XVII. 12.
 Delphici prae. 8.
 Deluserat XLII. 1.
 Demens XXX. 15.
 Dementia VII. 15.
 Demissis XIII. 9.
 Demoror XVI. 15.
 Dente VII. 6. XXXI. 2.
 Denudans V. 15.
 Deos VI. 8. XII. 10.
 XXV. 14. XXXII. 12.
 XXXIII. 13.
 Depastus XX. 11.
 Depluit IV. 8.
 Deposita IV. 14.
 Depositata XII. 6.
 Depositis XXXII. 3.
 Deposito XXXVI. 9.
 Deprendit V. 13.
 Deprensus XXX. 5.
 Depulso XXIX. 11.
 Derat XXVIII. 15.
 Descripta XXX. 17.
 Deserat XVIII. 18.
 Deserit IX. 16.
 Desertis XIII. 2.
 Deseruere X. 12.
 Desiluisse XXV. 6.
 Desiste XXVI. 7.
 Despectans XXXVIII. 3.
 Despectum XIX. 10.
 Despiciebat VII. 12.
 Despicias XVI. 14.
 Desunt XIV. 5.
 Detinuisse XV. 2.
 Detracta V. 3.

- Detractans xxviii. 9.
 Deuia iii. 5.
 Deum xxxiii. 2, 10.
 xxxii. 6.
 Di xxii. 7.
 Die ix. 18. xvii. 11.
 Dicitur xviii. 6. xxv.
 13.
 Dicta i. 15. xvi. 19.
 Dictis xviii. 13. xxvi.
 10. xxxviii. 7.
 Dicor xli. 8.
 Die ii. 6.
 Dies xxxiv. 14.
 Difficiles xx. 14.
 Dignas vii. 2.
 Dilecta xxi. 13.
 Dilecti xxxv. 13.
 Dilectum xxxv. 7.
 Diluet xli. 12.
 Directa xvii. 17.
 Diripuit xviii. 14.
 Discat xli. 6.
 Disce xxxi. 11. xxxii.
 8, 11.
 Discedat xiii. 11.
 Discedere xxi. 7.
 Discere xviii. 16.
 Discolor x. 8. xxxiv.
 11.
 Discordia xv. 3.
 Discrepet xiii. 12.
 Discrimina xxv. 5.
 Discursus xxxvi. 5.
 Discutienda xiv. 8.
 Discutiens xxviii. 14.
 Disiunxit xviii. 13.
 Dispar xi. 5. xxiii. 8.
 Dispergit xxviii. 11.
 Dissimili xxxv. 6.
 Dissociare xviii. 12.
 Distinctus xl. 1.
 Distulit x. 10. xxii. 10.
 xxxi. 8. xxxiv. 6.
 Diu ix. 20. xvii. 10.
 xxvii. 3. xxxvii. 9.
 Diuelleret xviii. 3.
 Diuersa xi. 3. xxix.
 22.
 Diuersis xvi. 5. xxii. 3.
 Dives xxxiii. 8.
 Diuidat xxxv. 2.
 Diuinis praef. 10.
 Diuis xxxiii. 9. xlii. 13.
 Diurna xxxiii. 14.
 xxxvi. 18.
 Dixit ix. 23. xx. 5.
 Docet xvi. 12. xxiv.
 8. xxxix. 8.
 Docili xxiv. 14.
 Docta xxiv. 5. xli. 9.
 Documenta ii. 13.
 Docuit iv. 15. xxvii. 9.
 Dolens xii. 8.
 Dolis xxvi. 8. xlii. 6.
 Dolor xvii. 14. xxxix.
 14.
 Doloris xxx. 3.
 Dolos xxvii. 6.
 Domat v. 14.
 Domini xxviii. 12.
 xxx. 9.
 Dominum xxi. 11.
 Dominus vii. 7. xxx.
 11. xxxiii. 5.
 Domo xxxvii. 8.
 Dona xx. 6.
 Donec iv. 13. xxxvi.
 9. xxxvii. 10.
 Dorso xxxv. 8.
 Duas praef. 15. xi. 3.
 Dubitanti praef. 1.
 Ducebant xiv. 7.
 Ducem praef. 7.
 Ducor xxxvii. 5.
 Ductor xiii. 4.
 Dulcibus xxxviii. 1.
 Dum ii. 9, 16. iii. 1.
 ix. 5. xiv. 12. xviii.
 7. xxii. 19. xxxvii.
 12. xl. 10. xlii. 2.
 Dumis xix. 3.
 Dumos xix. 1.
 Duo praef. 13. xxii. 3,
 12. xxix. 22. xxxiii.
 4.
 Duplicans xxii. 16.
 Duplicem iv. 9.
 Duplici xxix. 19.
 xxxvii. 3. xlii. 15.
 Dura xxxvii. 16.
 Durato xxix. 2.

 E.
 Eadem viii. 4. xxiii.
 12.
 Eam ii. 2. xvii. 6.
 Eat xxxviii. 9.
 Edita vi. 1. xxiv. 4.
 Educit xxxv. 3.
 Effectum xxxi. 10.
 Effundere xxvii. 3.
 Effusas xli. 3.
 Egit xxxiii. 9.
 Ego praef. 14. xv. 13.
 xvi. 15.
 Ei xlii. 10.
 Elegis praef. 16.
 Elisam xi. 7.
 Emet xxxviii. 12.
 Emissos xviii. 3.
 Emissum xvii. 7.
 Emonuisse iii. 4.
 Emptor xxxviii. 11.
 Enitueret xl. 12.
 Enisa xxvii. 3.
 Epulas xxx. 10.
 xxxvii. 19.
 Eques x. 1.
 Equum x. 4.
 Erat xi. 5. xviii. 10.
 xxii. 4. xxiii. 4.
 xxviii. 6. xxxiii. 1,
 8. xl. 6.
 Erectae xv. 7.
 Erectas xix. 6.
 Ereptos xxxiv. 5.
 Ergo praef. 7, 16.
 xxxvi. 15.
 Eripiens xi. 1.
 Eris v. 18.
 Erit xi. 12. xxv. 15.
 xlii. 13.
 Ero xi. 14.
 Error xviii. 3.
 Eruditione praef. 6.
 Eruta xvi. 1.
 Esca i. 2.
 Esse i. 16. vi. 10. xiii.
 4. xx. 14. xxiii. 2,
 10. xxiv. 8, 12. xxvi.
 10. xxix. 8. xxxi.
 6. xxxiii. 10. xxxvi.
 14. xxxix. 16. xl.
 4, 8, 10.
 Esset x. 9. xviii. 9.
 Est praef. 9. ii. 1, 8. iii.
 11. vii. 1. xi. 4, 10.
 xx. 15. xxxiii. 11, 13.
 xxxiv. 15. 17, 20.
 xxxv. 1. xxxvi. 17.
 Esuriens xxvi. 2.
 Etiam praef. 13. xiv.
 10. xxxiii. 14.
 Euersam xxxviii. 11.
 E, ex ii. 3. xi. 12. xvi.
 i. xviii. 4, 15. 16. xx.
 6. xxi. 6. xxxviii.
 1.

Exanimem IX. 10.
 Excelsa XXVI. 1.
 Excepti XXX. 5.
 Exceptum XXIX. 6.
 Exemplo praef. 9.
 Exemplum XXVIII. 15.
 XL. 6.
 Exempla XLI. 17.
 Exerceas praef. 17.
 Exhausto XXXVII. 1.
 Exigui XX. 2.
 Exiguo XVI. 7. XXV. 9.
 XXXI. 2.
 Eximia XXIX. 12.
 Eximium XXXVIII. 4.
 Exosae II. 13.
 Exosas XXXIII. 6.
 Expedit XLII. 16.
 Experta II. 8.
 Expertem XXXVI. 14.
 Explicare praef. 16.
 Explicat XIX. 8.
 Explicuisse XXXIV. 14.
 Explicuisset XXVII. 10.
 Expositum VIII. 10.
 XXIII. 2. XLI. 4.
 Expulsum XIII. 8.
 XXXVIII. 5.
 Exsuperare XVI. 20.
 Exsaturare XLII. 14.
 Exsaturata XXXV. 4.
 Externis XXI. 8.
 Extinctam XXIV. 8.
 Extinctus XXII. 15.
 Extremam XXV. 1.
 Exue XLII. 11.
 Exuuias V. 5.
 Exutus XXV. 8.

F.

Fabula VIII. 2.
 Fabularum praef. 2.
 Fabulas praef. 10, 15.
 Facerent XV. 6. XIX. 2.
 Faciam III. 9.
 Faciant V. 3.
 Facias XXXI. 12.
 Facienda IX. 22.
 Facies XXIII. 7.
 Facile VII. 1. IX. 23.
 Facilem X. 4. XXVII. 8.
 Faciles XXVIII. 8.
 XXXVII. 12.
 Facili III. 3. VII. 10. IX.
 7. XV. 4.

Facilis XXII. 7.
 Facis XXVI. 10. XXXII.
 12. XXXIX. 16.
 Facit XXX. 8. XXXVI. 14.
 Facta XI. 4.
 Factis XVIII. 9.
 Falce XXVIII. 3.
 Falces XXI. 11.
 Fallaci XXV. 11.
 Fallacibus II. 7. XVIII.
 17.
 Fallaciter XXVI. 7.
 Fallas V. 17.
 Falsitas praef. 3.
 Fama XXXV. 1.
 Famem XXXVII. 16.
 Fames I. 6.
 Fas XXXII. 10. XXXVII.
 8.
 Fata XXIV. 16. XLI. 18.
 Fateris XIX. 11.
 Fatigans XXXI. 7.
 Fatigat XXVIII. 10.
 Fatiscens XLI. 13.
 Fauces XLII. 14.
 Faucibus VII. 9.
 Fecerat XXIII. 2. XXIV.
 6.
 Feceris XI. 11.
 Fecimus praef. 20.
 Fecunda XX. 7.
 Felicibus XXXVI. 17.
 Feminam I. 16.
 Fera IX. 11, 24.
 Feram XXIV. 8.
 Ferarum XIV. 3.
 Feras praef. 19. VI. 4.
 XVII. 2. XL. 2.
 Ferat XXIX. 22. XXXVII.
 10.
 Ferens III. 7.
 Feres XX. 6.
 Feret XXII. 8.
 Feris V. 11. VIII. 10.
 Fero II. 10.
 Feror XV. 14.
 Feror XXXVII. 14.
 Ferre V. 2. VII. 8. X. 2.
 XIII. 8. XVI. 10. XXII.
 12. XXIX. 4. XXXII. 4.
 XXXIII. 4. XXXVI. 4.
 XXXIX. 6.
 Ferret XVII. 11. XXIII.
 5. XXVI. 2.
 Ferri VII. 11.
 Ferrum XVII. 7. XXXIII.
 9. XXXVII. 7.

Fert III. 1.
 Fertur VIII. 5. XV. 1.
 XVII. 10. XVIII. 2.
 XXIX. 5. XXX. 12.
 XXXI. 1. XXXVII. 2.
 Feruentem XXIX. 17.
 Feruntur IX. 5.
 Ferus XXVIII. 12.
 Fessus IV. 14. XXXVI. 8.
 Feta XXXIII. 1.
 Fetam XXXV. 5.
 Fetibus XXXIII. 10.
 Fictile XLI. 4.
 Fidem I. 16. II. 8. VI. 10.
 XVIII. 18. XXVI. 10.
 Fides XI. 10. XVIII. 2.
 Fiducia XXIV. 11. XXXI.
 11.
 Fieri XXIV. 8. XXXVIII. 16.
 Figura XLI. 11.
 Figuram XIX. 9.
 Finem XXIV. 3.
 Fingens IX. 10. XXV. 5.
 Firmaret praef. 9.
 Fixerat XXXIII. 3.
 Fixum XVII. 9. XX. 4.
 Flaccus praef. 11.
 Flammiis XXXIX. 8, 13.
 Flaua XXI. 2.
 Flectentem XXIV. 5.
 Flectere X. 4.
 Flecti XXXII. 11.
 Flens XXV. 1.
 Florem XXVI. 5.
 Florida XV. 12.
 Flumen XI. 2.
 Fluuium XVI. 4. XXXVIII.
 1.
 Fluxa XVI. 19.
 Fores I. 4.
 Foret I. 2. XVII. 11.
 Forma XVII. 15.
 Formae XIX. 2.
 Formas XV. 3.
 Formica XXXIV. 5.
 Fors XXXIX. 5.
 Forsitan V. 17.
 Forte IV. 4. V. 5. VII. 3.
 XIII. 1. XLI. 4. XLIV.
 4. XLII. 1.
 Fortuna VIII. 3. IX. 3.
 XII. 7.
 Fracto XVII. 13.
 Fragiles XVI. 6.
 Fragili XI. 5. XXI. 3.
 Fragilis XLI. 7.
 Fratris XXXV. 13.

Fraude I. 11.
 Fraudis XXXIII. 11.
 Frenis X. 4.
 Frigida XXIX. 16.
 Frigore XXIX. 11.
 Frigoribus XXXIV. 18.
 Fronde IX. 8.
 Frons X. 7.
 Fronte XIII. 5. XXIV. 4.
 XLII. 10.
 Frueris XIX. 12.
 Frugibus XXI. 12.
 Frui XXIX. 12.
 Frustra XVI. 19. XXX.
 10. XXXII. 3. XXXIV.
 4.
 Fudisse XLII. 13.
 Fudit XX. 8.
 Fuerat XV. 3.
 Fueris XII. 11.
 Fuga I. 12.
 Fugam XXI. 6. XLII. 3.
 Fugax IX. 18. XIII. 7.
 Fugeret XIII. 1.
 Fugiens XXXV. 10.
 Fugisse X. 11.
 Fugit XXXV. 12.
 Fuisse XVII. 18.
 Fuit IX. 18. X. 8.
 Fulgerent XV. 5.
 Fundit XVI. 17.
 Fundo XXVII. 12.
 Funera XXIII. 2.
 Funesta XXIII. 3.
 Funis XXV. 5.
 Fur XXV. 3.
 Fusa XI. 4.
 Futura XX. 16.

G.

Gaetuli V. 5.
 Galero X. 7.
 Gaudentem XII. 7. XL. 7.
 Gaudet XXII. 19.
 Gelidos XXIX. 9.
 Gelidus IV. 8.
 Gelu XXIX. 2. XXXIV. 8.
 Gemant XLI. 18.
 Geme VIII. 14.
 Gemens XVII. 13. XXVI.
 7.
 Gemere praef. 19.
 Geminas XI. 1.
 Geminis VIII. 8.
 Geminum XXXV. 1.

Gemitu XXV. 14.
 XXXVII. 13.
 Genere praef. 6.
 Generis XIV. 12. XXIV.
 11.
 Genis I. 10. XXIV. 16.
 Genitrice XXXV. 12.
 Genitrix III. 3. XX. 7.
 XXI. 10. XXXV. 3.
 Genus XIV. 3. XL. 4.
 Gerebant XXIV. 1.
 Gerens I. 4.
 Geris VII. 18. XV. 12.
 Germine XXXIII. 1.
 Gestat XXXV. 7.
 Glaucas XXVI. 6.
 Gradum XXIX. 4.
 Gradus III. 8.
 Graeca praef. 6.
 Graecis praef. 12.
 Grana XXXIV. 10.
 Grande XVI. 6. XXXIII. 7.
 Grata XXVI. 6.
 Grauem V. 3. XXXVII.
 13.
 Graues XXIV. 9. XL. 3.
 Grauibus VI. 5.
 Grauiora XI. 9.
 Grauior XXXV. 5.
 Grauis XXXIV. 3. XXXVI.
 15. XLI. 2.
 Gregem XVIII. 14.
 Greges XLII. 4.
 Gregis XIII. 4.
 Gremio XXIV. 6.
 Gressu II. 5. III. 3. IX. 9.
 Gruem XV. 6.
 Gulae XXXVII. 20.
 Gurgite XXXVIII. 5.
 Gurgitibus VI. 1.
 Guttura XXXVII. 7.
 Guttare VII. 8.
 Gyro XLI. 9.

H.

Habebat XI. 6. XIII. 3.
 Habere XLI. 10.
 Haberi XIX. 3.
 Habes praef. 16. XXVI.
 12.
 Habuisse XIX. 14. XXX.
 14.
 Hac I. 15. XLI. 11.
 Hactenus XLI. 11.
 Haec I. 15. II. 12. III.

5. VI. 11. VII. 11. IX.
 21. XVI. 19. XX. 10.
 XXII. 8. XXV. 15.
 XXVII. 9. XXX. 17.
 XXXVI. 4. XLI. 17.
 Haedus XLII. 1.
 Haerentem XXXII. 1.
 Haeret XXXV. 12.
 Haesit XXIX. 3.
 Hanc I. 3. IV. 5. XIV. 11.
 XXI. 3. XXVI. 12.
 XXVII. 3. XXXIII. 3.
 XXXIV. 11. XXXVII. 13.
 Harenam XXXVIII. 11.
 Harenis II. 3.
 Harundo XVI. 8.
 Has praef. 9. XXXVII.
 19.
 Hasta XVII. 8.
 Haud VII. 1. XVII. 1.
 Herbas XXXVI. 5.
 Herbosa VI. 3.
 Herboso XXXVI. 10.
 Heres XXXV. 14.
 Heu XXXIV. 4. XLII. 10.
 Heus XXVI. 3. XXXVI. 3.
 Hi XXIV. 3.
 Hibernis XLI. 2.
 Hic XXVIII. 6.
 Hiemi XXXIV. 5.
 Hircus XIII. 12.
 Hirsutis XXVI. 11.
 Hirsuto XXXV. 11.
 Hirsutus XIII. 3.
 His praef. 3. 14. V. 16.
 XII. 5. XXV. 13.
 XXVI. 10. XXXIII. 14.
 XL. 4.
 Hispida III. 2.
 Hoc VII. 17. XIV. 13.
 XII. 16. XXIII. 13.
 XXX. 13. XXXIX. 12.
 16.
 Hominem XXIV. 15.
 Homini XIV. 4. XXIX. 8.
 Hominibus praef. 19.
 Hominum XXII. 1.
 XXXVI. 17.
 Honor XIX. 4.
 Honore V. 8. XV. 9.
 Horrens VII. 3. XXX. 7.
 Horrentes XIX. 1.
 Horret XVIII. 8.
 Horrida XXIX. 1.
 Horror V. 9.
 Horruit XXIX. 18.
 Horum IX. 7.

- Hos XVIII. 5. XXI. 7.
 Hospes XXIX. 19.
 Hospitis XXIX. 12.
 Hoste XXX. 16. XXXIX.
 4.
 Hostiles XXXI. 8.
 Huius praef. 7. X. 5.
 Humanam XXII. 17.
 Humanis XXXVII. 5.
 Humi II. 2. IV. 14. IX.
 10. XV. 12. XXV. 12.
 Humiles XXXV. 16.
 Humum XXVIII. 10.
 XXXVI. 8. XLII. 8.
 Hunc I. 7. III. 3. V. 13.
 VII. 7. XII. 7. XXIII.
 3. XXV. 3. XXIX. 5.
 XXXII. 6. XL. 7. XLII.
 5.
 I.
 Iactat VI. 7.
 Iacuit IX. 9.
 Iaculis XVII. 1.
 Iaculum XVII. 12.
 Iam II. 11.
 Iambis praef. 12.
 Ibat XL. 2.
 Ictus XXVIII. 8.
 Iecur XXII. 9.
 Ieiuna IX. 15.
 Ieiunum I. 8.
 Ieiunus XXXVII. 18.
 Igitur XXXVII. 11.
 Igne IV. 12. XLI. 6.
 Ignibus XXXIX. 2.
 Ignotis IX. 1.
 Illa XXXVII. 3.
 Illa XI. 9. XV. 9. XVII.
 13. XXVI. 7. XLI. 8.
 Illam XVI. 10.
 Ille IV. 9. V. 11. 16.
 VII. 11. IX. 9. X. 9.
 XVII. 5. II. XIX. 11.
 XX. 13. XXI. 9. 14.
 XXII. 13. XXIV. 9. XXV.
 5. XXIX. 17. XXX. 4.
 9. XXXI. 5. XXXVII.
 13. XXXIX. 13. XLII.
 4. 11.
 Illi XXIX. 13.
 Illic XXIV. 5. XXXVIII. 3.
 Illis XVIII. 15. XXIII. 13.
 XXXVII. 19.
 Illos XXX. 17.
 Illum XIII. 10.
 Ima XXV. 8.
 Imber IV. 8. XLI. 2. 12.
 Imitato V. 17.
 Immemor XLI. 8.
 Immensi XX. 11.
 Immensis XVIII. 1.
 Immenso XXVIII. 5.
 Immersa VI. 1.
 Immo XXVIII. 14.
 Impar XVIII. 10.
 Impatiens XXX. 12.
 Imperiosa XIX. 12.
 Impleat XVIII. 18.
 Implet II. 7.
 Implumes XXI. 5.
 Impresso XII. 1.
 Improba XXV. 7.
 Improbe XLII. 12.
 Improbis XXXVIII. 3.
 In praef. 3. 5. 11. 13.
 14. 15. II. 11. III. 6.
 V. 4. 10. VI. 8. VII. 8.
 17. IX. 1. 6. 8. 17. X.
 3. XIV. 1. 10. XV. 8.
 13. XVI. 6. 17. XVII.
 15. 17. XVIII. 6. XIX.
 5. 6. 8. XX. 8. XXII.
 10. XXIII. 3. 8. XXIV.
 3. 6. XXV. 16. XXVIII.
 12. XXIX. 3. 5. 9. XXX.
 5. 10. 15. XXXI. 4.
 XXXII. 6. XXXIII. 6.
 XXXIV. 10. XXXV. 2.
 13. 16. XXXVI. 5. 7.
 XXXVII. 13. XL. 6.
 XLI. 14. XLII. 3. 5.
 Inania XXIV. 9.
 Inanimis praef. 21.
 Inceptum IV. 3.
 Incertum XI. 6.
 Increpat V. 16.
 Increscere IV. 11.
 Incumbat praef. 4.
 Inde I. 6. VII. 18. XXI.
 10. XXVII. 4. XXXI. 4.
 XXXIII. 12. XLII. 3.
 Indidit praef. 10.
 Indigna XII. 3.
 Indignam XII. 8.
 Indignantem XXXI. 7.
 Indignata VIII. 3. XXVII.
 6.
 Indignum II. 5. XIX. 3.
 XXX. 8.
 Induit V. 6.
 Indulgentia XXXVI. 13.
 Indultae XXX. 6.
 Infelix II. 10. VII. 15.
 XXII. 20. XLI. 15.
 Infer XXXVII. 15.
 Infirmitas XXII. 5.
 Informem XIV. 9.
 Informi XXVIII. 13.
 Infremit XXIV. 10.
 Infusus XXIX. 16.
 Ingemuit II. 12. XXXIII.
 11.
 Ingenio VI. 6.
 Ingenium praef. 17.
 Ingentem XXVII. 1.
 XXXI. 1.
 Ingens XVIII. 5.
 Iniquae XXVIII. 15.
 Iniquis XXII. 19.
 Inira XL. 2.
 Inmanior XVIII. 9.
 Inmensi VII. 5.
 Inmensum XIII. 1.
 Inmeritam XXVIII. 10.
 Inmeritum XXXIX. 8.
 Inmersis XXVII. 7.
 Inmersus XXV. 10.
 Inmitem XLII. 8.
 Inmitis IV. 1.
 Innatum VII. 1.
 Innectit XXVIII. 5.
 Innexis VII. 9.
 Innocuos III. 8.
 Innumerus XV. 11.
 Inops XII. 12.
 Impellitur XVI. 5.
 Impiger XLII. 5.
 Impulsus IV. 7. XLI. 1.
 Inquit I. 9. III. 9. VI.
 11. VIII. 13. XI. 11.
 XVI. 13. XX. 15. XXVI.
 3. 7. XXXVI. 3. XXXIX.
 9. XLI. 11. XLII. 7.
 Insana IX. 24.
 Insani XVI. 2.
 Insanis XI. 2.
 Insanum XXVIII. 4.
 Inseptum IX. 5.
 Insertis XXXVII. 2.
 Insignem XXIII. 1. XLII.
 16.
 Insignes VIII. 8.
 Insistere XVIII. 11.
 Instimulare XXVI. 8.
 Instruit XLI. 5.
 Insultans XV. 10.
 Insultantem VII. 13.
 Insuper VIII. 12.
 Intacta XXXVI. 1.

Inter XIV. 7. XV. 3. XVIII.
5. XL. 2. XLII. 4.
Interea XXXIX. 5.
Intulit XXX. 7.
Inuasit XVIII. 14.
Inuenta XII. 9.
Inuidiae XXII. 18.
Inuidus XXII. 4.
Inuita XXXV. 12.
Iocis XXXVII. 2.
Iocum X. 10.
Ioue IV. 2.
Iouem VIII. 6. XIV. 10.
Ioui XXII. 18.
Ipsas I. 3.
Ipse III. 10. XXII. 18.
XXXII. 12. XXXIX. 15.
Ipsis praef. 21.
Ipsum XIV. 10.
Ira XVII. 14.
Iram XXX. 13. XXXVI.
7. XXXVII. 13.
Irato XXVIII. 9.
Iratus XXXI. 6.
Ire III. 6. VIII. 8. XI. 8.
XIV. 4. 10. XXIX. 20.
XXXVI. 12.
Irridendum VIII. 7.
Irrita I. 4. XVII. 1. XXIV.
11.
Irrumpere XIII. 5.
Isse VIII. 5. XXXIX. 8.
Ista VII. 16. XXXVI. 17.
XLI. 16.
Iste XIV. 14. XVII. 6.
Ita XX. 5.
Iter IV. 4. IX. 2. XI. 6.
XXVI. 2.
Iterum XXI. 9.
Iubar IV. 12. XV. 8.
Iubet XXIX. 20.
Iudicio XIV. 8. 14.
Iuga XXXII. 2.
Iugi XXXVI. 14.
Iugis XXVI. 4. XXXVI. 4.
Iugo XXVII. 2.
Iunonius XV. 1.
Iuppiter VIII. 11. XIV.
1. 13. XXII. 1.
Iurabat XI. 8.
Iurauerat I. 1.
Iurgia I. 14. IV. 2. XIII.
8. XIV. 5. XV. 4. XIX.
2. XXIV. 3.
Iusserat IV. 12. VII. 8.
Iussit IX. 21. XVII. 4.
XX. 8. XLI. 10.

Iustam XXX. 13.
Iustus XXXIII. 14.
Iuuant XXXV. 15.
Iuuare XXXII. 8.
Iuuari V. 1.
Iuuenis XVIII. 1.
Iuuenco XXVIII. 1.
Iuuenos XXXII. 7.
Iuuentae XL. 9.
Iuuentam XXXIV. 1.

L.

Laborantes XXXII. 7.
Laboratis XXXVIII. 7.
Labore II. 14. XXXIV.
17.
Labores XXXIV. 5.
XXXVI. 15.
Labris XXIX. 17.
Lacertis XVII. 17.
Lacerto XVII. 5.
Lacertos XXXIX. 9.
Lacrimis XII. 12. XX. 5.
XXV. 3.
Laedere XXXI. 2.
Laeta XIX. 11.
Laetior XXII. 20.
Laetus XXIX. 11.
Languida I. 10.
Lanigeros XLII. 4.
Lapillis XXVII. 7.
Largius XXXVII. 6.
Laribus XXI. 6. XXXIV.
10.
Lassa IV. 13.
Lassata I. 5.
Lassatis XXXV. 9.
Lateret VII. 7.
Lateri IV. 9.
Latinitate praef. 6, 15.
Latratibus VII. 3.
Latus XLI. 10.
Laudare XXXVII. 19.
Laude II. 15.
Laudibus V. 2.
Laxet XXIX. 16.
Legem XXXIII. 3.
Legenda praef. 9.
Legit XXXIV. 10.
Leo XVIII. 6. XXIV. 2.
14. XXXI. 2.
Leonem XIII. 1. XXIV. 5.
Leones XL. 3.
Leoni XXXVII. 1.
Leonis V. 5.
Leuat IX. 12. XXXV. 8.

Leues praef. 18.
Leuibus XI. 9. XVI. 16.
Libellos praef. 14.
Liberior IX. 18.
Libertas XXXVII. 17.
Libertatem XXXVII. 20.
Liceat XXXIII. 4.
XXXVI. 6. XXXVII.
12. XLI. 11.
Licet XV. 9. XXVI. 9.
XXXI. 5. XXXIX. 15.
Liceret XXXVI. 9.
Licuisse II. 12.
Limo VI. 1.
Lina XXXVIII. 10.
Lingua II. 8.
Linque XXVI. 4.
Liquerat IX. 14. XXX.
2. XXXII. 2.
Liquidis XVI. 8. XXV.
16.
Lite XV. 4. XXIV. 1.
Liti IV. 5.
Litoris XX. 10.
Litterarum praef. 1, 5.
Lituus XXXIX. 7.
Liuida xv. 6.
Liuide VIII. 14.
Liuidis XXII. 4.
Locamur XIX. 7.
Loco XXIII. 6.
Locutus XIII. 7.
Longa XXII. 9. XXIV. 1.
XXXIV. 18.
Longaeuo XXXVI. 3.
Longius XI. 8. XXIX.
20.
Longum XIII. 7.
Longus XXVIII. 7.
Loqueretur praef. 5.
Loqui praef. 18. XVII.
13. XLI. 16.
Loquuta II. 1.
Lucra XXXIII. 6.
Ludere XX. 8.
Ludificata XVI. 18.
Lumine XXII. 15.
Lupa I. 8.
Lupo I. 2. XLII. 14.
Lupum XLII. 1.
Lupus I. 3.
Lusor XXXI. 7.
Lustra I. 7. XVII. 2.
XXXVII. 9.
Lustris IX. 16.
Luteis VI. 2.
Luteo XXXII. 1.

Luto XI. 4.
Lutum XLI. 5.
Luxuriet XXXVII. 4.
Lyaeo XXIX. 15.

M.

Maculis XL. 1.
Magis IV. 9. XVI. 12.
XXIII. 14. XXXVI. 17.
XL. 11.
Magistro VI. 7.
Magna II. 14. V. 13.
IX. 21. XV. 4. XIX.
2. XXXI. 9. XXXVII.
9. XLI. 15.
Magna VIII. 12.
Magni XXIII. 11.
Magnis XVI. 19.
Magno IV. 2. XXIV. 15.
XXXVIII. 11.
Magnum VIII. 6.
Maior XXVII. 9. XXXIX.
14.
Maiora XXVI. 9. XXXII.
9.
Mala XXXIV. 2.
Male II. 9. XXXIII. 13.
Maligna I. 11.
Malis V. 4. XI. 14. XIX. 12.
Mālis XXIII. 9.
Malos XXXIX. 16.
Malum IX. 3. XXII. 18.
XXXVII. 7.
Mandaremus praef. 2.
Mandauerat XXI. 1.
Mandauit XXI. 9.
Maneat XIV. 13.
Manct I. 3. XXI. 10.
Manibus XXXII. 8.
XXXV. 7.
Manu XXIII. 12.
Manum XXI. 12. XXIV.
12.
Manus XXIV. 5. XXV. 7.
XLI. 9.
Manūs XXIX. 10. XXX.
18.
Marmore XXIII. 1.
Mater XXI. 7.
Materiae praef. 7.
Matres XIV. 7.
Maturas XXXIV. 13.
Mauis XII. 10.
Maxima IX. 21.
Me III. 9. XI. 11. 13.
XII. 12. XIX. 8. XX.

7. 10. XXIII. 9.
XXXVIII. 11. XLI. 9.
Mea XXXVII. 17.
Meas XIX. 14.
Media XIX. 7.
Mediam IX. 6. XLII. 5.
Medicamina VI. 11.
Mediis XXXIV. 18.
Medio XVII. 15.
Meditantem XIII. 5.
Medium IV. 3. XXII.
5.
Meis XII. 9. XVI. 18.
XVII. 16. XXXIX. 10.
Melior XLII. 1.
Meliora II. 16. XII. 4.
XIV. 2. XXXV. 16.
Meliore XI. 10.
Membra I. 5. IV. 13.
IX. 13. XV. 5. XIX.
13. XXIX. 16. XXXI.
9.
Membris V. 7. VI. 11.
Membrorum XXX. 15.
Memento XXXVII. 19.
Memor XXX. 3. XXXIX.
5.
Memoriam praef. 2.
Mendacia XXXVIII. 7.
Mensis XX. 9. XXX. 9.
XXXVII. 5.
Mentes XXII. 1.
Mentibus VII. 1.
Mentis IX. 14. XL. 11.
Meo XIV. 14.
Mercabitur XXXVIII.
11.
Mercari XXIII. 4.
Mercatis II. 9.
Mercibus XXIII. 7.
Meritis VII. 16. XIX. 4.
XXXIII. 12. XXXVII.
15.
Merito II. 16. VIII. 13.
Mersus XV. 12.
Messis XXXIV. 13.
Metiri V. 1.
Metuis XLII. 11.
Metus XVIII. 7.
Mi XXXIV. 17.
Mihi praef. 1. I. 14.
V. 18. IX. 22. XI. 13.
XIX. 5. XXXVI. 5. XL.
10. XLII. 10.
Miles XXXIX. 1.
Milibus X. 9.
Mimo V. 9.

Minas XVI. 10. 20. XX.
9. XXXI. 8. XLII. 12.
Minax XVII. 4. XIX. 13.
XXXIII. 9.
Minetur XXXI. 5.
Minimam XXVII. 2.
Minis IV. 16.
Minuat VIII. 4.
Miracula V. 3.
Miratur XVI. 8. XXIX.
7.
Miremur XL. 11.
Mireris I. 11.
Mirum X. 11.
Miseras VI. 4.
Miseratus XXIX. 5.
Miseri XXI. 13.
Misero IX. 22.
Miseros XXXVI. 18.
XLI. 17.
Miserum I. 12. V. 8, 16.
IX. 12. XVIII. 14. XX.
15. XL. 4.
Misit XXII. 2.
Mitibus V. 11.
Mobile XLI. 5.
Modo XXV. 4. XLII.
11.
Moenia XLII. 3.
Mole XXIX. 3.
Molitus XII. 1.
Mollia VII. 5.
Molliter XVII. 9. XXXVI.
10. XLI. 10.
Moneas XXVI. 9.
Mones VII. 14.
Monet VIII. 2.
Monet XVI. 19. XXX.
17.
Monere XLI. 17.
Monimenta XXX. 3.
Monitus praef. 8.
Monstrantem III. 10.
Monstro XXIX. 19.
Montibus IX. 1. XVI.
1.
Monuit IX. 21.
Mora XXV. 7. XXX. 7.
Moras XXXIII. 6.
Morbis VI. 5.
Mordaci XXVIII. 2.
XXXI. 3.
More I. 9.
Moreretur II. 11.
Moribundus XXXVII. 9.
Moriens XXXIX. 3.
Mors XXXVI. 17.

- Morte XVIII. 16. XXXIII.
 7. XLII. 8.
 Mortem XXXVI. 13.
 Motibus XVI. 18.
 Motu VII. 10.
 Motus XI. 5.
 Moues VII. 14.
 Mox X. 7. XII. 3. XVI.
 11. XXXV. 13. XXXVI.
 11. 16.
 Mulcebat VI. 4.
 Multa IX. 20.
 Multimodo XV. 5.
 Multos XXXV. 15.
 Munera VII. 16. XII.
 9. XIV. 2. XXII. 12.
 XXIII. 8. XXXIII. 4.
 XL. 11.
 Munere XXXIII. 8.
 Muneribus VII. 2.
 Munitum VIII. 9.
 Murmur XXXVII. 14.
 Murmure V. 17. XVII.
 13. XXIV. 15. XXXIX.
 7.
 Mus XXXI. 1.
- N.
- Nam prae. 4. I. 5, 13.
 II. 13. III. 11. IX.
 14. 20. X. 7. XI. 13.
 XIII. 8, 11. XVII. 14.
 XIX. 5. XX. 6, 15.
 XXI. 8. XXII. 15.
 XXIV. 8. XXVI. 11.
 XXVII. 7. XXIX. 4, 9.
 XXX. 15. XXXII. 6.
 XXXIII. 12. XXXIV.
 16. XXXVIII. 9.
 XXXIX. 15. XLI. 12.
 XLII. 13.
 Namque XV. 3. XXII. 4.
 7. XXIII. 11. XXVIII.
 6. XXIX. 13. XXXV.
 3. XLI. 5.
 Nata XXXV. 2.
 Nate III. 5.
 Natet XXV. 16.
 Natorum XIV. 2.
 Natos XXXV. 6.
 Natum XIV. 9.
 Natus III. 9.
 Natura XI. 3. XXXIII. 3.
 Naturae XXVIII. 15.
 Ne I. 11. III. 5. V. 3.
- VII. 7. VIII. 3. IX.
 23. 24. XI. 7, 9.
 XXXIII. 4. XXXVII. 8.
 XLI. 18.
 Nec V. 2. VI. 7. VII. 4.
 VIII. 2. XIV. 5. XXV.
 7. XXVI. 4. XXX. 7.
 XXXIV. 2. XXXVI. 4.
 XXXIX. 15.
 Necat XXXVI. 18.
 Necem XLII. 16.
 Necessitas prae. 4.
 Necessitatibus prae.
 20.
 Nefas XX. 13.
 Negant XXXIII. 14.
 Negavit VIII. 11.
 Neglecta XXXV. 15.
 Nempe XVII. 11.
 Nemorum XXIX. 5.
 XXXVI. 6.
 Nequeat XXII. 9. XXXV.
 9.
 Nequitiae VII. 18.
 Neu III. 6.
 Neue XVIII. 17. XXVIII.
 8.
 Nexos XXXII. 2.
 Nexum XXXVI. 11.
 Ni I. 2.
 Nidis XXXIII. 2.
 Nidos XXI. 5.
 Nihil XXXIX. 15.
 Nil II. 6.
 Nimborum XXIX. 3.
 Nimbos XXXIV. 9.
 Nimbus XVI. 17. XLI. 7.
 Nimiae I. 5.
 Nimiam XXVII. 4.
 Nimias IV. 8.
 Nimis III. 11. VIII. 7.
 XXXIV. 9.
 Nimio IV. 12.
 Nimirum XXVIII. 15.
 Nimum XL. 9.
 Nisi XLII. 9.
 Nisu III. 7.
 Nitidis X. 3.
 Nitido II. 4.
 Nituit X. 7.
 Nobile XXXVII. 14.
 Nobilibus XLI. 18.
 Nobilis XXIII. 3. XXIV.
 2.
 Nobilitate XXXVIII. 4.
 Nobilitatis XL. 6.
 Nobilior XXXVIII. 11.
- Nobis prae. 7.
 Nocens XXVIII. 16.
 Nocerent XI. 9.
 Nocuisse XXXIII. 14.
 Nodum XXXVII. 15.
 Nolam VII. 8.
 Nolo XXIX. 21.
 Nomina XLI. 7.
 Nominis prae. 2.
 Non prae. 3. II. 14.
 VII. 17. VIII. 13. XI.
 12. XII. 9. XIII. 9.
 XVI. 9. XXVI. 10.
 XXX. 14. XXXI. 6, 9.
 XXXII. 11. XXXIII. 6.
 XXXIV. 9. XXXVI. 3.
 XXXVIII. 5.
 Nonne XXXVII. 3. XLII.
 7.
 Norit XIV. 13.
 Nos XVI. 19. XVII. 17.
 Nosces XIII. 11.
 Nosse XXXVI. 4.
 Nostra VIII. 2. XVIII.
 16. XXIII. 12. XXIV.
 13.
 Nostri prae. 2. XXIV.
 11. XXXVI. 14.
 Nostris XIX. 12. XXIX.
 21. XXXVII. 11.
 Nostro XX. 6.
 Notari I. 15.
 Notas XL. 8.
 Notat VI. 12.
 Notes III. 12.
 Noti XVI. 2.
 Notis XVI. 16.
 Noua II. 15. XXII. 10.
 XXVII. 6.
 Noueris prae. 8.
 Nouis V. 6. XII. 7.
 Nouo XL. 7.
 Nouum XXIV. 13.
 Nube XLI. 1.
 Nubibus XLI. 16.
 Nubila XIX. 5.
 Nuda X. 7. XXXIII. 9.
 Nudato IV. 6.
 Nudo X. 2.
 Nulla VIII. 9. XI. 10.
 XVII. 15. XXVII. 5.
 XXXIX. 9. XL. 3.
 Nullam I. 9. XXXVI. 7.
 Nullis VII. 3.
 Nullo IX. 9. XV. 9.
 Nullum IV. 16.
 Nullus XVIII. 3. XIX. 4.

Numina IV. 15. XXII. 3.
 XXIII. 5. XXXII. 3,
 11.
 Numinibus XV. 14.
 Numquam XXX. 18.
 Nunc XII. 9. XVII. 6.
 XIX. 11. XX. 7. XXI.
 13. XXIII. 7. XXXIV.
 19. XXXIX. 14. XLI.
 9.
 Nuntius XVII. 6.
 Nutricis I. 14.

O.

O XXI. 13.
 Oberrans XXXI. 1.
 Obibat XXXVIII. 2.
 Obiectum VIII. 10.
 Oblatam XVIII. 7.
 Oblectes praef. 17.
 Obliqua XXVIII. 3.
 Obliquo XIII. 6.
 Obliquos III. 6.
 Obliquum XLI. 10.
 Obortis XX. 5. XXV.
 3.
 Obsistere XVI. 19.
 Obtulit XXIX. 15.
 Obuia XXXVII. 10.
 Obuius XIII. 6.
 Occidit II. 10.
 Oculis XVII. 16.
 Oculis XXIV. 9.
 Occurrisse XXXVII. 1.
 Occurrit praef. 2.
 Odiis XXXV. 4.
 Olens XIII. 12.
 Olidum IX. 15.
 Olim I. 1. VI. 1. XVII.
 16.
 Ollas XI. 1.
 Omen XXIII. 7.
 Omne XIV. 3.
 Omnes XXVII. 5.
 Omnia XXXIX. 2.
 Omnibus XIV. 14.
 Onus VIII. 12. IX. 8.
 XVI. 6. XX. 2. XXX.
 6. XXXV. 10.
 Opaca XXXVI. 6.
 Opem XXI. 4. XXXII.
 4. XXXIV. 4.
 Operam XXI. 9.
 Operibus praef. 10.
 Opes XII. 6.
 Oppositum XXXV. 10.

Oppressum XXIV. 15.
 Optat XXII. 14.
 Optima XXIX. 14.
 Optime praef. 1.
 Optulit XXII. 6. XXIX.
 15.
 Opstupuit XXIX. 19.
 Opus praef. 17. XXVII.
 10. XLI. 4.
 Ora I. 10. V. 6. VI. 12.
 VII. 4. XX. 10. XXV.
 2. XXVIII. 12. XXIX.
 22.
 Oram XXV. 1.
 Oratione praef. 4.
 Orbe VI. 8. XIV. 1.
 Orbem IV. 3.
 Ordine XXXV. 15.
 Ordinem praef. 18.
 Ordo XV. 11.
 Ore XIII. 6. XX. 4.
 XXIX. 10, 18. XXXVII.
 6.
 Orsus praef. 9.
 Ossa V. 10. IX. 14.
 Oscula XXXV. 13.
 Ostendatur VII. 17.
 Ostendere XXIX. 13.
 Ostendunt XVII. 18.
 Otia XXXIV. 18. XXXVI.
 4, 16. XXXVII. 5.
 Oua XXXIII. 2.
 Ouans VII. 12. XVIII. 4.
 XXII. 14.

P.

Pabula V. 11.
 Paeonio VI. 7.
 Pallia IV. 6. XXV. 9, 15.
 Pallida VI. 12.
 Parce XX. 5.
 Parceret XXX. 4.
 Pardus XL. 1.
 Parentes XXXI. 9.
 Pariter XI. 2. XXXIII. 4.
 XXXIV. 16. XXXVIII.
 10.
 Parta XXXIV. 17.
 Parte VIII. 9.
 Partem praef. 13.
 Participare XII. 10.
 Partum XXXV. 1.
 Paruula XXI. 1. XXXI.
 12. XXXIV. 15.
 Paruulus XXV. 9.

Paruum I. 1.
 Paruus XXXI. 1.
 Pascentem XXVI. 1.
 Pascua XXVI. 4.
 Passus XXXIII. 1.
 Pastu XVIII. 4.
 Pateat XXXVI. 5.
 Pati IX. 4. XXXVI. 16.
 Patrio XXXVIII. 5.
 Patulis VII. 4. XIX. 7.
 Pauet XXIX. 8.
 Paudae VII. 5.
 Paudas V. 12.
 Paudis XVII. 3.
 Paulatim IV. 11. IX. 17.
 XVI. 15, 20.
 Peccatis XXX. 18.
 Pectore XXIV. 10.
 XXXVIII. 14. XXXV. 7.
 XL. 1.
 Pectus XXXVII. 4.
 Pecudum VI. 9.
 Pecus V. 16. VIII. 5.
 XIV. 4. XVIII. 12.
 XXXVIII. 4.
 Pede XXXVIII. 6.
 Pedes III. 6. XVII. 8.
 Pedibus XXXVIII. 11.
 Pelleret XXXVII. 4.
 Penna XV. 13.
 Pennarum XV. 9.
 Pennatis II. 1.
 Pennis II. 9.
 Pependit IX. 8.
 Per IV. 3. V. 12. VIII.
 5. IX. 5. XVII. 2.
 XVIII. 1. XXVI. 5.
 XXXIII. 9. XXXVI. 9.
 XXXIX. 1. XLI. 3.
 Peracta XXXIV. 20.
 Peragat IV. 3.
 Perdidit XXX. 6.
 Perdita XXV. 15. XXIX.
 4.
 Perduxit XX. 3.
 Pererras XXXVII. 9.
 Perferre XXXVI. 15.
 Perficeret II. 6.
 Perficietur XXI. 8.
 Perfida II. 8.
 Perfidus XXX. 6.
 Perge XXXII. 7. XXXVII.
 11.
 Pericula XXV. 11. XXVI.
 9.
 Perit XVI. 18.
 Peritura XXXVI. 16.

- Permissa XXIII. 13.
 Permixture XIV. 4.
 Perpetuos VI. 8.
 Perpetuum VIII. 14.
 XXIV. 3.
 Perquirat XLI. 7.
 Perterritis XXIX. 19.
 Pertimuisse XVIII. 6.
 Peruigil I. 4.
 Petat XXXI. 6.
 Pete XXVI. 6.
 Petebat XXI. 4.
 Peteretur XXII. 6.
 Peti II. 14.
 Petierunt XXXIX. 9.
 Petit XXI. 14. XXII. 15.
 XXV. 8. XLII. 2.
 Peto XXXVII. 18.
 Phaedrus praef. 13.
 Pharetratis XLI. 16.
 Phoebum XXII. 2.
 Phoebus IV. 1, II.
 Phoeis XXXVIII. 5.
 Pictae XL. 9.
 Pictura XXIV. 7.
 Pignera XIV. 7. XXXV. 2.
 Pigra V. 10. XXXIV. 9.
 Pigras XXXII. 8.
 Pigris XXXII. 11.
 Pinguia XXX. 1.
 Pinguior XX. 12.
 XXXVII. 1.
 Piscator XX. 1.
 Piscem XX. 13.
 Pisces XIV. 5.
 Piscis XX. 2. XXXVIII. 2.
 Placeant III. 5.
 Placidis XXVI. 8.
 Placidus IV. 1.
 Planis XXVII. 3.
 Plantis XXXV. 9.
 Plebe VII. 13.
 Plenum XXIX. 15.
 Plumas XV. 11.
 Plurima XXX. 10.
 Poemate praef. 5.
 Poemati praef. 10.
 Poena XXX. 8. XXXIX.
 14.
 Poenam XXXIII. 12.
 Poenas II. 16.
 Poli XXII. 2.
 Pollice XXIV. 14.
 Ponti XX. 11.
 Popae XXXVI. 12.
 Populo X. 6. XXXVIII.
 9.
 Poscebant XXII. 3.
 Poscunt XXXIII. 13.
 Positis XXXVI. 4.
 Positos X. 11.
 Posse IV. 16.
 Posset I. 13. VI. 5. IX.
 4. XXVIII. 16. XXX.
 16. XXXIX. 4.
 Possis XXXIX. 15.
 Post II. 13. XIII. 5.
 XXV. 11, 15. XXXVII.
 5.
 Posthac XLI. 17.
 Postposuere XXXVII.
 20.
 Postquam V. 13. VIII.
 11. XVIII. 13. XX. 3.
 XXI. 11. XXV. 3.
 XXVII. 5. XXVIII. 9.
 XXXIII. 9. XXXIV. 3.
 Potandi XXVII. 8.
 Poterunt XLI. 17.
 Potest XVIII. 16.
 Potestas XXIII. 13.
 Potior XXXVIII. 9.
 Potius IV. 5. XXXVII.
 19.
 Praebuit XXVII. 8.
 Praeceptis IX. 6.
 XXXVIII. 2.
 Praecesseris III. 9.
 Praecipitante XVI. 4.
 Praeda I. 13. XXXVII.
 10.
 Praedam IX. 11. XX. 1.
 15.
 Praedator XXX. 7.
 Praediscere XXII. 1.
 Praeflant X. 5.
 Praefigere IV. 5.
 Praemia VII. 11. XXII.
 13.
 Praemissis IV. 16.
 Praeruptis XXVI. 3.
 Praeruptus XVI. 17.
 Praesentem XX. 15.
 Praesentes XXXII. 12.
 Praesentia IV. 15.
 Praestant XXII. 7.
 Praestare XXIII. 14.
 Praestrinxit XVII. 8.
 Praesumptus V. 10.
 Praeteriere XIX. 10.
 Prata VI. 3. XVIII. 1.
 XXVI. 5. XXXVI. 9.
 Prauis VII. 1. XVIII. 11.
 Prauissima III. 11.
 Preces XXII. 10.
 Precibus VIII. 6. XXII.
 6. XXXIV. 11.
 Precor XX. 5. XXXVI. 7.
 XLII. 11.
 Pressit V. 8. XLI. 4.
 Pressa XLI. 1.
 Pretio XXIII. 2.
 Pretioso XXXIII. 1.
 Pretium II. 4. XXIII. 8.
 XXXIII. 7.
 Primam XII. 12.
 Primum VII. 4.
 Prior IV. 3. XI. 4.
 XXVI. 3. XXXIV. 20.
 Prius X. 12. XLI. 5.
 Pro praef. 9, 20. VII. 16.
 Probabo XXXVIII. 9.
 Probitas VII. 7.
 Procedere III. 3.
 Procellas XVI. 13.
 Procubuisse XXIV. 6.
 XXXVI. 10.
 Proderit XXXVI. 15.
 Prodidit VI. 10.
 Prodis XII. 9.
 Proelia XXXIX. 1.
 Proferatur praef. 21.
 Proferret II. 3.
 Profers XII. 9.
 Proficietur XXI. 8.
 Profugo XXXIX. 4.
 Profundens XXXV. 1.
 Profundo VI. 1.
 Progeniem XXI. 1.
 Prohiberet XXVIII. 7.
 Prohibet XVIII. 7. XXI.
 7. XXIX. 4.
 Promeruisse XXXVII.
 12. XLII. 16.
 Promissis II. 7.
 Promptior XXVIII. 6.
 Pronior XLI. 14.
 Prono III. 8.
 Properante XII. 3.
 Proprii XXII. 14.
 Propriis V. 1. VIII. 1.
 XX. 8. XXI. 14.
 XXXIV. 10.
 Prosiluisse XII. 2.
 Proso III. 8.
 Protinus II. 3. IV. 7.
 XVIII. 11. XX. 11.
 XXII. 8. XXV. 8. XXIX.
 8. XXXVII. 13. XL. 4.
 Protractum XXIV. 1.
 Prouentis XXII. 19.

Prouida XII. 7. XVI. 16.
 Prouidus XXXIV. 2.
 Proxima XV. 14. XLII. 2.
 Proximus XXXVII. 5.
 Prudentia XXVII. 9.
 Pruinas XXXIV. 7.
 Pruinis XXXIX. 1.
 Pudet XXXVI. 3.
 Puer I. 5. XXV. 1.
 Pulcher XXXVI. 1.
 Pulcherrima XIX. 1.
 Pulchra XIX. 13.
 Pulchrius XL. 10.
 Pulchro XL. 1.
 Pulsum XXIX. 20.
 Puluere XXVIII. 13.
 Puppibus XIX. 7.
 Purior XIV. 6.
 Putat XXV. 16.
 Putei XXV. 1, 8.
 Putent VII. 2.
 Putet I. 15.
 Putide XIII. 9.
 Pyrac XXXIX. 8.

Q.

Qua XXI. 2. XXVII. 10.
 XXVIII. 16.
 Quadraginta praef. 14.
 Quae I. 13. VII. 10.
 15. VIII. 4. IX. 22.
 X. 8. XII. 6. XXII. 7.
 19. XXVII. 2. XXXI.
 11. XXXIII. 2, 8.
 XXXIV. 12. XXXVI.
 14. XXXIX. 3, 10.
 XLI. 15.
 Quaelibet XXXVII. 18.
 Quaenam XXV. 4.
 Quaeque XVII. 16. XXIX.
 14. XXXVIII. 8.
 Quare XXVI. 4.
 Quaereret XIII. 2. XXX.
 11.
 Quaerit II. 9.
 Quaesiuerat XIV. 1.
 Qualis XVII. 6.
 Quam XIII. 3. XVI. 3.
 XIX. 14. XXVII. 9.
 XXVIII. 12. XXXVI.
 16. XL. 12. XLII. 11,
 14.
 Quamuis VI. 8. IX. 15.
 XI. 11. XV. 11. XVI.
 16. XVIII. 9. XXVI.
 11. XXXVII. 18.

Quanta XX. 6.
 Quantum XIII. 11.
 Quas praef. 12, 15.
 Quattuor XVIII. 1.
 Queant XXXVIII. 8.
 Queat XL. 10.
 Quem VII. 7. X. 12.
 XIV. 13. XXIX. 7.
 XXXI. 6.
 Quemque V. 1.
 Quercus XVI. 1.
 Querellis XXV. 13.
 Queritur XX. 14. XXV.
 6.
 Querulo XXXIV. 12.
 Qui praef. 8. V. 18. IX.
 18. XIII. 4, 10. XVII.
 11. XVIII. 16. XXV.
 16. XXIX. 22. XXX.
 17. XXXIII. 13.
 XXXVII. 20. XL. 12.
 Quia XI. 10. XXXI. 9.
 XL. 3.
 Quicquid XIV. 6. XXXI.
 12. XXXIX. 4.
 Quicumque II. 15.
 Quid X. 11. XI. 9. XXI. 8.
 Quidam IX. 2. XVIII.
 15. XXIII. 3.
 Quidem IX. 21. XVII.
 15. XIX. 11.
 Quidnam IX. 19.
 Quietam XVIII. 15.
 Quietem VI. 9.
 Quieti I. 5. II. 13.
 Quinque praef. 14.
 Quis praef. 4, 5. II. 2,
 4. IV. 3. XIV. 2. XVII.
 11. XXXVIII. 9.
 Quisquis I. 16. XXV. 15.
 XXXIV. 1.
 Quo praef. 17.
 Quod praef. 3, 11. I. 2.
 II. 5. IV. 10. VI. 5. X.
 9. XV. 5. XVI. 8. XIX.
 9. XXIV. 13. XXV. 16.
 XXX. 8, 12. XXXV.
 1. XXXVII. 7. XXXIX.
 16. XLII. 9.
 Quodcumque IX. 3.
 Quoniam praef. 1.
 Quondam II. 1. V. 18.
 VII. 3. XIV. 1. XVIII.
 1. XXIV. 2. XXXI. 1.
 XXXIV. 12. XXXIX. 1.
 Quoniam XXXIV. 17,
 20.

Quoque I. 6. II. 11. IX.
 21. XII. 8. XVI. 9.
 XVIII. 5. XXXII. 9.
 XXXIV. 13. XXXV. 13.
 XXXVIII. 8. XXXIX.
 12. XLII. 10.
 Quos XIV. 7. XIX. 4. XL.
 11.
 Quotiens XLII. 15.

R.

Rabidis XXIV. 16.
 Rabido I. 2. VII. 8.
 XXIV. 10. XLII. 14.
 Rabidus XXVI. 12.
 Radicitus XVI. 1.
 Radios IV. 11.
 Ramos XVI. 7.
 Rana VI. 4.
 Rapidos XVI. 13.
 Rapiente XLI. 9.
 Rapinam I. 9. XVIII. 7.
 Rapit VII. 15. XVI. 4.
 XVII. 14. XXXV. 6.
 XXXIX. 14.
 Raptor XLII. 5.
 Raptori I. 6.
 Rapuisse XXX. 12.
 Ratione XXVIII. 16.
 Ratus XXII. 12. XXXIII.
 7.
 Rauco XXXIX. 7.
 Rebus VIII. 1. XII. 7.
 XXXII. 4.
 Recta III. 10.
 Rectam XVI. 9.
 Rectis XXVI. 11.
 Rectius XLI. 6.
 Recto III. 7. XLII. 3.
 Rector XXXII. 5.
 Recurrens VI. 3.
 Recurro XX. 12.
 Recursu VIII. 3.
 Recusanti XXVIII. 1.
 Redactas praef. 15.
 Reddere XLII. 9.
 Redderet XXIII. 6.
 Redditur XXXVII. 17.
 Rediret XVIII. 4.
 Redisset XXX. 15.
 Redissent IX. 17.
 Referens I. 9. X. 11.
 XIX. 3. XX. 13. XXXIII.
 1. XXXIX. 14. XXX.
 3.

Referre XXXIII. 7.
 Refert XVII. 6. XIX. II.
 XXXV. 16. XXXVIII.
 4. XLII. II.
 Reflat XXIX. 18.
 Refutari XXXVIII. 8.
 Regat XXXVI. 18.
 Regem XIV. 3.
 Regemens XLII. 8.
 Religare X. I.
 Relinquitte XXI. 13.
 Reliquit XII. 3.
 Relisit III. 2.
 Relisus IX. 10.
 Remanere V. 4.
 Remeans XXI. 7.
 Remisit XXXV. 10.
 Repetenda XVII. 16.
 Repetens praef. 13.
 Repetentem I. 7.
 Reperit XIII. 3.
 Repetas IX. 23.
 Repperit V. 6.
 Requiescere IV. 13.
 Resedit XXV. 12.
 Resideret XXXII. 4.
 Residit XVI. 6.
 Resoluit praef. 14.
 Respicit XXXVI. II.
 Respondens XVI. II.
 Responso, praef. 8.
 Restant XXXIV. 19.
 Resultans XXXVI. I.
 Resultantem XXXIX.
 13.
 Retenta XVII. 10.
 Retines XXIII. 12.
 Retorquens XXIV. 9.
 Retro III. I.
 Rettulit IX. 19. XXII.
 18. XXXIII. 12.
 Reuerentia XXIII. II.
 Reuocaret XXIX. 9.
 Rictibus VII. 4. XXV. 2.
 Ridens VI. 9. XXXIV. 15.
 Ridere praef. 20.
 Ridicula praef. 8.
 Ridiculum X. 6.
 Rigido XXXIV. 8.
 Riquerunt IX. 13.
 Ripsis XI. I. XVI. 5.
 Risit XIX. I. XXII. 17.
 Risum V. 3. XIV. 10.
 Risus X. 9.
 Robora IX. 7. XVI. 17.
 Robore IX. 4.
 Rogabat XXXIV. II.

Rogabit XXXIV. 4.
 Rogas I. 13.
 Rogat XXV. 4.
 Rogauerit XXII. 7.
 Rogo XXXIX. 6.
 Romanos praef. 7.
 Rostris XXXI. II.
 Rostro XXXI. 3.
 Rota VIII. 4.
 Rotas XXXII. 8.
 Rubris II. 3.
 Rudi praef. 15.
 Ruentem XXX. I.
 Ruis XVI. 14.
 Rupe XXVI. I.
 Ruperat XXXIV. 12.
 XLI. 2.
 Rupisse XXV. 13.
 Rupit XIV. II.
 Rura V. 12. XXI. 13.
 Ruris XXIX. 7.
 Rursum XX. 10, 16.
 XXI. 10.
 Rursus III. 6. IX. 24.
 XVIII. 4. XXIX. 18.
 XXX. 5. XXXV. 16.
 XXXVI. 6.
 Rustica I. I.
 Rusticus V. 13. XII. I.
 XXI. 3. XXVIII. 3.
 XXX. 2, 13. XXXII. I.

S.

Sacri XXIII. II.
 Sacris XXXVI. II.
 Sacro XXIII. 6.
 Sacrum XLII. 13.
 Saepe XXXIII. 2. XXXIV.
 4.
 Saepius XXX. 17.
 Saeta XX. I.
 Saetosum XIII. 9.
 Saeua IX. II. XXVIII.
 8.
 Saeuas XVI. 13.
 Saeuior XXXIX. 16.
 Sagax X. 9.
 Salibus XXXVIII. 6.
 Salices XXVI. 6.
 Saltandi XXXIV. 19.
 Sapiens XXII. 17.
 Sapientem VIII. I.
 Sat XLII. 13.
 Satiare XXII. 9.
 Satis XXX. 4.

Satyrus XXIX. 6.
 Saucia XVII. 9.
 Saxa XXIV. 14.
 Saxis XXVI. 3.
 Saxosis III. 2. XX. 7.
 Sciat I. 15.
 Scilicet XXIV. 7. XXVII.
 4. XXVIII. 7.
 Scindentem XXXVI. 2.
 Scrutatus XXII. 5.
 Sculperet XXIV. 14.
 Se praef. II. I. 15. V.
 I. VI. 7. VII. I. XII. 8.
 XVI. 9, 12, 17. XVIII.
 5. XXII. 12. XXXIV.
 13. XXXVII. 10.
 XXXIX. 8. XLI. 2.
 Secans XXX. 10.
 Secreta IX. 20.
 Securam XI. II. XXVI.
 8.
 Securi IX. 17.
 Securis XIX. 13.
 Securo XLII. 9.
 Securum IX. 3.
 Secutus XLII. 5.
 Sed III. 7. IV. II. VII.
 5, 18. IX. 17. XI. 3.
 XII. II. XIV. 5. XVII.
 17. XVIII. 9. XIX. 13.
 XX. 3. XXI. 5, II.
 XXII. 9. XXV. II.
 XXVI. 5. XXVIII. 9.
 XXIX. II. XXX. II.
 XXXIII. 5. XXXV. 9.
 XXXVII. 7. XXXIX.
 II. XL. 3.
 Sede XIX. 7. XXIII. 3.
 Sederet IV. 14.
 Sedula II. 5.
 Sedulitate XXIX. 12.
 Seges XXI. 2.
 Segetes XXX. I.
 Segeti XXX. 7.
 Semina XII. 4.
 Semita XXIX. 4.
 Semper V. 18. VI. 2. IX.
 22. XI. 14. XV. 12.
 Senio XXXIV. 3.
 Senior VII. 13. XXXVI. 7.
 Sensit I. 8. XXI. 12.
 Sensum VII. 15. XXIV.
 13.
 Sententia praef. 21.
 XXVI. II.
 Sentibus XXV. 10.
 Sepulchra XXIV. 4.

- Sequar III. 10.
 Sequentis XXVIII. 12.
 Sequi XX. 16. XXXVI. 6.
 Sermone IX. 5. XXXI. 7.
 Seruare XVIII. 15.
 Seruatus XXXV. 14.
 Sese XXII. 5. XXXVIII.
 4.
 Seu XI. 13. XXIII. 9, 10,
 14.
 Si II. 2. III. 9, 12. VII.
 16. XIII. 11. XIV. 13.
 XXIV. 12, 13. XXXVIII.
 10.
 Sibi I. 15. V. 2. VII. 11.
 XII. 6. XV. 5. XXII.
 11. XXV. 5. XXXIX. 3.
 XLI. 15.
 Sibimet II. 5.
 Sic I. 10. II. 15. XIV.
 12. XVI. 7. XXII. 15.
 XXVIII. 13. XXXIII.
 13. XXXIV. 15. XXXV.
 15. XLII. 15.
 Sidera II. 9. IV. 1.
 Sideribus XV. 14.
 Signa VII. 10. XXIV. 9.
 Siluarum I. 7. XXIX. 14.
 Siluis XVIII. 6. XXIX.
 20. XXXVII. 10.
 Simia XIV. 9. XXXV. 1.
 Similem II. 8. VII. 12.
 Simul V. 15. XV. 7.
 XVII. 7. XVIII. 3.
 XXIX. 7, 22. XXXVIII.
 12. XLI. 13.
 Simulata VII. 7.
 Sine II. 14. XX. 9.
 Singula XXXIX. 6.
 Singulorum praef. 20.
 Sinus IV. 10. XIX. 8.
 Siste III. 8.
 Sistere XVI. 9.
 Sit XVII. 16. XXV. 4.
 XXVII. 9. XXXI. 11.
 XXXVI. 18. XXXVII. 8.
 Sitiens XXVII. 1.
 Sitim XXVII. 4.
 Siue XI. 13. XXIII. 10.
 Sociam XV. 2.
 Socio IX. 2.
 Socium XXII. 13.
 Socrates praef. 10.
 Sodes IX. 19.
 Sola XI. 14. XIX. 11.
 Solet XIII. 4.
 Solent XXXIV. 16.
- Solibus XXXIV. 5.
 Solidae XI. 5.
 Solidam XI. 8.
 Solis V. 4.
 Solitam XXXVI. 8.
 Solitas XVII. 14.
 Solitis V. 4. XXXIII. 10.
 Solito XVII. 5.
 Solitum IV. 4.
 Solitus IX. 14. X. I. XX.
 1.
 Sollers XXV. 13.
 Sollertia XXIV. 13.
 Sollicitabis XII. 12.
 Sollicitam XXV. 7.
 Sollicitare XLII. 6.
 Sollicitasse VIII. 6. XXV.
 14.
 Sollicitudinem praef.
 17.
 Soluerat XXIX. 10.
 Solum VIII. 9. XXII. 12.
 Solus XVIII. 10. XL. 6.
 Sono XXXIV. 12. XXXIX.
 12.
 Sonum VII. 18.
 Sordenti XL. 5.
 Sors VIII. 13. XXXVI.
 17.
 Sortem XXII. 17.
 Sparserat XV. 8.
 Specie praef. 11.
 Spectante XXXVIII. 9.
 Speluncam XIII. 3.
 Spem I. 6. XXI. 14.
 XXII. 11.
 Sperans XXXIII. 5.
 Sperata VIII. 11.
 Spes I. 13. XXIII. 8.
 XXXV. 16.
 Spinas XIX. 14.
 Spineta XIX. 9.
 Spiramina X. 5.
 Spoliis V. 6.
 Sponte IX. 10. XII. 6.
 XX. 12. XXVII. 7.
 XXXV. 10.
 Squalentes XXVIII. 13.
 Squamigeri XIV. 5.
 Squamigerum XXXVIII.
 3.
 Stabat XXI. 2.
 Stagnaret XLI. 3.
 Stagnis XXXVIII. 1.
 Staret XXIX. 1.
 Stet VIII. 3. XVI. 8.
 Stetit V. 9.
- Stimulus XXXII. 7.
 Stridula XVI. 11.
 Stringeret XXIX. 2.
 Stultissime XIII. 11.
 Stultius XX. 16.
 Stultum III. 11. XXX.
 14.
 Sua V. 12. XVII. 2. XXII.
 13. 20. XXXII. 6.
 XXXIII. 6. XLI. 18.
 Suae XIX. 2.
 Suarum I. 7.
 Suasit XXI. 6.
 Sub praef. 11. XX. 7.
 XXXII. 1. XXXIV. 8.
 XXXVIII. 5.
 Subdere XXVIII. 2.
 XXXVII. 11.
 Subdita XI. 14. XXIII.
 11. XLI. 18.
 Subeuntur XLII. 15.
 Subiectam XLI. 12.
 Subiectas XXXVI. 5.
 Subiit XXIV. 11.
 Sublatus II. 15.
 Subligat VII. 9.
 Sublimis II. 11. XV. 13.
 Subrepto XII. 11.
 Substantia XXXIV. 17.
 Subter XVI. 3.
 Succedit XXXV. 13.
 Successerit XXIX. 21.
 Succidens XXVIII. 3.
 Succidit XIX. 13.
 Succurrere VI. 5. XVII.
 3.
 Suem XXX. 2, 14.
 Sufficit VIII. 13.
 Sui XLI. 8.
 Suis II. 12. V. 7. IX. 16.
 XXXII. 4. XXXIII. 12.
 Sulcis XII. 2.
 Sum praef. 16.
 Sumens XLI. 15.
 Summis XVI. 1. XXXII.
 5.
 Summissa XIII. 5.
 Summisso XXXIX. 12.
 Summittens VII. 15.
 Summo XXXIV. 17.
 Summos XXV. 14.
 Summotos IV. 10.
 Sunt IX. 22.
 Suo praef. 10. VI. 6.
 XXXIX. 6.
 Suos XXXI. 4.
 Superas XX. 3.

Superbae XXXIII. 3.
 Superbis XXX. 9.
 Superbum VII. 13.
 XXIV. 7.
 Superes praef. 6.
 Superest XIII. 10. XIV.
 14.
 Superos VI. 3. XXXII. 10.
 Superuacuis XXV. 2.
 Supplex XII. 5. XX. 5.
 XXI. 4. XXXII. 6.
 XXXIV. 11.
 Supplicio VII. 2.
 Supplicium XXII. 14.
 Suppositis XXXIX. 2.
 Supremo II. 14.
 Surgens XIX. 5.
 Surgentes XVI. 15.
 Surgeret IV. 12.
 Sursus XV. 8.
 Suscepit XXXIV. 7.
 Suscepta XXV. 11.
 Suscipiebat IX. 2.
 Suscipiente XXXV. 8.
 Suscipit XVI. 4.
 Suspectam XXVI. 12.
 Suspendere XX. 1.
 Suspensos XIX. 8.
 Sustulit I. 6. VIII. 12.
 Susurro XVI. 11.

T.

Taceat I. 2.
 Tali VII. 14.
 Talia XVII. 11.
 Talibus III. 4.
 Tam XVI. 9. XXIX. 22.
 XXXIII. 8.
 Tamen VII. 11. IX. 21.
 XI. 7. XIV. 11. XV. 10.
 XVII. 5. XXVI. 10.
 XXXI. 6. 11. XXXII.
 11. XXXIX. 10.
 Tanta VII. 15. XVIII. 2.
 Tanta XXXIII. 11.
 Tantam XXIX. 8.
 Tanti XIV. 8.
 Tantis X. 9.
 Tanto V. 8.
 Tantorum XVIII. 10.
 Tantos XXXIV. 9.
 Tantum VI. 2. XXXIX.
 11.
 Tarda XXXII. 2.
 Tardo II. 5.

Tauri XIII. 12.
 Taurus XIII. 1.
 Te XI. 13. XIII. 9. XXIV.
 8. 11. XXXII. 9.
 XXXVIII. 8. 12.
 XXXIX. 14. XLI. 12.
 XLII. 9.
 Tecum praef. 4. 5.
 XLII. 12.
 Tegmina V. 7.
 Tela XVII. 5. 18. XXXIX.
 9.
 Telluri XII. 5.
 Telum XVII. 9.
 Temo XXVIII. 7.
 Templis XII. 9. XXIII.
 5. XLII. 7.
 Tempora XXXIV. 19.
 Tempore XXXIII. 13.
 Temptare XVIII. 7.
 XXXIX. 15.
 Temptat XLII. 6.
 Temptes III. 11.
 Tendantur XXXVII. 3.
 Tendens XLII. 3.
 Teneris XXX. 4.
 Tenerum XX. 9. XXXVI.
 16.
 Tenuis IV. 11. XLI. 14.
 Tenui XVI. 10.
 Tepidus XLI. 5.
 Tepor XXIX. 16.
 Terga III. 2. XV. 6. 12.
 XL. 3.
 Tergo V. 15. XXXVII. 3.
 Terra XXXIV. 7.
 Terrae XXI. 1.
 Terram XII. 1.
 Terras XXII. 2. XLI. 3.
 Terrere XXXV. 5.
 Terribilis V. 9.
 Terruit XIII. 6.
 Testa XI. 7.
 Testae XLI. 7.
 Testam XXIX. 17.
 Teste XXIV. 7. XXXVIII.
 8.
 Testem VII. 18. XXIV.
 12.
 Testis XXXVI. 13.
 Testor XXXIX. 12.
 Testudo II. 1.
 Textus praef. 2.
 Theodosi praef. 1.
 Thensaurum XII. 2.
 Threiciam XV. 1.
 Thyma XXVI. 6.

Tibi III. 5. IX. 19. XI.
 13. XVII. 6. XIX. 9.
 XX. 10. XXXII. 11.
 XXXI. 9. XXXIV. 19.
 XXXVI. 15.
 Tigris XVII. 3.
 Timens XI. 9.
 Timor XI. 12. XIII. 8.
 Timore IX. 13.
 Timuit XXXIV. 2.
 Tiryntus XXXII. 5.
 Titan IV. 15. XXII. 5.
 Titulo praef. 1.
 Tollas XXVI. 9.
 Tolle XX. 9. XLII. 12.
 Tollit XIX. 6.
 Tonat IV. 7.
 Toris XXXVII. 4.
 Toro XXXVI. 10.
 Torpentem XXXIV. 1.
 Torquens XVII. 1.
 Torrente XXXVIII. 1.
 Totiens XXX. 16.
 Totis XVI. 14.
 Toto II. 6. XIV. 1.
 Totum praef. 18.
 Tradere XXIII. 9.
 Traham XXXVIII. 10.
 Trahebat XX. 2.
 Trahens VII. 4. IX. 9.
 XXV. 2.
 Traheret XIV. 9. XVII.
 9.
 Trahis I. 10.
 Trahit IV. 10.
 Traho XXXIV. 18.
 Trahunt XV. 4.
 Tramite III. 8.
 Transegit XVII. 7.
 Transisse XXXIV. 1.
 Transuerso III. 5.
 Transit XXV. 7.
 Tremo XIII. 10.
 Trepida XVII. 10.
 Trepidae XIV. 7.
 Trepidus XVII. 2.
 Trepido IX. 19.
 Trepidum IX. 8.
 Tribuerunt XXXI. 9.
 Tristia XLII. 15.
 Tristis XIII. 7. XXV. 12.
 XXXVI. 15.
 Tristissimus XII. 11.
 Tristitiae XXV. 4.
 Truces XVI. 20.
 Trunco XVI. 9.
 Tu III. 11. XVI. 13.

- XXVI. 10. XXXVII. 9.
 XLII. 10.
 Tua VIII. 14. XXXVII.
 11.
 Tuam XXXVII. 16.
 Tuis XX. 9. XXXI. 10.
 XXXII. 10.
 Tulisset IX. 3.
 Tulit XX. 4. XXXIII. 6.
 XXXVIII. 5.
 Tum II. 11. XVII. 3.
 XXII. 17. XXVIII. 13.
 Tumescit II. 15.
 Tumet XXXV. 4.
 Tumidis XVI. 3.
 Tumultus XXXV. 5.
 Tunc IV. 15. VI. 9. VII.
 13. IX. 15. XIII. 3.
 XIV. 9. XVI. 7. XVIII.
 15. XIX. 14. XXII. 3.
 XXX. 9. XXXI. 7.
 XXXIV. 15. XXXVIII.
 11. XXXIX. 7. XLI. 7.
 Tunderet XXXIV. 13.
 Tuos XXXIX. 9.
 Turba XVIII. 4. XXXI.
 12. XXXIX. 3.
 Turbabat V. 12. XVII. 2.
 Turbam VII. 12.
 Turbavit XXI. 5.
 Turbida IV. 10.
 Turbine XVI. 2. XLI. 3.
 Ture XII. 8.
 Turgida VI. 4.
 Turpe VIII. 7.
 Turpissima XIV. 11.
 Tuta XIII. 2.
 Tutam XVI. 12.
 Tutior XXI. 10.
 Tutus XXXI. 4.
 Tuum XX. 12.

 V.
 Vacua I. 12.
 Vacuum VI. 10. XXXIII.
 10.
 Vacuis XXXVII. 17.
 Vacuo XXVIII. 10.
 Vade XXXVII. 15. XL. 9.
 Vadis VI. 2. XVI. 8. XXV.
 16.
 Vagus XI. 6.
 Valeas XLII. 9.
 Validis XVII. 17.
 Valle XIII. 7.
 Vallibus IX. 1.
 Vana XXV. 2. XXXVIII.
 7.
 Vanas XL. 8.
 Vanescere XXXIII. 5.
 Variarent XL. 3.
 Varias XV. 3. XXX. 10.
 XXXV. 2.
 Variauerit XV. 11.
 Vario IX. 5.
 Vasta XXXI. 5.
 Vasto XVI. 9.
 Vbi I. 7. II. 7. V. 9. IX.
 13. XIII. 5. XVI. 5.
 XXII. 13. XXIX. 17.
 XXXI. 3. XXXIV. 7.
 Vbinam XVII. 12.
 Ve VII. 2.
 Vehit XIV. 6.
 Vel praef. 21. XIV. 6.
 XXXV. 7. XXXIX. 3.
 4.
 Velint XXIII. 14.
 Velis III. 6. XXIII. 10.
 Velles XIX. 14.
 Venator XVII. 1. XXIV.
 2.
 Venditor XXIII. 1.
 Venit V. 10. X. 3.
 Ventis IV. 7. XXXIX. 11.
 XLI. 1.
 Ventos XVI. 13.
 Vera XXVI. 9.
 Veram XXI. 12.
 Verba I. 14. IX. 17, 20.
 XXIV. 10. XXXVII. 2.
 XXXVIII. 6.
 Verbera VII. 5. XXVIII.
 7.
 Verbere XVII. 4.
 Verberibus V. 14.
 Verbis praef. 19. XI. 11.
 XVIII. 11. 17. XXVI.
 11. XXXVI. 7.
 Verbo XXX. 13.
 Verborum VI. 10.
 Veritatis praef. 4.
 Vero praef. 19.
 Vertebat XXXVI. 8.
 Vertice X. 2.
 Verticis XIX. 6.
 Verso XXXV. 15.
 Verum IX. 13. XVI. 5.
 XXXI. 3. XXXIV. 7.
 Vetat XIII. 8.
 Veste IV. 14. XXV. 12.
 Vestem XXV. 7.
 Vestigia III. 1, 7. IX. 9.
 Vestri XXIV. 11.
 Veterem XVIII. 18.
 Vetulus XXXV. 14.
 Viam IX. 6. XI. 8. XXVII.
 5, 8.
 Viator IV. 4, 13. XXIX.
 3.
 Vices XX. 14. XXXV. 2.
 Vicinam XXI. 4.
 Vicinis XLII. 2.
 Victoria XIV. 13.
 Victa XVI. 2. XLI. 14.
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